Proceeds of Crime Act 2002

2002 CHAPTER 29

PART 1

[F1INTRODUCTORY]

Textual Amendments

F1 Pt. 1 heading substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 122**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F2 1 The Agency and its Director

. . . . . .

Textual Amendments

F2 S. 1 repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 123, **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F3 2 Director's functions: general

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Textual Amendments

F3 S. 2 repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 123, **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

[F4 2A Contribution to the reduction of crime

(1) A relevant authority must exercise its functions under this Act in the way which it considers is best calculated to contribute to the reduction of crime.

(2) In this section "a relevant authority" means—

(a) [F5 the National Crime Agency],

(b) the Director of Public Prosecutions,

(c) the Director of Public Prosecutions for Northern Ireland,

F6 (d) . . . . . .

(e) the Director of the Serious Fraud Office.

(3) In considering under subsection (1) the way which is best calculated to contribute to the reduction of crime a relevant authority must have regard to any guidance given to it by—

(a) in the case of [F7 the National Crime Agency], the Secretary of State,

(b) in the case of the Director of Public Prosecutions F8 ... or the Director of the Serious Fraud Office, the Attorney General, and

(c) in the case of the Director of Public Prosecutions for Northern Ireland, the Advocate General for Northern Ireland.

(4) The guidance must indicate that the reduction of crime is in general best secured by means of criminal investigations and criminal proceedings.

(5) The reference in this section to the Advocate General for Northern Ireland is to be read, before the coming into force of section 27(1) of the Justice (Northern Ireland) Act 2002 (c. 26), as a reference to the Attorney General for Northern Ireland.

Textual Amendments

F4 Ss. 2A-2C inserted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 124**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F5 Words in s. 2A(2)(a) substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 109**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

F6 S. 2A(2)(d) omitted (27.3.2014) by virtue of The Public Bodies (Merger of the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Director of Revenue and Customs Prosecutions) Order 2014 (S.I. 2014/834), art. 1(1), **Sch. 2 para. 20(2)**

F7 Words in s. 2A(3)(a) substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 109**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

F8 Words in s. 2A(3)(b) omitted (27.3.2014) by virtue of The Public Bodies (Merger of the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Director of Revenue and Customs Prosecutions) Order 2014 (S.I. 2014/834), art. 1(1), **Sch. 2 para. 20(3)**

2B [F9 The National Crime Agency and its officers]

F10 (1) . . . . . .

(2) Anything which [F11 the National Crime Agency] is authorised or required to do under this Act (whether directly or through its staff) may be done by a person providing services under arrangements made by [F12 that Agency] if the person is authorised by [F12 that Agency] (whether generally or specifically) for that purpose.

F13 (3) . . . . . .

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Textual Amendments

F4 Ss. 2A-2C inserted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 124**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F9 S. 2B title substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 110(2)**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

F10 S. 2B(1) omitted (7.10.2013) by virtue of Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 110(3)**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

F11 Words in s. 2B(2) substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 110(4)(a)**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

F12 Words in s. 2B(2) substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 110(4)(b)**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

F13 S. 2B(3) omitted (7.10.2013) by virtue of Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 110(5)**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

2C Prosecuting authorities

(1) Anything which the Director of Public Prosecutions is authorised or required to do under, or in relation to, Part 5 or 8 of this Act may be done by a member of his staff if the member of staff is authorised by the Director (generally or specifically) for that purpose.

(2) Anything which [F14]... the Director of the Serious Fraud Office is authorised or required to do under, or in relation to, Part 5 or 8 of this Act may be done by a member of his staff if the member of staff is authorised by the Director [F15]... (generally or specifically) for that purpose.

(3) Anything which a relevant Director or a member of his staff is authorised or required to do under, or in relation to, Part 5 or 8 of this Act may be done by a person providing services under arrangements made by the relevant Director if the person is authorised by the relevant Director (whether generally or specifically) for that purpose.

[[F16](3A) Subsection (3) does not apply to the functions of the Director of Public Prosecutions for Northern Ireland [F17]... under section 302A.**]**

(4) In this section "relevant Director" means—

(a) the Director of Public Prosecutions,

(b) the Director of Public Prosecutions for Northern Ireland,

[F18](c) . . . . . .

(d) the Director of the Serious Fraud Office.**]**

Textual Amendments

F4 Ss. 2A-2C inserted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 124**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F14 Words in s. 2C(2) omitted (27.3.2014) by virtue of The Public Bodies (Merger of the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Director of Revenue and Customs Prosecutions) Order 2014 (S.I. 2014/834), art. 1(1), **Sch. 2 para. 21(2)(a)**

F15 Word in s. 2C(2) omitted (27.3.2014) by virtue of The Public Bodies (Merger of the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Director of Revenue and Customs Prosecutions) Order 2014 (S.I. 2014/834), art. 1(1), **Sch. 2 para. 21(2)(b)**

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
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F16 S. 2C(3A) inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), **ss. 84(2)**, 94(1); S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(h)

F17 Words in s. 2C(3A) omitted (27.3.2014) by virtue of The Public Bodies (Merger of the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Director of Revenue and Customs Prosecutions) Order 2014 (S.I. 2014/834), art. 1(1), **Sch. 2 para. 21(3)**

F18 S. 2C(4)(c) omitted (27.3.2014) by virtue of The Public Bodies (Merger of the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Director of Revenue and Customs Prosecutions) Order 2014 (S.I. 2014/834), art. 1(1), **Sch. 2 para. 21(4)**

3 Accreditation and training

(1) The **[**F19National Crime Agency**]** must **[**F20provide**]** a system for the accreditation of financial investigators.

(2) The system of accreditation must include provision for—

(a) the monitoring of the performance of accredited financial investigators, and

(b) the withdrawal of accreditation from any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any condition subject to which he was accredited **[**F21, and

(c) securing that decisions under that system which concern—

(i) the grant or withdrawal of accreditations, or

(ii) the monitoring of the performance of accredited financial investigators,

are taken without regard to their effect on operations by the National Crime Agency or any other person**]**.

(3) A person may be accredited—

(a) in relation to this Act;

(b) in relation to particular provisions of this Act.

(4) But the accreditation may be limited to specified purposes.

(5) A reference in this Act to an accredited financial investigator is to be construed accordingly.

F22(6) . . . . . .

(7) The **[**F23National Crime Agency**]** must make provision for the training of persons in—

(a) financial investigation, and

(b) the operation of this Act.

F24(8) . . . . . .

Textual Amendments

F19 Words in s. 3(1) substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 111(2)**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

F20 Word in s. 3(1) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 120(2)(b)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F21 S. 3(2)(c) and word inserted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 111(3)**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

F22 S. 3(6) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 120(3), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

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F23 Words in s. 3(7) substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 111(4)**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

F24 S. 3(8) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 120(5), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F25 4 Co-operation

. . . . . .

Textual Amendments

F25 S. 4 repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 125, **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F26 5 Advice and assistance

. . . . . .

Textual Amendments

F26 S. 5 repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 125, **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

PART 2

CONFISCATION: ENGLAND AND WALES

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C1 Pt. 2 applied by Terrorism Act 2000 (c. 11), Sch. 8 paras. 8(5A), 34(3A) (as substituted (24.3.2003) by Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (c. 29), s. 458(1), **Sch. 11 para. 39(2)**(5); S.S.I. 2003/210, art. 2(1)(b)(2), sch. (with art. 7); S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, Sch.)

C2 Pt. 2 applied by Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (c. 60), ss. 56(5B), 58(8B) (as substituted (24.3.2003) by Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (c. 29), s. 458(1), **Sch. 11 para. 14(2)**(3); S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, Sch.)

C3 Pt. 2: power to amend conferred (1.7.2005) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), **ss. 97(3)**, 178(8); S.I. 2005/1521, art. 3(1)(a)

C4 Pt. 2 applied (with modifications) (3.12.2014) by The Criminal Justice and Data Protection (Protocol No. 36) Regulations 2014 (S.I. 2014/3141), regs. 1(b), **15(5)**

C5 Pt. 2 applied (with modifications) (3.12.2014) by The Criminal Justice and Data Protection (Protocol No. 36) Regulations 2014 (S.I. 2014/3141), regs. 1(b), **10(5)**

Confiscation orders

6 Making of order

(1) The Crown Court must proceed under this section if the following two conditions are satisfied.

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(2) The first condition is that a defendant falls within any of the following paragraphs—

(a) he is convicted of an offence or offences in proceedings before the Crown Court;

(b) he is committed to the Crown Court for sentence in respect of an offence or offences under **[**F27section 3, 4 or 6**][**F27section 3, 3A, 3B, 3C, 4, 4A or 6**]** of the Sentencing Act;

(c) he is committed to the Crown Court in respect of an offence or offences under section 70 below (committal with a view to a confiscation order being considered).

(3) The second condition is that—

(a) the prosecutor F28... asks the court to proceed under this section, or

(b) the court believes it is appropriate for it to do so.

(4) The court must proceed as follows—

(a) it must decide whether the defendant has a criminal lifestyle;

(b) if it decides that he has a criminal lifestyle it must decide whether he has benefited from his general criminal conduct;

(c) if it decides that he does not have a criminal lifestyle it must decide whether he has benefited from his particular criminal conduct.

(5) If the court decides under subsection (4)(b) or (c) that the defendant has benefited from the conduct referred to it must—

(a) decide the recoverable amount, and

(b) make an order (a confiscation order) requiring him to pay that amount.

(6) But the court must treat the duty in subsection (5) as a power if it believes that any victim of the conduct has at any time started or intends to start proceedings against the defendant in respect of loss, injury or damage sustained in connection with the conduct.

[F29(6A) The court must also treat the duty in subsection (5) as a power if—

(a) an order has been made, or it believes an order may be made, against the defendant under section 4 (criminal unlawful profit orders) of the Prevention of Social Housing Fraud Act 2013 in respect of profit made by the defendant in connection with the conduct, or

(b) it believes that a person has at any time started or intends to start proceedings against the defendant under section 5 (civil unlawful profit orders) of that Act in respect of such profit.**]**

(7) The court must decide any question arising under subsection (4) or (5) on a balance of probabilities.

(8) The first condition is not satisfied if the defendant absconds (but section 27 may apply).

(9) References in this Part to the offence (or offences) concerned are to the offence (or offences) mentioned in subsection (2).

Textual Amendments

F27 Words in s. 6(2)(b) substituted (18.6.2012 for specified purposes, 5.11.2012 for specified purposes, 28.5.2013 for specified purposes) by Criminal Justice Act 2003 (c. 44), s. 336(3)(4), **Sch. 3 para.**

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
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75(2); S.I. 2012/1320, art. 4(1)(c)(2)(3) (with art. 5) (see S.I. 2012/2574, art. 4(2) and S.I. 2013/1103, art. 4); S.I. 2012/2574, art. 2(2)(3)(c), Sch. (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (4.11.2012) by S.I. 2012/2761, art. 2) (with S.I. 2013/1103, art. 4); S.I. 2013/1103, art. 2(1)(c)(2)(3) (with arts. 3, 4)

F28 Words in s. 6(3)(a) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 2, **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F29 S. 6(6A) inserted (15.10.2013 for E., 5.11.2013 for W.) by Prevention of Social Housing Fraud Act 2013 (c. 3), s. 12, **Sch. para. 12**; S.I. 2013/2622, art. 2; S.I. 2013/2861, art. 2

Commencement Information

I1 S. 6 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3(1), 7, 10-13) (as amended (6.3.2003) by S.I. 2003/531, art. 3)

7 Recoverable amount

(1) The recoverable amount for the purposes of section 6 is an amount equal to the defendant's benefit from the conduct concerned.

(2) But if the defendant shows that the available amount is less than that benefit the recoverable amount is—

(a) the available amount, or

(b) a nominal amount, if the available amount is nil.

(3) But if section 6(6) **[**[F30]or 6(6A)**]** applies the recoverable amount is such amount as—

(a) the court believes is just, but

(b) does not exceed the amount found under subsection (1) or (2) (as the case may be).

(4) In calculating the defendant's benefit from the conduct concerned for the purposes of subsection (1), any property in respect of which—

(a) a recovery order is in force under section 266, or

(b) a forfeiture order is in force under section 298(2),

must be ignored.

(5) If the court decides the available amount, it must include in the confiscation order a statement of its findings as to the matters relevant for deciding that amount.

Textual Amendments

F30 Words in s. 7(3) inserted (15.10.2013 for E., 5.11.2013 for W.) by Prevention of Social Housing Fraud Act 2013 (c. 3), s. 12, **Sch. para. 13**; S.I. 2013/2622, art. 2; S.I. 2013/2861, art. 2

Commencement Information

I2 S. 7 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

8 Defendant's benefit

(1) If the court is proceeding under section 6 this section applies for the purpose of—

(a) deciding whether the defendant has benefited from conduct, and

(b) deciding his benefit from the conduct.

(2) The court must—

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(a) take account of conduct occurring up to the time it makes its decision;
(b) take account of property obtained up to that time.

(3) Subsection (4) applies if—
(a) the conduct concerned is general criminal conduct,
(b) a confiscation order mentioned in subsection (5) has at an earlier time been made against the defendant, and
(c) his benefit for the purposes of that order was benefit from his general criminal conduct.

(4) His benefit found at the time the last confiscation order mentioned in subsection (3)(c) was made against him must be taken for the purposes of this section to be his benefit from his general criminal conduct at that time.

(5) If the conduct concerned is general criminal conduct the court must deduct the aggregate of the following amounts—
(a) the amount ordered to be paid under each confiscation order previously made against the defendant;
(b) the amount ordered to be paid under each confiscation order previously made against him under any of the provisions listed in subsection (7).

(6) But subsection (5) does not apply to an amount which has been taken into account for the purposes of a deduction under that subsection on any earlier occasion.

(7) These are the provisions—
(a) the Drug Trafficking Offences Act 1986 (c. 32);
(b) Part 1 of the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 1987 (c. 41);
(c) Part 6 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988 (c. 33);
(d) the Criminal Justice (Confiscation) (Northern Ireland) Order 1990 (S.I. 1990/2588 (N.I. 17));
(e) Part 1 of the Drug Trafficking Act 1994 (c. 37);
(f) Part 1 of the Proceeds of Crime (Scotland) Act 1995 (c. 43);
(g) the Proceeds of Crime (Northern Ireland) Order 1996 (S.I. 1996/1299 (N.I. 9));
(h) Part 3 or 4 of this Act.

(8) The reference to general criminal conduct in the case of a confiscation order made under any of the provisions listed in subsection (7) is a reference to conduct in respect of which a court is required or entitled to make one or more assumptions for the purpose of assessing a person's benefit from the conduct.

Commencement Information
I3 S. 8 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

9 Available amount

(1) For the purposes of deciding the recoverable amount, the available amount is the aggregate of—

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(a) the total of the values (at the time the confiscation order is made) of all the free property then held by the defendant minus the total amount payable in pursuance of obligations which then have priority, and

(b) the total of the values (at that time) of all tainted gifts.

(2) An obligation has priority if it is an obligation of the defendant—

(a) to pay an amount due in respect of a fine or other order of a court which was imposed or made on conviction of an offence and at any time before the time the confiscation order is made, or

(b) to pay a sum which would be included among the preferential debts if the defendant's bankruptcy had commenced on the date of the confiscation order or his winding up had been ordered on that date.

(3) "Preferential debts" has the meaning given by section 386 of the Insolvency Act 1986 (c. 45).

Commencement Information

I4 S. 9 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

10 Assumptions to be made in case of criminal lifestyle

(1) If the court decides under section 6 that the defendant has a criminal lifestyle it must make the following four assumptions for the purpose of—

(a) deciding whether he has benefited from his general criminal conduct, and

(b) deciding his benefit from the conduct.

(2) The first assumption is that any property transferred to the defendant at any time after the relevant day was obtained by him—

(a) as a result of his general criminal conduct, and

(b) at the earliest time he appears to have held it.

(3) The second assumption is that any property held by the defendant at any time after the date of conviction was obtained by him—

(a) as a result of his general criminal conduct, and

(b) at the earliest time he appears to have held it.

(4) The third assumption is that any expenditure incurred by the defendant at any time after the relevant day was met from property obtained by him as a result of his general criminal conduct.

(5) The fourth assumption is that, for the purpose of valuing any property obtained (or assumed to have been obtained) by the defendant, he obtained it free of any other interests in it.

(6) But the court must not make a required assumption in relation to particular property or expenditure if—

(a) the assumption is shown to be incorrect, or

(b) there would be a serious risk of injustice if the assumption were made.

(7) If the court does not make one or more of the required assumptions it must state its reasons.

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(8) The relevant day is the first day of the period of six years ending with—

(a) the day when proceedings for the offence concerned were started against the defendant, or

(b) if there are two or more offences and proceedings for them were started on different days, the earliest of those days.

(9) But if a confiscation order mentioned in section 8(3)(c) has been made against the defendant at any time during the period mentioned in subsection (8)—

(a) the relevant day is the day when the defendant's benefit was calculated for the purposes of the last such confiscation order;

(b) the second assumption does not apply to any property which was held by him on or before the relevant day.

(10) The date of conviction is—

(a) the date on which the defendant was convicted of the offence concerned, or

(b) if there are two or more offences and the convictions were on different dates, the date of the latest.

Commencement Information

I5 S. 10 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

11 Time for payment

(1) The amount ordered to be paid under a confiscation order must be paid on the making of the order; but this is subject to the following provisions of this section.

(2) If the defendant shows that he needs time to pay the amount ordered to be paid, the court making the confiscation order may make an order allowing payment to be made in a specified period.

(3) The specified period—

(a) must start with the day on which the confiscation order is made, and

(b) must not exceed six months.

(4) If within the specified period the defendant applies to the Crown Court for the period to be extended and the court believes there are exceptional circumstances, it may make an order extending the period.

(5) The extended period—

(a) must start with the day on which the confiscation order is made, and

(b) must not exceed 12 months.

(6) An order under subsection (4)—

(a) may be made after the end of the specified period, but

(b) must not be made after the end of the period of 12 months starting with the day on which the confiscation order is made.

(7) The court must not make an order under subsection (2) or (4) unless it gives—

(a) the prosecutor, or

F31(b) . . . . . .

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an opportunity to make representations.

Textual Amendments

F31 S. 11(7)(b) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 3, **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I6 S. 11 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

12 Interest on unpaid sums

(1) If the amount required to be paid by a person under a confiscation order is not paid when it is required to be paid, he must pay interest on the amount for the period for which it remains unpaid.

(2) The rate of interest is the same rate as that for the time being specified in section 17 of the Judgments Act 1838 (c. 110) (interest on civil judgment debts).

(3) For the purposes of this section no amount is required to be paid under a confiscation order if—

(a) an application has been made under section 11(4),

(b) the application has not been determined by the court, and

(c) the period of 12 months starting with the day on which the confiscation order was made has not ended.

(4) In applying this Part the amount of the interest must be treated as part of the amount to be paid under the confiscation order.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C6 S. 12 excluded (3.12.2014) by The Criminal Justice and Data Protection (Protocol No. 36) Regulations 2014 (S.I. 2014/3141), regs. 1(b), **15(6)**

Commencement Information

I7 S. 12 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

13 Effect of order on court's other powers

(1) If the court makes a confiscation order it must proceed as mentioned in subsections (2) and (4) in respect of the offence or offences concerned.

(2) The court must take account of the confiscation order before—

(a) it imposes a fine on the defendant, or

(b) it makes an order falling within subsection (3).

(3) These orders fall within this subsection—

(a) an order involving payment by the defendant, other than an order under section 130 of the Sentencing Act (compensation orders) **[**[F32]or an order under section 4 of the Prevention of Social Housing Fraud Act 2013 (unlawful profit orders)**]**;

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(b) an order under section 27 of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 (c. 38) (forfeiture orders);

(c) an order under section 143 of the Sentencing Act (deprivation orders);

(d) an order under section 23 **[**F33or 23A**]** of the Terrorism Act 2000 (c. 11) (forfeiture orders).

(4) Subject to subsection (2), the court must leave the confiscation order out of account in deciding the appropriate sentence for the defendant.

(5) Subsection (6) applies if—

[F34(a) the Crown Court makes—

(i) both a confiscation order and a compensation order under section 130 of the Sentencing Act,

(ii) both a confiscation order and an unlawful profit order under section 4 of the Prevention of Social Housing Fraud Act 2013, or

(iii) a confiscation order, a compensation order and an unlawful profit order,

against the same person in the same proceedings, and**]**

(b) the court believes he will not have sufficient means to satisfy both the orders **[**F35or all the orders**]** in full.

(6) In such a case the court must direct that so much of the compensation **[**F36or amount payable under the unlawful profit order (or both)**]** as it specifies is to be paid out of any sums recovered under the confiscation order; and the amount it specifies must be the amount it believes will not be recoverable because of the insufficiency of the person's means.

Textual Amendments

F32 Words in s. 13(3) inserted (15.10.2013 for E., 5.11.2013 for W.) by Prevention of Social Housing Fraud Act 2013 (c. 3), s. 12, **Sch. para. 14(2)**; S.I. 2013/2622, art. 2; S.I. 2013/2861, art. 2

F33 Words in s. 13(3)(d) inserted (18.6.2009) by Counter-Terrorism Act 2008 (c. 28), s. 100(5), **Sch. 3 para. 7(2)** (with s. 101(2)); S.I. 2009/1256, art. 2(c)

F34 S. 13(5)(a) substituted (15.10.2013 for E., 5.11.2013 for W.) by Prevention of Social Housing Fraud Act 2013 (c. 3), s. 12, **Sch. para. 14(3)(a)**; S.I. 2013/2622, art. 2; S.I. 2013/2861, art. 2

F35 Words in s. 13(5)(b) inserted (15.10.2013 for E., 5.11.2013 for W.) by Prevention of Social Housing Fraud Act 2013 (c. 3), s. 12, **Sch. para. 14(3)(b)**; S.I. 2013/2622, art. 2; S.I. 2013/2861, art. 2

F36 Words in s. 13(6) inserted (15.10.2013 for E., 5.11.2013 for W.) by Prevention of Social Housing Fraud Act 2013 (c. 3), s. 12, **Sch. para. 14(4)**; S.I. 2013/2622, art. 2; S.I. 2013/2861, art. 2

Commencement Information

I8 S. 13 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

Procedural matters

14 Postponement

(1) The court may—

(a) proceed under section 6 before it sentences the defendant for the offence (or any of the offences) concerned, or

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(b) postpone proceedings under section 6 for a specified period.

(2) A period of postponement may be extended.

(3) A period of postponement (including one as extended) must not end after the permitted period ends.

(4) But subsection (3) does not apply if there are exceptional circumstances.

(5) The permitted period is the period of two years starting with the date of conviction.

(6) But if—

(a) the defendant appeals against his conviction for the offence (or any of the offences) concerned, and

(b) the period of three months (starting with the day when the appeal is determined or otherwise disposed of) ends after the period found under subsection (5),

the permitted period is that period of three months.

(7) A postponement or extension may be made—

(a) on application by the defendant;

(b) on application by the prosecutor [F37]...;

(c) by the court of its own motion.

(8) If—

(a) proceedings are postponed for a period, and

(b) an application to extend the period is made before it ends,

the application may be granted even after the period ends.

(9) The date of conviction is—

(a) the date on which the defendant was convicted of the offence concerned, or

(b) if there are two or more offences and the convictions were on different dates, the date of the latest.

(10) References to appealing include references to applying under section 111 of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980 (c. 43) (statement of case).

(11) A confiscation order must not be quashed only on the ground that there was a defect or omission in the procedure connected with the application for or the granting of a postponement.

(12) But subsection (11) does not apply if before it made the confiscation order the court—

(a) imposed a fine on the defendant;

(b) made an order falling within section 13(3);

(c) made an order under section 130 of the Sentencing Act (compensation orders) **[**[F38];

(d) made an order under section 4 of the Prevention of Social Housing Fraud Act 2013 (unlawful profit orders)**]**.

Textual Amendments

F37 Words in s. 14(7)(b) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 4, **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
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F38 S. 14(12)(d) inserted (15.10.2013 for E., 5.11.2013 for W.) by Prevention of Social Housing Fraud Act 2013 (c. 3), s. 12, **Sch. para. 15**; S.I. 2013/2622, art. 2; S.I. 2013/2861, art. 2

Commencement Information

I9 S. 14 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

15 Effect of postponement

(1) If the court postpones proceedings under section 6 it may proceed to sentence the defendant for the offence (or any of the offences) concerned.

(2) In sentencing the defendant for the offence (or any of the offences) concerned in the postponement period the court must not—

(a) impose a fine on him,

(b) make an order falling within section 13(3), [F39]...

(c) make an order for the payment of compensation under section 130 of the Sentencing Act **[**[F40], or

(d) make an unlawful profit order under section 4 of the Prevention of Social Housing Fraud Act 2013**]**.

(3) If the court sentences the defendant for the offence (or any of the offences) concerned in the postponement period, after that period ends it may vary the sentence by—

(a) imposing a fine on him,

(b) making an order falling within section 13(3), [F41]...

(c) making an order for the payment of compensation under section 130 of the Sentencing Act **[**[F42], or

(d) making an unlawful profit order under section 4 of the Prevention of Social Housing Fraud Act 2013**]**.

(4) But the court may proceed under subsection (3) only within the period of 28 days which starts with the last day of the postponement period.

(5) For the purposes of—

(a) section 18(2) of the Criminal Appeal Act 1968 (c. 19) (time limit for notice of appeal or of application for leave to appeal), and

(b) paragraph 1 of Schedule 3 to the Criminal Justice Act 1988 (c. 33) (time limit for notice of application for leave to refer a case under section 36 of that Act),

the sentence must be regarded as imposed or made on the day on which it is varied under subsection (3).

(6) If the court proceeds to sentence the defendant under subsection (1), section 6 has effect as if the defendant's particular criminal conduct included conduct which constitutes offences which the court has taken into consideration in deciding his sentence for the offence or offences concerned.

(7) The postponement period is the period for which proceedings under section 6 are postponed.

Textual Amendments

F39 Word in s. 15(2)(b) omitted (15.10.2013 for E., 5.11.2013 for W.) by virtue of Prevention of Social Housing Fraud Act 2013 (c. 3), s. 12, **Sch. para. 16(2)(a)**; S.I. 2013/2622, art. 2; S.I. 2013/2861, art. 2

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
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F40 S. 15(2)(d) and word inserted (15.10.2013 for E., 5.11.2013 for W.) by Prevention of Social Housing Fraud Act 2013 (c. 3), s. 12, **Sch. para. 16(2)(b)**; S.I. 2013/2622, art. 2; S.I. 2013/2861, art. 2

F41 Word in s. 15(3)(b) omitted (15.10.2013 for E., 5.11.2013 for W.) by virtue of Prevention of Social Housing Fraud Act 2013 (c. 3), s. 12, **Sch. para. 16(3)(a)**; S.I. 2013/2622, art. 2; S.I. 2013/2861, art. 2

F42 S. 15(3)(d) and word inserted (15.10.2013 for E., 5.11.2013 for W.) by Prevention of Social Housing Fraud Act 2013 (c. 3), s. 12, **Sch. para. 16(3)(b)**; S.I. 2013/2622, art. 2; S.I. 2013/2861, art. 2

Commencement Information

I10 S. 15 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

16 Statement of information

(1) If the court is proceeding under section 6 in a case where section 6(3)(a) applies, the prosecutor [F43]... must give the court a statement of information within the period the court orders.

(2) If the court is proceeding under section 6 in a case where section 6(3)(b) applies and it orders the prosecutor to give it a statement of information, the prosecutor must give it such a statement within the period the court orders.

(3) If the prosecutor [F44]... believes the defendant has a criminal lifestyle the statement of information is a statement of matters the prosecutor [F45]...believes are relevant in connection with deciding these issues—

(a) whether the defendant has a criminal lifestyle;

(b) whether he has benefited from his general criminal conduct;

(c) his benefit from the conduct.

(4) A statement under subsection (3) must include information the prosecutor [F46]... believes is relevant—

(a) in connection with the making by the court of a required assumption under section 10;

(b) for the purpose of enabling the court to decide if the circumstances are such that it must not make such an assumption.

(5) If the prosecutor [F47]... does not believe the defendant has a criminal lifestyle the statement of information is a statement of matters the prosecutor [F48]... believes are relevant in connection with deciding these issues—

(a) whether the defendant has benefited from his particular criminal conduct;

(b) his benefit from the conduct.

(6) If the prosecutor [F49]... gives the court a statement of information—

(a) he may at any time give the court a further statement of information;

(b) he must give the court a further statement of information if it orders him to do so, and he must give it within the period the court orders.

(7) If the court makes an order under this section it may at any time vary it by making another one.

Textual Amendments

F43 Words in s. 16(1) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 5(2), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
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F44 Words in s. 16(3) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 5(3)(a), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)
F45 Words in s. 16(3) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 5(3)(b), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)
F46 Words in s. 16(4) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 5(4), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)
F47 Words in s. 16(5) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 5(5)(a), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)
F48 Words in s. 16(5) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 5(5)(b), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)
F49 Words in s. 16(6) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 5(6), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information
I11 S. 16 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

17 Defendant's response to statement of information

(1) If the prosecutor [F50]... gives the court a statement of information and a copy is served on the defendant, the court may order the defendant—

(a) to indicate (within the period it orders) the extent to which he accepts each allegation in the statement, and

(b) so far as he does not accept such an allegation, to give particulars of any matters he proposes to rely on.

(2) If the defendant accepts to any extent an allegation in a statement of information the court may treat his acceptance as conclusive of the matters to which it relates for the purpose of deciding the issues referred to in section 16(3) or (5) (as the case may be).

(3) If the defendant fails in any respect to comply with an order under subsection (1) he may be treated for the purposes of subsection (2) as accepting every allegation in the statement of information apart from—

(a) any allegation in respect of which he has complied with the requirement;

(b) any allegation that he has benefited from his general or particular criminal conduct.

(4) For the purposes of this section an allegation may be accepted or particulars may be given in a manner ordered by the court.

(5) If the court makes an order under this section it may at any time vary it by making another one.

(6) No acceptance under this section that the defendant has benefited from conduct is admissible in evidence in proceedings for an offence.

Textual Amendments
F50 Words in s. 17(1) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 6, **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information
I12 S. 17 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
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18 Provision of information by defendant

(1) This section applies if—

(a) the court is proceeding under section 6 in a case where section 6(3)(a) applies, or

(b) it is proceeding under section 6 in a case where section 6(3)(b) applies or it is considering whether to proceed.

(2) For the purpose of obtaining information to help it in carrying out its functions the court may at any time order the defendant to give it information specified in the order.

(3) An order under this section may require all or a specified part of the information to be given in a specified manner and before a specified date.

(4) If the defendant fails without reasonable excuse to comply with an order under this section the court may draw such inference as it believes is appropriate.

(5) Subsection (4) does not affect any power of the court to deal with the defendant in respect of a failure to comply with an order under this section.

(6) If the prosecutor [F51]... accepts to any extent an allegation made by the defendant—

(a) in giving information required by an order under this section, or

(b) in any other statement given to the court in relation to any matter relevant to deciding the available amount under section 9,

the court may treat the acceptance as conclusive of the matters to which it relates.

(7) For the purposes of this section an allegation may be accepted in a manner ordered by the court.

(8) If the court makes an order under this section it may at any time vary it by making another one.

(9) No information given under this section which amounts to an admission by the defendant that he has benefited from criminal conduct is admissible in evidence in proceedings for an offence.

Textual Amendments

F51 Words in s. 18(6) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 7, **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I13 S. 18 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

Reconsideration

19 No order made: reconsideration of case

(1) This section applies if—

(a) the first condition in section 6 is satisfied but no court has proceeded under that section,

(b) there is evidence which was not available to the prosecutor on the relevant date,

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(c) before the end of the period of six years starting with the date of conviction the prosecutor [F52]... applies to the Crown Court to consider the evidence, and

(d) after considering the evidence the court believes it is appropriate for it to proceed under section 6.

(2) If this section applies the court must proceed under section 6, and when it does so subsections (3) to (8) below apply.

(3) If the court has already sentenced the defendant for the offence (or any of the offences) concerned, section 6 has effect as if his particular criminal conduct included conduct which constitutes offences which the court has taken into consideration in deciding his sentence for the offence or offences concerned.

(4) Section 8(2) does not apply, and the rules applying instead are that the court must—

(a) take account of conduct occurring before the relevant date;

(b) take account of property obtained before that date;

(c) take account of property obtained on or after that date if it was obtained as a result of or in connection with conduct occurring before that date.

(5) In section 10—

(a) the first and second assumptions do not apply with regard to property first held by the defendant on or after the relevant date;

(b) the third assumption does not apply with regard to expenditure incurred by him on or after that date;

(c) the fourth assumption does not apply with regard to property obtained (or assumed to have been obtained) by him on or after that date.

(6) The recoverable amount for the purposes of section 6 is such amount as—

(a) the court believes is just, but

(b) does not exceed the amount found under section 7.

(7) In arriving at the just amount the court must have regard in particular to—

(a) the amount found under section 7;

(b) any fine imposed on the defendant in respect of the offence (or any of the offences) concerned;

(c) any order which falls within section 13(3) and has been made against him in respect of the offence (or any of the offences) concerned and has not already been taken into account by the court in deciding what is the free property held by him for the purposes of section 9;

(d) any order which has been made against him in respect of the offence (or any of the offences) concerned under section 130 of the Sentencing Act (compensation orders) **[**[F53];

(e) any order which has been made against the defendant in respect of the offence (or any of the offences) concerned under section 4 of the Prevention of Social Housing Fraud Act 2013 (unlawful profit orders)**]**.

(8) If an order for the payment of compensation under section 130 of the Sentencing Act **[**[F54]or an unlawful profit order under section 4 of the Prevention of Social Housing Fraud Act 2013**]** has been made against the defendant in respect of the offence or offences concerned, section 13(5) and (6) above do not apply.

(9) The relevant date is—

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(a) if the court made a decision not to proceed under section 6, the date of the decision;

(b) if the court did not make such a decision, the date of conviction.

(10) The date of conviction is—

(a) the date on which the defendant was convicted of the offence concerned, or

(b) if there are two or more offences and the convictions were on different dates, the date of the latest.

Textual Amendments

F52 Words in s. 19(1)(c) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 8, **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F53 S. 19(7)(e) inserted (15.10.2013 for E., 5.11.2013 for W.) by Prevention of Social Housing Fraud Act 2013 (c. 3), s. 12, **Sch. para. 17(2)**; S.I. 2013/2622, art. 2; S.I. 2013/2861, art. 2

F54 Words in s. 19(8) inserted (15.10.2013 for E., 5.11.2013 for W.) by Prevention of Social Housing Fraud Act 2013 (c. 3), s. 12, **Sch. para. 17(3)**; S.I. 2013/2622, art. 2; S.I. 2013/2861, art. 2

Commencement Information

I14 S. 19 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

20 No order made: reconsideration of benefit

(1) This section applies if the following two conditions are satisfied.

(2) The first condition is that in proceeding under section 6 the court has decided that—

(a) the defendant has a criminal lifestyle but has not benefited from his general criminal conduct, or

(b) the defendant does not have a criminal lifestyle and has not benefited from his particular criminal conduct.

F55(3) . . . . . .

(4) F56... the second condition is that—

(a) there is evidence which was not available to the prosecutor when the court decided that the defendant had not benefited from his general or particular criminal conduct,

(b) before the end of the period of six years starting with the date of conviction the prosecutor F57... applies to the Crown Court to consider the evidence, and

(c) after considering the evidence the court concludes that it would have decided that the defendant had benefited from his general or particular criminal conduct (as the case may be) if the evidence had been available to it.

(5) If this section applies the court—

(a) must make a fresh decision under section 6(4)(b) or (c) whether the defendant has benefited from his general or particular criminal conduct (as the case may be);

(b) may make a confiscation order under that section.

(6) Subsections (7) to (12) below apply if the court proceeds under section 6 in pursuance of this section.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(7) If the court has already sentenced the defendant for the offence (or any of the offences) concerned, section 6 has effect as if his particular criminal conduct included conduct which constitutes offences which the court has taken into consideration in deciding his sentence for the offence or offences concerned.

(8) Section 8(2) does not apply, and the rules applying instead are that the court must—

(a) take account of conduct occurring before the date of the original decision that the defendant had not benefited from his general or particular criminal conduct;

(b) take account of property obtained before that date;

(c) take account of property obtained on or after that date if it was obtained as a result of or in connection with conduct occurring before that date.

(9) In section 10—

(a) the first and second assumptions do not apply with regard to property first held by the defendant on or after the date of the original decision that the defendant had not benefited from his general or particular criminal conduct;

(b) the third assumption does not apply with regard to expenditure incurred by him on or after that date;

(c) the fourth assumption does not apply with regard to property obtained (or assumed to have been obtained) by him on or after that date.

(10) The recoverable amount for the purposes of section 6 is such amount as—

(a) the court believes is just, but

(b) does not exceed the amount found under section 7.

(11) In arriving at the just amount the court must have regard in particular to—

(a) the amount found under section 7;

(b) any fine imposed on the defendant in respect of the offence (or any of the offences) concerned;

(c) any order which falls within section 13(3) and has been made against him in respect of the offence (or any of the offences) concerned and has not already been taken into account by the court in deciding what is the free property held by him for the purposes of section 9;

(d) any order which has been made against him in respect of the offence (or any of the offences) concerned under section 130 of the Sentencing Act (compensation orders) **[**F58**;**

(e) any order which has been made against the defendant in respect of the offence (or any of the offences) concerned under section 4 of the Prevention of Social Housing Fraud Act 2013 (unlawful profit orders)**]**.

(12) If an order for the payment of compensation under section 130 of the Sentencing Act **[**F59or an unlawful profit order under section 4 of the Prevention of Social Housing Fraud Act 2013**]** has been made against the defendant in respect of the offence or offences concerned, section 13(5) and (6) above do not apply.

(13) The date of conviction is the date found by applying section 19(10).

Textual Amendments

F55 S. 20(3) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 9(2), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

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F56 Words in s. 20(4) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 9(3)(a), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F57 Words in s. 20(4)(b) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 9(3)(b), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F58 S. 20(11)(e) inserted (15.10.2013 for E., 5.11.2013 for W.) by Prevention of Social Housing Fraud Act 2013 (c. 3), s. 12, **Sch. para. 18(2)**; S.I. 2013/2622, art. 2; S.I. 2013/2861, art. 2

F59 Words in s. 20(12) inserted (15.10.2013 for E., 5.11.2013 for W.) by Prevention of Social Housing Fraud Act 2013 (c. 3), s. 12, **Sch. para. 18(3)**; S.I. 2013/2622, art. 2; S.I. 2013/2861, art. 2

Commencement Information

I15 S. 20 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

21 Order made: reconsideration of benefit

(1) This section applies if—

(a) a court has made a confiscation order,

(b) there is evidence which was not available to the prosecutor [F60]... at the relevant time,

(c) the prosecutor [F61]... believes that if the court were to find the amount of the defendant's benefit in pursuance of this section it would exceed the relevant amount,

(d) before the end of the period of six years starting with the date of conviction the prosecutor [F62]... applies to the Crown Court to consider the evidence, and

(e) after considering the evidence the court believes it is appropriate for it to proceed under this section.

(2) The court must make a new calculation of the defendant's benefit from the conduct concerned, and when it does so subsections (3) to (6) below apply.

(3) If a court has already sentenced the defendant for the offence (or any of the offences) concerned section 6 has effect as if his particular criminal conduct included conduct which constitutes offences which the court has taken into consideration in deciding his sentence for the offence or offences concerned.

(4) Section 8(2) does not apply, and the rules applying instead are that the court must—

(a) take account of conduct occurring up to the time it decided the defendant's benefit for the purposes of the confiscation order;

(b) take account of property obtained up to that time;

(c) take account of property obtained after that time if it was obtained as a result of or in connection with conduct occurring before that time.

(5) In applying section 8(5) the confiscation order must be ignored.

(6) In section 10—

(a) the first and second assumptions do not apply with regard to property first held by the defendant after the time the court decided his benefit for the purposes of the confiscation order;

(b) the third assumption does not apply with regard to expenditure incurred by him after that time;

(c) the fourth assumption does not apply with regard to property obtained (or assumed to have been obtained) by him after that time.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(7) If the amount found under the new calculation of the defendant's benefit exceeds the relevant amount the court—

(a) must make a new calculation of the recoverable amount for the purposes of section 6, and

(b) if it exceeds the amount required to be paid under the confiscation order, may vary the order by substituting for the amount required to be paid such amount as it believes is just.

(8) In applying subsection (7)(a) the court must—

(a) take the new calculation of the defendant's benefit;

(b) apply section 9 as if references to the time the confiscation order is made were to the time of the new calculation of the recoverable amount and as if references to the date of the confiscation order were to the date of that new calculation.

(9) In applying subsection (7)(b) the court must have regard in particular to—

(a) any fine imposed on the defendant for the offence (or any of the offences) concerned;

(b) any order which falls within section 13(3) and has been made against him in respect of the offence (or any of the offences) concerned and has not already been taken into account by the court in deciding what is the free property held by him for the purposes of section 9;

(c) any order which has been made against him in respect of the offence (or any of the offences) concerned under section 130 of the Sentencing Act (compensation orders) **[**F63;

(d) any order which has been made against the defendant in respect of the offence (or any of the offences) concerned under section 4 of the Prevention of Social Housing Fraud Act 2013 (unlawful profit orders)**]**.

(10) But in applying subsection (7)(b) the court must not have regard to an order falling within subsection (9)(c) **[**F64or (d)**]** if a court has made a direction under section 13(6).

(11) In deciding under this section whether one amount exceeds another the court must take account of any change in the value of money.

(12) The relevant time is—

(a) when the court calculated the defendant's benefit for the purposes of the confiscation order, if this section has not applied previously;

(b) when the court last calculated the defendant's benefit in pursuance of this section, if this section has applied previously.

(13) The relevant amount is—

(a) the amount found as the defendant's benefit for the purposes of the confiscation order, if this section has not applied previously;

(b) the amount last found as the defendant's benefit in pursuance of this section, if this section has applied previously.

(14) The date of conviction is the date found by applying section 19(10).

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Textual Amendments

F60 Words in s. 21(1)(b) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 10, **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F61 Words in s. 21(1)(c) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 10, **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F62 Words in s. 21(1)(d) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 10, **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F63 S. 21(9)(d) inserted (15.10.2013 for E., 5.11.2013 for W.) by Prevention of Social Housing Fraud Act 2013 (c. 3), s. 12, **Sch. para. 19(2)**; S.I. 2013/2622, art. 2; S.I. 2013/2861, art. 2

F64 Words in s. 21(10) inserted (15.10.2013 for E., 5.11.2013 for W.) by Prevention of Social Housing Fraud Act 2013 (c. 3), s. 12, **Sch. para. 19(3)**; S.I. 2013/2622, art. 2; S.I. 2013/2861, art. 2

Commencement Information

I16 S. 21 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

22 Order made: reconsideration of available amount

(1) This section applies if—

(a) a court has made a confiscation order,

(b) the amount required to be paid was the amount found under section 7(2), and

(c) an applicant falling within subsection (2) applies to the Crown Court to make a new calculation of the available amount.

(2) These applicants fall within this subsection—

(a) the prosecutor;

F65(b) . . . . . .

(c) a receiver appointed under section 50 F66....

(3) In a case where this section applies the court must make the new calculation, and in doing so it must apply section 9 as if references to the time the confiscation order is made were to the time of the new calculation and as if references to the date of the confiscation order were to the date of the new calculation.

(4) If the amount found under the new calculation exceeds the relevant amount the court may vary the order by substituting for the amount required to be paid such amount as—

(a) it believes is just, but

(b) does not exceed the amount found as the defendant's benefit from the conduct concerned.

(5) In deciding what is just the court must have regard in particular to—

(a) any fine imposed on the defendant for the offence (or any of the offences) concerned;

(b) any order which falls within section 13(3) and has been made against him in respect of the offence (or any of the offences) concerned and has not already been taken into account by the court in deciding what is the free property held by him for the purposes of section 9;

(c) any order which has been made against him in respect of the offence (or any of the offences) concerned under section 130 of the Sentencing Act (compensation orders).

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(6) But in deciding what is just the court must not have regard to an order falling within subsection (5)(c) if a court has made a direction under section 13(6).

(7) In deciding under this section whether one amount exceeds another the court must take account of any change in the value of money.

(8) The relevant amount is—

(a) the amount found as the available amount for the purposes of the confiscation order, if this section has not applied previously;

(b) the amount last found as the available amount in pursuance of this section, if this section has applied previously.

(9) The amount found as the defendant's benefit from the conduct concerned is—

(a) the amount so found when the confiscation order was made, or

(b) if one or more new calculations of the defendant's benefit have been made under section 21 the amount found on the occasion of the last such calculation.

Textual Amendments

F65 S. 22(2)(b) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 11(a), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F66 Words in s. 22(2)(c) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 11(b), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I17 S. 22 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

23 Inadequacy of available amount: variation of order

(1) This section applies if—

(a) a court has made a confiscation order, and

(b) the defendant, or a receiver appointed under section 50 [F67]..., applies to the Crown Court to vary the order under this section.

(2) In such a case the court must calculate the available amount, and in doing so it must apply section 9 as if references to the time the confiscation order is made were to the time of the calculation and as if references to the date of the confiscation order were to the date of the calculation.

(3) If the court finds that the available amount (as so calculated) is inadequate for the payment of any amount remaining to be paid under the confiscation order it may vary the order by substituting for the amount required to be paid such smaller amount as the court believes is just.

(4) If a person has been adjudged bankrupt or his estate has been sequestrated, or if an order for the winding up of a company has been made, the court must take into account the extent to which realisable property held by that person or that company may be distributed among creditors.

(5) The court may disregard any inadequacy which it believes is attributable (wholly or partly) to anything done by the defendant for the purpose of preserving property held by the recipient of a tainted gift from any risk of realisation under this Part.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(6) In subsection (4) "company" means any company which may be wound up under the Insolvency Act 1986 (c. 45) or the Insolvency (Northern Ireland) Order 1989 (S.I. 1989/2405 (N.I. 19)).

Textual Amendments

F67 Words in s. 23(1)(b) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 12, **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I18 S. 23 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

24 Inadequacy of available amount: discharge of order

(1) This section applies if—

(a) a court has made a confiscation order,

(b) **[**[F68]the designated officer for a magistrates' court**]** applies to the Crown Court for the discharge of the order, and

(c) the amount remaining to be paid under the order is less than £1,000.

(2) In such a case the court must calculate the available amount, and in doing so it must apply section 9 as if references to the time the confiscation order is made were to the time of the calculation and as if references to the date of the confiscation order were to the date of the calculation.

(3) If the court—

(a) finds that the available amount (as so calculated) is inadequate to meet the amount remaining to be paid, and

(b) is satisfied that the inadequacy is due wholly to a specified reason or a combination of specified reasons,

it may discharge the confiscation order.

(4) The specified reasons are—

(a) in a case where any of the realisable property consists of money in a currency other than sterling, that fluctuations in currency exchange rates have occurred;

(b) any reason specified by the Secretary of State by order.

(5) The Secretary of State may by order vary the amount for the time being specified in subsection (1)(c).

Textual Amendments

F68 Words in s. 24(1)(b) substituted (1.4.2005) by Courts Act 2003 (c. 39), s. 110(1), **Sch. 8 para. 406(a)**; S.I. 2005/910, art. 3(y)

Commencement Information

I19 S. 24 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

25 Small amount outstanding: discharge of order

(1) This section applies if—

(a) a court has made a confiscation order,

(b) **[**F69the designated officer for a magistrates' court**]** applies to the Crown Court for the discharge of the order, and

(c) the amount remaining to be paid under the order is £50 or less.

(2) In such a case the court may discharge the order.

(3) The Secretary of State may by order vary the amount for the time being specified in subsection (1)(c).

Textual Amendments

F69 Words in s. 25(1)(b) substituted (1.4.2005) by Courts Act 2003 (c. 39), s. 110(1), **Sch. 8 para. 406(b)**; S.I. 2005/910, art. 3(y)

Commencement Information

I20 S. 25 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

26 Information

(1) This section applies if—

(a) the court proceeds under section 6 in pursuance of section 19 or 20, or

(b) the prosecutor F70... applies under section 21.

(2) In such a case—

(a) the prosecutor F71... must give the court a statement of information within the period the court orders;

(b) section 16 applies accordingly (with appropriate modifications where the prosecutor F72... applies under section 21);

(c) section 17 applies accordingly;

(d) section 18 applies as it applies in the circumstances mentioned in section 18(1).

Textual Amendments

F70 Words in s. 26(1)(b) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 13(2), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F71 Words in s. 26(2)(a) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 13(3)(a), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F72 Words in s. 26(2)(b) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 13(3)(b), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I21 S. 26 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Defendant absconds

27 Defendant convicted or committed

(1) This section applies if the following two conditions are satisfied.

(2) The first condition is that a defendant absconds after—

(a) he is convicted of an offence or offences in proceedings before the Crown Court,

(b) he is committed to the Crown Court for sentence in respect of an offence or offences under **[**F73section 3, 3A, 3B, 3C, 4, 4A or 6**]** of the Sentencing Act, or

(c) he is committed to the Crown Court in respect of an offence or offences under section 70 below (committal with a view to a confiscation order being considered).

(3) The second condition is that—

(a) the prosecutor F74... applies to the Crown Court to proceed under this section, and

(b) the court believes it is appropriate for it to do so.

(4) If this section applies the court must proceed under section 6 in the same way as it must proceed if the two conditions there mentioned are satisfied; but this is subject to subsection (5).

(5) If the court proceeds under section 6 as applied by this section, this Part has effect with these modifications—

(a) any person the court believes is likely to be affected by an order under section 6 is entitled to appear before the court and make representations;

(b) the court must not make an order under section 6 unless the prosecutor F75... has taken reasonable steps to contact the defendant;

(c) section 6(9) applies as if the reference to subsection (2) were to subsection (2) of this section;

(d) sections 10, 16(4), 17 and 18 must be ignored;

(e) sections 19, 20 and 21 must be ignored while the defendant is still an absconder.

(6) Once the defendant ceases to be an absconder section 19 has effect as if subsection (1)(a) read—

"(a) at a time when the first condition in section 27 was satisfied the court did not proceed under section 6,."

(7) If the court does not believe it is appropriate for it to proceed under this section, once the defendant ceases to be an absconder section 19 has effect as if subsection (1)(b) read—

"(b) there is evidence which was not available to the prosecutor F76... on the relevant date,."

Textual Amendments

F73 Words in s. 27(2)(b) substituted (9.5.2005 for specified purposes, 18.6.2012 for specified purposes, 5.11.2012 for specified purposes, 28.5.2013 for specified purposes) by Criminal Justice Act 2003 (c. 44), s. 336(3)(4), **Sch. 3 para. 75(3)**; S.I. 2005/1267, art. 2(1)(2)(c); S.I. 2012/1320, art. 4(1)

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(c)(2)(3) (with art. 5) (see S.I. 2012/2574, art. 4(2) and S.I. 2013/1103, art. 4); S.I. 2012/2574, art. 2(2)(3)(c), Sch. (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (4.11.2012) by S.I. 2012/2761, art. 2) (with S.I. 2013/1103, art. 4); S.I. 2013/1103, art. 2(1)(c)(2)(3) (with arts. 3, 4)

F74 Words in s. 27(3)(a) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 14(2), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F75 Words in s. 27(5)(b) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 14(3), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F76 Words in s. 27(7) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 14(4), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I22 S. 27 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3(2), 10-13)

28 Defendant neither convicted nor acquitted

(1) This section applies if the following two conditions are satisfied.

(2) The first condition is that—

(a) proceedings for an offence or offences are started against a defendant but are not concluded,

(b) he absconds, and

(c) the period of two years (starting with the day the court believes he absconded) has ended.

(3) The second condition is that—

(a) the prosecutor [F77]... applies to the Crown Court to proceed under this section, and

(b) the court believes it is appropriate for it to do so.

(4) If this section applies the court must proceed under section 6 in the same way as it must proceed if the two conditions there mentioned are satisfied; but this is subject to subsection (5).

(5) If the court proceeds under section 6 as applied by this section, this Part has effect with these modifications—

(a) any person the court believes is likely to be affected by an order under section 6 is entitled to appear before the court and make representations;

(b) the court must not make an order under section 6 unless the prosecutor [F78]... has taken reasonable steps to contact the defendant;

(c) section 6(9) applies as if the reference to subsection (2) were to subsection (2) of this section;

(d) sections 10, 16(4) and 17 to 20 must be ignored;

(e) section 21 must be ignored while the defendant is still an absconder.

(6) Once the defendant has ceased to be an absconder section 21 has effect as if references to the date of conviction were to—

(a) the day when proceedings for the offence concerned were started against the defendant, or

(b) if there are two or more offences and proceedings for them were started on different days, the earliest of those days.

(7) If—

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(a) the court makes an order under section 6 as applied by this section, and

(b) the defendant is later convicted in proceedings before the Crown Court of the offence (or any of the offences) concerned,

section 6 does not apply so far as that conviction is concerned.

Textual Amendments

F77 Words in s. 28(3)(a) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 15(2), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F78 Words in s. 28(5)(b) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 15(3), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I23 S. 28 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3(2), 10-13)

29 Variation of order

(1) This section applies if—

(a) the court makes a confiscation order under section 6 as applied by section 28,

(b) the defendant ceases to be an absconder,

(c) he is convicted of an offence (or any of the offences) mentioned in section 28(2)(a),

(d) he believes that the amount required to be paid was too large (taking the circumstances prevailing when the amount was found for the purposes of the order), and

(e) before the end of the relevant period he applies to the Crown Court to consider the evidence on which his belief is based.

(2) If (after considering the evidence) the court concludes that the defendant's belief is well founded—

(a) it must find the amount which should have been the amount required to be paid (taking the circumstances prevailing when the amount was found for the purposes of the order), and

(b) it may vary the order by substituting for the amount required to be paid such amount as it believes is just.

(3) The relevant period is the period of 28 days starting with—

(a) the date on which the defendant was convicted of the offence mentioned in section 28(2)(a), or

(b) if there are two or more offences and the convictions were on different dates, the date of the latest.

(4) But in a case where section 28(2)(a) applies to more than one offence the court must not make an order under this section unless it is satisfied that there is no possibility of any further proceedings being taken or continued in relation to any such offence in respect of which the defendant has not been convicted.

Commencement Information

I24 S. 29 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

30 Discharge of order

(1) Subsection (2) applies if—

(a) the court makes a confiscation order under section 6 as applied by section 28,

(b) the defendant is later tried for the offence or offences concerned and acquitted on all counts, and

(c) he applies to the Crown Court to discharge the order.

(2) In such a case the court must discharge the order.

(3) Subsection (4) applies if—

(a) the court makes a confiscation order under section 6 as applied by section 28,

(b) the defendant ceases to be an absconder,

(c) subsection (1)(b) does not apply, and

(d) he applies to the Crown Court to discharge the order.

(4) In such a case the court may discharge the order if it finds that—

(a) there has been undue delay in continuing the proceedings mentioned in section 28(2), or

(b) the prosecutor does not intend to proceed with the prosecution.

(5) If the court discharges a confiscation order under this section it may make such a consequential or incidental order as it believes is appropriate.

Commencement Information

I25 S. 30 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

Appeals

31 Appeal by prosecutor [F79]...

(1) If the Crown Court makes a confiscation order the prosecutor [F80]... may appeal to the Court of Appeal in respect of the order.

(2) If the Crown Court decides not to make a confiscation order the prosecutor [F81]... may appeal to the Court of Appeal against the decision.

(3) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply to an order or decision made by virtue of section 19, 20, 27 or 28.

Textual Amendments

F79 Words in s. 31 heading repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 16(2), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F80 Words in s. 31(1) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 16(3), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F81 Words in s. 31(2) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 16(4), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
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Commencement Information

I26 S. 31 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

32 Court's powers on appeal

(1) On an appeal under section 31(1) the Court of Appeal may confirm, quash or vary the confiscation order.

(2) On an appeal under section 31(2) the Court of Appeal may confirm the decision, or if it believes the decision was wrong it may—

(a) itself proceed under section 6 (ignoring subsections (1) to (3)), or

(b) direct the Crown Court to proceed afresh under section 6.

(3) In proceeding afresh in pursuance of this section the Crown Court must comply with any directions the Court of Appeal may make.

(4) If a court makes or varies a confiscation order under this section or in pursuance of a direction under this section it must—

(a) have regard to any fine imposed on the defendant in respect of the offence (or any of the offences) concerned;

(b) have regard to any order which falls within section 13(3) and has been made against him in respect of the offence (or any of the offences) concerned, unless the order has already been taken into account by a court in deciding what is the free property held by the defendant for the purposes of section 9.

(5) If the Court of Appeal proceeds under section 6 or the Crown Court proceeds afresh under that section in pursuance of a direction under this section subsections (6) to (10) apply.

(6) If a court has already sentenced the defendant for the offence (or any of the offences) concerned, section 6 has effect as if his particular criminal conduct included conduct which constitutes offences which the court has taken into consideration in deciding his sentence for the offence or offences concerned.

(7) If an order has been made against the defendant in respect of the offence (or any of the offences) concerned under section 130 of the Sentencing Act (compensation orders) **[**[F82]or section 4 of the Prevention of Social Housing Fraud Act 2013 (unlawful profit orders)**]**—

(a) the court must have regard to it, and

(b) section 13(5) and (6) above do not apply.

(8) Section 8(2) does not apply, and the rules applying instead are that the court must—

(a) take account of conduct occurring before the relevant date;

(b) take account of property obtained before that date;

(c) take account of property obtained on or after that date if it was obtained as a result of or in connection with conduct occurring before that date.

(9) In section 10—

(a) the first and second assumptions do not apply with regard to property first held by the defendant on or after the relevant date;

(b) the third assumption does not apply with regard to expenditure incurred by him on or after that date;

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(c) the fourth assumption does not apply with regard to property obtained (or assumed to have been obtained) by him on or after that date.

(10) Section 26 applies as it applies in the circumstances mentioned in subsection (1) of that section.

(11) The relevant date is the date on which the Crown Court decided not to make a confiscation order.

Textual Amendments

F82 Words in s. 32(7) inserted (15.10.2013 for E., 5.11.2013 for W.) by Prevention of Social Housing Fraud Act 2013 (c. 3), s. 12, **Sch. para. 20**; S.I. 2013/2622, art. 2; S.I. 2013/2861, art. 2

Commencement Information

I27 S. 32 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

33 Appeal to [F83Supreme Court]

(1) An appeal lies to the **[**F84Supreme Court**]** from a decision of the Court of Appeal on an appeal under section 31.

(2) An appeal under this section lies at the instance of—

(a) the defendant or the prosecutor F85...;

F86(b) . . . . . .

(3) On an appeal from a decision of the Court of Appeal to confirm, vary or make a confiscation order the **[**F87Supreme Court**]** may confirm, quash or vary the order.

(4) On an appeal from a decision of the Court of Appeal to confirm the decision of the Crown Court not to make a confiscation order or from a decision of the Court of Appeal to quash a confiscation order the **[**F87Supreme Court**]** may—

(a) confirm the decision, or

(b) direct the Crown Court to proceed afresh under section 6 if it believes the decision was wrong.

(5) In proceeding afresh in pursuance of this section the Crown Court must comply with any directions the **[**F87Supreme Court**]** may make.

(6) If a court varies a confiscation order under this section or makes a confiscation order in pursuance of a direction under this section it must—

(a) have regard to any fine imposed on the defendant in respect of the offence (or any of the offences) concerned;

(b) have regard to any order which falls within section 13(3) and has been made against him in respect of the offence (or any of the offences) concerned, unless the order has already been taken into account by a court in deciding what is the free property held by the defendant for the purposes of section 9.

(7) If the Crown Court proceeds afresh under section 6 in pursuance of a direction under this section subsections (8) to (12) apply.

(8) If a court has already sentenced the defendant for the offence (or any of the offences) concerned, section 6 has effect as if his particular criminal conduct included conduct

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which constitutes offences which the court has taken into consideration in deciding his sentence for the offence or offences concerned.

(9) If an order has been made against the defendant in respect of the offence (or any of the offences) concerned under section 130 of the Sentencing Act (compensation orders) **[**[F88]or section 4 of the Prevention of Social Housing Fraud Act 2013 (unlawful profit orders)**]**—

(a) the Crown Court must have regard to it, and

(b) section 13(5) and (6) above do not apply.

(10) Section 8(2) does not apply, and the rules applying instead are that the Crown Court must—

(a) take account of conduct occurring before the relevant date;

(b) take account of property obtained before that date;

(c) take account of property obtained on or after that date if it was obtained as a result of or in connection with conduct occurring before that date.

(11) In section 10—

(a) the first and second assumptions do not apply with regard to property first held by the defendant on or after the relevant date;

(b) the third assumption does not apply with regard to expenditure incurred by him on or after that date;

(c) the fourth assumption does not apply with regard to property obtained (or assumed to have been obtained) by him on or after that date.

(12) Section 26 applies as it applies in the circumstances mentioned in subsection (1) of that section.

(13) The relevant date is—

(a) in a case where the Crown Court made a confiscation order which was quashed by the Court of Appeal, the date on which the Crown Court made the order;

(b) in any other case, the date on which the Crown Court decided not to make a confiscation order.

Textual Amendments

F83 Words in s. 33 sidenote substituted (1.10.2009) by Constitutional Reform Act 2005 (c. 4), s. 148(1), **Sch. 9 para. 77(2)**; S.I. 2009/1604, art. 2(d)

F84 Words in s. 33(1) substituted (1.10.2009) by Constitutional Reform Act 2005 (c. 4), s. 148(1), **Sch. 9 para. 77(2)**; S.I. 2009/1604, art. 2(d)

F85 Words in s. 33(2)(a) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 17(a), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F86 S. 33(2)(b) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 17(b), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F87 Words in s. 33(3)-(5) substituted (1.10.2009) by Constitutional Reform Act 2005 (c. 4), s. 148(1), **Sch. 9 para. 77(2)**; S.I. 2009/1604, art. 2(d)

F88 Words in s. 33(9) inserted (15.10.2013 for E., 5.11.2013 for W.) by Prevention of Social Housing Fraud Act 2013 (c. 3), s. 12, **Sch. para. 21**; S.I. 2013/2622, art. 2; S.I. 2013/2861, art. 2

Commencement Information

I28 S. 33 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Enforcement authority

[F89]34 Enforcement authority

. . . . . .

Textual Amendments

F89 S. 34 repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 18, **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I29 S. 34 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

Enforcement as fines etc

35 [F90Enforcement as fines]

(1) This section applies if a court—

(a) makes a confiscation order, and

[F91](b) . . . . . .

(2) Sections 139(2) to (4) and (9) and 140(1) to (4) of the Sentencing Act (functions of court as to fines and enforcing fines) apply as if the amount ordered to be paid were a fine imposed on the defendant by the court making the confiscation order.

(3) In the application of Part 3 of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980 (c. 43) to an amount payable under a confiscation order—

(a) ignore section 75 of that Act (power to dispense with immediate payment);

(b) such an amount is not a sum adjudged to be paid by a conviction for the purposes of section 81 (enforcement of fines imposed on young offenders) or a fine for the purposes of section 85 (remission of fines) of that Act;

(c) in section 87 of that Act ignore subsection (3) (inquiry into means).

Textual Amendments

F90 S. 35 heading substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 19(2)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F91 S. 35(1)(b) and preceding word repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 19(3), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C7 S. 35 excluded (3.12.2014) by The Criminal Justice and Data Protection (Protocol No. 36) Regulations 2014 (S.I. 2014/3141), regs. 1(b), **15(6)**

Commencement Information

I30 S. 35 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

[F92]36 Director appointed as enforcement authority

. . . . . .

Textual Amendments

F92 S. 36 repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 20, **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I31 S. 36 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

[F93]37 Director's application for enforcement

. . . . . .

Textual Amendments

F93 S. 37 repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 20, **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I32 S. 37 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

38 Provisions about imprisonment or detention

(1) Subsection (2) applies if—

(a) a warrant committing the defendant to prison or detention is issued for a default in payment of an amount ordered to be paid under a confiscation order in respect of an offence or offences, and

(b) at the time the warrant is issued the defendant is liable to serve a term of custody in respect of the offence (or any of the offences).

(2) In such a case the term of imprisonment or of detention under section 108 of the Sentencing Act (detention of persons aged 18 to 20 for default) to be served in default of payment of the amount does not begin to run until after the term mentioned in subsection (1)(b) above.

(3) The reference in subsection (1)(b) to the term of custody the defendant is liable to serve in respect of the offence (or any of the offences) is a reference to the term of imprisonment, or detention in a young offender institution, which he is liable to serve in respect of the offence (or any of the offences).

(4) For the purposes of subsection (3) consecutive terms and terms which are wholly or partly concurrent must be treated as a single term and the following must be ignored—

(a) any sentence suspended under **[**[F94]section 189(1) of the Criminal Justice Act 2003**]** which has not taken effect at the time the warrant is issued;

(b) in the case of a sentence of imprisonment passed with an order under section 47(1) of the Criminal Law Act 1977 (c. 45) (sentences of imprisonment partly served and partly suspended) any part of the sentence which the defendant has not at that time been required to serve in prison;

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(c) any term of imprisonment or detention fixed under section 139(2) of the Sentencing Act (term to be served in default of payment of fine etc) for which a warrant committing the defendant to prison or detention has not been issued at that time.

(5) If the defendant serves a term of imprisonment or detention in default of paying any amount due under a confiscation order, his serving that term does not prevent the confiscation order from continuing to have effect so far as any other method of enforcement is concerned.

Textual Amendments

F94 Words in s. 38(4)(a) substituted (4.4.2005) by Criminal Justice Act 2003 (c. 44), s. 336(3)(4), **Sch. 32 para. 141**; S.I. 2005/950, art. 2(1), Sch. 1 para. 42(38) (with Sch. 2) (as explained (29.7.2005) by S.I. 2005/2122, art. 2; and as amended: (14.7.2008) by 2008 c. 4, Sch. 26 para. 78, Sch. 28 Pt. 2; S.I. 2008/1586, Sch. 1 paras. 48(s), 50(2)(d); (30.11.2009) by S.I. 2009/3111, art. 2; (3.12.2012) by S.I. 2012/2905, art. 4; (3.12.2012) by 2012 c. 10, Sch. 14 para. 17; S.I. 2012/2906, art. 2(l))

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C8 S. 38 excluded (3.12.2014) by The Criminal Justice and Data Protection (Protocol No. 36) Regulations 2014 (S.I. 2014/3141), regs. 1(b), **15(6)**

Commencement Information

I33 S. 38 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

39 Reconsideration etc: variation of prison term

(1) Subsection (2) applies if—

(a) a court varies a confiscation order under section 21, 22, 23, 29, 32 or 33,

(b) the effect of the variation is to vary the maximum period applicable in relation to the order under section 139(4) of the Sentencing Act, and

(c) the result is that that maximum period is less than the term of imprisonment or detention fixed in respect of the order under section 139(2) of the Sentencing Act.

(2) In such a case the court must fix a reduced term of imprisonment or detention in respect of the confiscation order under section 139(2) of the Sentencing Act in place of the term previously fixed.

(3) Subsection (4) applies if paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (1) apply but paragraph (c) does not.

(4) In such a case the court may amend the term of imprisonment or detention fixed in respect of the confiscation order under section 139(2) of the Sentencing Act.

(5) If the effect of section 12 is to increase the maximum period applicable in relation to a confiscation order under section 139(4) of the Sentencing Act, on the application of the **[**[F95]prosecutor**]** the Crown Court may amend the term of imprisonment or detention fixed in respect of the order under section 139(2) of that Act.

[F96](6) . . . . . .

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
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Textual Amendments

F95 Word in s. 39(5) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 21(2)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F96 S. 39(6) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 21(3), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C9 S. 39 excluded (3.12.2014) by The Criminal Justice and Data Protection (Protocol No. 36) Regulations 2014 (S.I. 2014/3141), regs. 1(b), **15(6)**

Commencement Information

I34 S. 39 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

Restraint orders

40 Conditions for exercise of powers

(1) The Crown Court may exercise the powers conferred by section 41 if any of the following conditions is satisfied.

(2) The first condition is that—

(a) a criminal investigation has been started in England and Wales with regard to an offence, and

(b) there is reasonable cause to believe that the alleged offender has benefited from his criminal conduct.

(3) The second condition is that—

(a) proceedings for an offence have been started in England and Wales and not concluded, and

(b) there is reasonable cause to believe that the defendant has benefited from his criminal conduct.

(4) The third condition is that—

(a) an application by the prosecutor [F97]... has been made under section 19, 20, 27 or 28 and not concluded, or the court believes that such an application is to be made, and

(b) there is reasonable cause to believe that the defendant has benefited from his criminal conduct.

(5) The fourth condition is that—

(a) an application by the prosecutor [F98]... has been made under section 21 and not concluded, or the court believes that such an application is to be made, and

(b) there is reasonable cause to believe that the court will decide under that section that the amount found under the new calculation of the defendant's benefit exceeds the relevant amount (as defined in that section).

(6) The fifth condition is that—

(a) an application by the prosecutor [F99]... has been made under section 22 and not concluded, or the court believes that such an application is to be made, and

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(b) there is reasonable cause to believe that the court will decide under that section that the amount found under the new calculation of the available amount exceeds the relevant amount (as defined in that section).

(7) The second condition is not satisfied if the court believes that—

(a) there has been undue delay in continuing the proceedings, or

(b) the prosecutor does not intend to proceed.

(8) If an application mentioned in the third, fourth or fifth condition has been made the condition is not satisfied if the court believes that—

(a) there has been undue delay in continuing the application, or

(b) the prosecutor [F100]... does not intend to proceed.

(9) If the first condition is satisfied—

(a) references in this Part to the defendant are to the alleged offender;

(b) references in this Part to the prosecutor are to the person the court believes is to have conduct of any proceedings for the offence;

(c) section 77(9) has effect as if proceedings for the offence had been started against the defendant when the investigation was started.

Textual Amendments

F97 Words in s. 40(4)(a) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 22(2), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F98 Words in s. 40(5)(a) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 22(3), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F99 Words in s. 40(6)(a) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 22(4), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F100 Words in s. 40(8)(b) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 22(5), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I35 S. 40 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

41 Restraint orders

(1) If any condition set out in section 40 is satisfied the Crown Court may make an order (a restraint order) prohibiting any specified person from dealing with any realisable property held by him.

(2) A restraint order may provide that it applies—

(a) to all realisable property held by the specified person whether or not the property is described in the order;

(b) to realisable property transferred to the specified person after the order is made.

(3) A restraint order may be made subject to exceptions, and an exception may in particular—

(a) make provision for reasonable living expenses and reasonable legal expenses;

(b) make provision for the purpose of enabling any person to carry on any trade, business, profession or occupation;

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Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(c) be made subject to conditions.

(4) But an exception to a restraint order must not make provision for any legal expenses which—

(a) relate to an offence which falls within subsection (5), and

(b) are incurred by the defendant or by a recipient of a tainted gift.

(5) These offences fall within this subsection—

(a) the offence mentioned in section 40(2) or (3), if the first or second condition (as the case may be) is satisfied;

(b) the offence (or any of the offences) concerned, if the third, fourth or fifth condition is satisfied.

(6) Subsection (7) applies if—

(a) a court makes a restraint order, and

(b) the applicant for the order applies to the court to proceed under subsection (7) (whether as part of the application for the restraint order or at any time afterwards).

(7) The court may make such order as it believes is appropriate for the purpose of ensuring that the restraint order is effective.

(8) A restraint order does not affect property for the time being subject to a charge under any of these provisions—

(a) section 9 of the Drug Trafficking Offences Act 1986 (c. 32);

(b) section 78 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988 (c. 33);

(c) Article 14 of the Criminal Justice (Confiscation) (Northern Ireland) Order 1990 (S.I. 1990/2588 (N.I. 17));

(d) section 27 of the Drug Trafficking Act 1994 (c. 37);

(e) Article 32 of the Proceeds of Crime (Northern Ireland) Order 1996 (S.I. 1996/1299 (N.I. 9)).

(9) Dealing with property includes removing it from England and Wales.

Commencement Information

I36 S. 41 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 5, 10-13)

42 Application, discharge and variation

(1) A restraint order—

(a) may be made only on an application by an applicant falling within subsection (2);

(b) may be made on an ex parte application to a judge in chambers.

(2) These applicants fall within this subsection—

(a) the prosecutor;

F101(b) . . . . . .

(c) an accredited financial investigator.

(3) An application to discharge or vary a restraint order or an order under section 41(7) may be made to the Crown Court by—

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(a) the person who applied for the order;
(b) any person affected by the order.

(4) Subsections (5) to (7) apply to an application under subsection (3).

(5) The court—
(a) may discharge the order;
(b) may vary the order.

(6) If the condition in section 40 which was satisfied was that proceedings were started or an application was made, the court must discharge the order on the conclusion of the proceedings or of the application (as the case may be).

(7) If the condition in section 40 which was satisfied was that an investigation was started or an application was to be made, the court must discharge the order if within a reasonable time proceedings for the offence are not started or the application is not made (as the case may be).

Textual Amendments

F101 S. 42(2)(b) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 23, **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I37 S. 42 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

43 Appeal to Court of Appeal

(1) If on an application for a restraint order the court decides not to make one, the person who applied for the order may appeal to the Court of Appeal against the decision.

(2) If an application is made under section 42(3) in relation to a restraint order or an order under section 41(7) the following persons may appeal to the Court of Appeal in respect of the Crown Court's decision on the application—
(a) the person who applied for the order;
(b) any person affected by the order.

(3) On an appeal under subsection (1) or (2) the Court of Appeal may—
(a) confirm the decision, or
(b) make such order as it believes is appropriate.

Commencement Information

I38 S. 43 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

44 Appeal to [F102Supreme Court]

(1) An appeal lies to the **[**F103Supreme Court**]** from a decision of the Court of Appeal on an appeal under section 43.

(2) An appeal under this section lies at the instance of any person who was a party to the proceedings before the Court of Appeal.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(3) On an appeal under this section the **[**F104Supreme Court**]** may—

(a) confirm the decision of the Court of Appeal, or

(b) make such order as it believes is appropriate.

Textual Amendments

F102 Words in s. 44 sidenote substituted (1.10.2009) by Constitutional Reform Act 2005 (c. 4), s. 148(1), **Sch. 9 para. 77(3)**; S.I. 2009/1604, art. 2(d)

F103 Words in s. 44(1) substituted (1.10.2009) by Constitutional Reform Act 2005 (c. 4), s. 148(1), **Sch. 9 para. 77(3)**; S.I. 2009/1604, art. 2(d)

F104 Words in s. 44(3) substituted (1.10.2009) by Constitutional Reform Act 2005 (c. 4), s. 148(1), **Sch. 9 para. 77(3)**; S.I. 2009/1604, art. 2(d)

Commencement Information

I39 S. 44 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

45 Seizure

(1) If a restraint order is in force a constable **[**F105, an accredited financial investigator**]** or a customs officer may seize any realisable property to which it applies to prevent its removal from England and Wales.

(2) Property seized under subsection (1) must be dealt with in accordance with the directions of the court which made the order.

[F106(3) The reference in subsection (1) to an accredited financial investigator is a reference to an accredited financial investigator who falls within a description specified in an order made for the purposes of that subsection by the Secretary of State under section 453.**]**

Textual Amendments

F105 Words in s. 45(1) inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), **ss. 78(1)**, 94(1); S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(e) (with art. 17(2))

F106 S. 45(3) inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), **ss. 78(2)**, 94(1); S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(e) (with art. 17(2))

Commencement Information

I40 S. 45 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

46 Hearsay evidence

(1) Evidence must not be excluded in restraint proceedings on the ground that it is hearsay (of whatever degree).

(2) Sections 2 to 4 of the Civil Evidence Act 1995 (c. 38) apply in relation to restraint proceedings as those sections apply in relation to civil proceedings.

(3) Restraint proceedings are proceedings—

(a) for a restraint order;

(b) for the discharge or variation of a restraint order;

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(c) on an appeal under section 43 or 44.

(4) Hearsay is a statement which is made otherwise than by a person while giving oral evidence in the proceedings and which is tendered as evidence of the matters stated.

(5) Nothing in this section affects the admissibility of evidence which is admissible apart from this section.

Commencement Information

I41 S. 46 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

47 Supplementary

(1) The registration Acts—

(a) apply in relation to restraint orders as they apply in relation to orders which affect land and are made by the court for the purpose of enforcing judgments or recognisances;

(b) apply in relation to applications for restraint orders as they apply in relation to other pending land actions.

(2) The registration Acts are—

(a) the Land Registration Act 1925 (c. 21);

(b) the Land Charges Act 1972 (c. 61);

(c) the Land Registration Act 2002 (c. 9).

(3) But no notice may be entered in the register of title under the Land Registration Act 2002 in respect of a restraint order.

(4) The person applying for a restraint order must be treated for the purposes of section 57 of the Land Registration Act 1925 (inhibitions) as a person interested in relation to any registered land to which—

(a) the application relates, or

(b) a restraint order made in pursuance of the application relates.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C10 S. 47 extended (24.2.2003) by Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Enforcement in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2002 (S.I. 2002/3133), arts. 1, **7(1)**

Commencement Information

I42 S. 47 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

I[F107 Search and seizure powers

Textual Amendments

F107 Ss. 47A-47S and cross-heading inserted (22.11.2014 for the insertion of ss. 47A, 47G, 47S(1)-(5) for specified purposes, 1.6.2015 in so far as not already in force) by Policing and Crime Act 2009 (c. 26), **ss. 55(2)**, 116(1); S.I. 2014/3101, art. 3; S.I. 2015/983, art. 2(2)(a)

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
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47A Sections 47B to 47S: meaning of "appropriate officer"

(1) In sections 47B to 47S "appropriate officer" means—

(a) an officer of Revenue and Customs,

F108[(aa) an immigration officer;]

(b) a constable, or

(c) an accredited financial investigator.

(2) In subsection (1)(c) the reference to an accredited financial investigator is a reference to an accredited financial investigator who falls within a description specified in an order made for the purposes of that provision by the Secretary of State under section 453.

Textual Amendments

F108 S. 47A(1)(aa) inserted (22.11.2014) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), **ss. 55(4)(a)**, 61(2) (with Sch. 21 para. 40); S.I. 2014/3098, art. 2(b)

47B Conditions for exercise of powers

(1) An appropriate officer may exercise the power conferred by section 47C if satisfied that any of the following conditions is met.

(2) The first condition is that—

(a) a criminal investigation has been started in England and Wales with regard to an indictable offence,

(b) a person has been arrested for the offence,

(c) proceedings for the offence have not yet been started against the person in England and Wales,

(d) there is reasonable cause to believe that the person has benefited from conduct constituting the offence, and

(e) a restraint order is not in force in respect of any realisable property.

(3) The second condition is that—

(a) a criminal investigation has been started in England and Wales with regard to an indictable offence,

(b) a person has been arrested for the offence,

(c) proceedings for the offence have not yet been started against the person in England and Wales, and

(d) a restraint order is in force in respect of any realisable property.

(4) The third condition is that—

(a) proceedings for an indictable offence have been started in England and Wales and have not been concluded,

(b) there is reasonable cause to believe that the defendant has benefited from conduct constituting the offence, and

(c) a restraint order is not in force in respect of any realisable property.

(5) The fourth condition is that—

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(a) proceedings for an indictable offence have been started in England and Wales and have not been concluded, and

(b) a restraint order is in force in respect of any realisable property.

(6) The fifth condition is that—

(a) an application by the prosecutor has been made under section 19, 20, 27 or 28 and not concluded, or the officer believes that such an application is to be made, and

(b) there is reasonable cause to believe that the defendant has benefited from criminal conduct.

(7) The sixth condition is that—

(a) an application by the prosecutor has been made under section 21 and not concluded, or the officer believes that such an application is to be made, and

(b) there is reasonable cause to believe that the court will decide under that section that the amount found under the new calculation of the defendant's benefit exceeds the relevant amount (as defined in that section).

(8) The seventh condition is that—

(a) an application by the prosecutor has been made under section 22 and not concluded, or the officer believes that such an application is to be made, and

(b) there is reasonable cause to believe that the court will decide under that section that the amount found under the new calculation of the available amount exceeds the relevant amount (as defined in that section).

(9) The third or fourth condition is not met if the officer believes that—

(a) there has been undue delay in continuing the proceedings, or

(b) the prosecutor does not intend to proceed.

(10) If an application mentioned in the fifth, sixth or seventh condition has been made the condition is not met if the officer believes that—

(a) there has been undue delay in continuing the application, or

(b) the prosecutor does not intend to proceed.

(11) In relation to the first or second condition references in sections 47C to 47S to the defendant are to the person mentioned in that condition.

(12) In relation to the first or second condition section 77(9) has effect as if proceedings for the offence had been started against the defendant when the investigation was started.

47C Power to seize property

(1) On being satisfied as mentioned in section 47B(1) an appropriate officer may seize any realisable property if the officer has reasonable grounds for suspecting that—

(a) the property may otherwise be made unavailable for satisfying any confiscation order that has been or may be made against the defendant, or

(b) the value of the property may otherwise be diminished as a result of conduct by the defendant or any other person.

(2) But the officer may not seize—

(a) cash, or

(b) exempt property.

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(3) "Cash" has the same meaning as in section 289.

(4) "Exempt property" means—

(a) such tools, books, vehicles and other items of equipment as are necessary to the defendant for use personally in the defendant's employment, business or vocation;

(b) such clothing, bedding, furniture, household equipment, provisions or other things as are necessary for satisfying the basic domestic needs of the defendant and the defendant's family.

(5) In relation to realisable property which is free property held by the recipient of a tainted gift, references in subsection (4) to the defendant are to be read as references to the recipient of that gift.

Section 47B(11) is subject to this subsection.

(6) The power conferred by this section—

(a) may be exercised only with the appropriate approval under section 47G unless, in the circumstances, it is not practicable to obtain that approval before exercising the power, and

F109(aa) **[** where applicable, in accordance with subsection (6A) or (6B).**]**

[F110(6A) The power conferred by this section is exercisable**]** by an officer of Revenue and Customs only if the officer has reasonable grounds for suspecting that conduct constituting the relevant offence relates to an assigned matter (within the meaning of the Customs and Excise Management Act 1979).

F111(6B) **[** The power conferred by this section is exercisable by an immigration officer only if the officer has reasonable grounds for suspecting that conduct constituting the relevant offence—

(a) relates to the entitlement of one or more persons who are not nationals of the United Kingdom to enter, transit across, or be in, the United Kingdom (including conduct which relates to conditions or other controls on any such entitlement), or

(b) is undertaken for the purposes of, or otherwise in relation to, a relevant nationality enactment.**]**

(7) "Relevant offence" means—

(a) in a case where the officer is satisfied that the first, second, third or fourth condition in section 47B is met, the offence mentioned in that condition,

(b) in a case where the officer is satisfied that any of the other conditions in section 47B is met, the offence (or any of the offences) concerned.

F112(8) **[** Relevant nationality enactment" means any enactment in—

(a) the British Nationality Act 1981,

(b) the Hong Kong Act 1985,

(c) the Hong Kong (War Wives and Widows) Act 1996,

(d) the British Nationality (Hong Kong) Act 1997,

(e) the British Overseas Territories Act 2002, or

(f) an instrument made under any of those Acts.**]**

Textual Amendments

F109 S. 47C(6)(aa) inserted (22.11.2014) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 21 para. 16(2)(a)** (with Sch. 21 para. 40); S.I. 2014/3098, art. 2(e)

F110 S. 47C(6A) substituted (22.11.2014) for words by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 21 para. 16(2)(b)** (with Sch. 21 para. 40); S.I. 2014/3098, art. 2(e)

F111 S. 47C(6B) inserted (22.11.2014) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 21 para. 16(3)** (with Sch. 21 para. 40); S.I. 2014/3098, art. 2(e)

F112 S. 47C(8) inserted (22.11.2014) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 21 para. 16(4)** (with Sch. 21 para. 40); S.I. 2014/3098, art. 2(e)

47D Search power: premises

(1) If an appropriate officer is lawfully on any premises the officer may search the premises for the purpose of finding any property which—

(a) the officer has reasonable grounds for suspecting may be found there, and

(b) if found there, the officer intends to seize under section 47C.

(2) The power conferred by this section may be exercised only with the appropriate approval under section 47G unless, in the circumstances, it is not practicable to obtain that approval before exercising the power.

(3) "Premises" has the meaning given by section 23 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984.

47E Search power: people

(1) An appropriate officer may exercise the following powers if the officer has reasonable grounds for suspecting that a person is carrying property that may be seized under section 47C.

(2) The officer may, so far as the officer thinks it necessary or expedient for the purpose of seizing the property under that section, require the person—

(a) to permit a search of any article with the person,

(b) to permit a search of the person.

(3) An officer exercising a power under subsection (2) may detain the person for so long as is necessary for its exercise.

(4) A power conferred by this section may be exercised only with the appropriate approval under section 47G unless, in the circumstances, it is not practicable to obtain that approval before exercising the power.

(5) This section does not require a person to submit to an intimate search or strip search (within the meaning of section 164 of the Customs and Excise Management Act 1979).

47F Search power: vehicles

(1) The powers specified in subsection (4) are exercisable if—

(a) an appropriate officer has reasonable grounds for suspecting that a vehicle contains property that may be seized under section 47C, and

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(b) it appears to the officer that the vehicle is under the control of a person who is in or in the vicinity of the vehicle.

(2) The powers are exercisable only if the vehicle is—

(a) in any place to which, at the time of the proposed exercise of the powers, the public or any section of the public has access, on payment or otherwise, as of right or by virtue of express or implied permission, or

(b) in any other place to which at that time people have ready access but which is not a dwelling.

(3) But if the vehicle is in a garden or yard or other land occupied with and used for the purposes of a dwelling, the officer may exercise the powers under subsection (4) only if the officer has reasonable grounds for believing—

(a) that the person does not reside in the dwelling, and

(b) that the vehicle is not in the place in question with the express or implied permission of another who resides in the dwelling.

(4) The officer may, so far as the officer thinks it necessary or expedient for the purpose of seizing the property under section 47C, require the person to—

(a) permit entry to the vehicle,

(b) permit a search of the vehicle.

(5) An officer exercising a power under subsection (4) may detain the vehicle for so long as is necessary for its exercise.

(6) A power conferred by this section may be exercised only with the appropriate approval under section 47G unless, in the circumstances, it is not practicable to obtain that approval before exercising the power.

47G "Appropriate approval"

(1) This section has effect for the purposes of sections 47C, 47D, 47E and 47F.

(2) The appropriate approval, in relation to the exercise of a power by an appropriate officer, means the approval of a justice of the peace or (if that is not practicable in any case) the approval of a senior officer.

(3) A senior officer means—

(a) in relation to the exercise of a power by an officer of Revenue and Customs, an officer of Revenue and Customs of a rank designated by the Commissioners for Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs as equivalent to that of a senior police officer,

[F113(aa) in relation to the exercise of a power by an immigration officer, an immigration officer of a rank designated by the Secretary of State as equivalent to that of a senior police officer,**]**

(b) in relation to the exercise of a power by a constable, a senior police officer,

(c) in relation to the exercise of a power by an accredited financial investigator, an accredited financial investigator who falls within a description specified in an order made for this purpose by the Secretary of State under section 453.

(4) A senior police officer means a police officer of at least the rank of inspector.

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Textual Amendments

F113 S. 47G(3)(aa) inserted (22.11.2014) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 21 para. 17** (with Sch. 21 para. 40); S.I. 2014/3098, art. 2(e)

47H Exercise of powers without judicial approval

(1) An appropriate officer must give a written report to the appointed person in any case where—

(a) the officer seizes property under section 47C without the approval of a justice of the peace, and

(b) any of the property seized is not detained for more than 48 hours.

(2) An appropriate officer must also give a written report to the appointed person in any case where—

(a) the officer exercises any of the powers conferred by sections 47D, 47E and 47F without the approval of a justice of the peace, and

(b) no property is seized under section 47C.

(3) A report under this section must give particulars of the circumstances which led the officer to believe that—

(a) the powers were exercisable, and

(b) it was not practicable to obtain the approval of a justice of the peace.

(4) The appointed person means a person appointed for the purposes of this subsection by the Secretary of State.

(5) The appointed person must not be a person employed under or for the purposes of a government department; and the terms and conditions of appointment, including any remuneration or expenses to be paid, are to be determined by the Secretary of State.

(6) The period of 48 hours mentioned in subsection (1)(b) is to be calculated in accordance with subsection (7).

(7) In calculating a period of 48 hours in accordance with this subsection, no account is to be taken of—

(a) any Saturday or Sunday,

(b) Christmas Day,

(c) Good Friday, or

(d) any day that is a bank holiday under the Banking and Financial Dealings Act 1971 in England and Wales.

47I Report by appointed person on exercise of powers

(1) As soon as possible after the end of each financial year, the person appointed under section 47H(4) must prepare a report for that year.

(2) "Financial year" means—

(a) the period beginning with the day on which section 55 of the Policing and Crime Act 2009 comes into force and ending with the next 31 March (which is the first financial year), and

(b) each subsequent period of twelve months beginning with 1 April.

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(3) The report must give the appointed person's opinion as to the circumstances and manner in which the powers conferred by sections 47C, 47D, 47E and 47F are being exercised in cases where the officer who exercised them is required to give a report under section 47H.

(4) The report may make any recommendations the appointed person considers appropriate.

(5) The appointed person must send a copy of the report to the Secretary of State.

(6) The Secretary of State must—

(a) publish any report received under subsection (5), and

(b) lay a copy before Parliament.

(7) Before acting under subsection (6) the Secretary of State must exclude from the report any matter which the Secretary of State thinks is likely to prejudice any criminal investigation or criminal proceedings.

(8) If the Secretary of State excludes any matter from the report the Secretary of State must comply with subsection (6) in relation to the whole of the report as soon as the Secretary of State thinks that the excluded matter is no longer likely to prejudice any criminal investigation or criminal proceedings.

47J Initial detention of seized property

(1) This section applies if an appropriate officer seizes property under section 47C.

(2) The property may be detained initially for a period of 48 hours.

(3) The period of 48 hours is to be calculated in accordance with section 47H(7).

47K Further detention pending making of restraint order

(1) This section applies if—

(a) property is detained under section 47J, and

(b) no restraint order is in force in respect of the property.

(2) If within the period mentioned in section 47J an application is made for a restraint order which includes provision under section 41A authorising detention of the property, the property may be detained until the application is determined or otherwise disposed of.

(3) If such an application is made within that period and the application is refused, the property may be detained until there is no further possibility of an appeal against—

(a) the decision to refuse the application, or

(b) any decision made on an appeal against that decision.

(4) In subsection (2) the reference to the period mentioned in section 47J includes that period as extended by any order under section 47M.

47L Further detention pending variation of restraint order

(1) This section applies if—

(a) property is detained under section 47J,

(b) a restraint order is in force in respect of the property, and

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(c) the order does not include provision under section 41A authorising the detention of the property.

(2) If within the period mentioned in section 47J an application is made for the order to be varied so as to include provision under section 41A authorising detention of the property, the property may be detained until the application is determined or otherwise disposed of.

(3) If such an application is made within that period and the application is refused, the property may be detained until there is no further possibility of an appeal against—
(a) the decision to refuse the application, or
(b) any decision made on an appeal against that decision.

47M Further detention in other cases

(1) This section applies if—
(a) property is detained under section 47J,
(b) no restraint order is in force in respect of the property, and
(c) no application has been made for a restraint order which includes provision under section 41A authorising detention of the property.

(2) A magistrates' court may by order extend the period for which the property or any part of it may be detained under section 47J if satisfied that—
(a) any of the conditions in section 47B is met (reading references in that section to the officer as references to the court),
(b) the property or part is realisable property other than exempt property (within the meaning of section 47C(4)), and
(c) there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that—
(i) the property may otherwise be made unavailable for satisfying any confiscation order that has been or may be made against the defendant, or
(ii) the value of the property may otherwise be diminished as a result of conduct by the defendant or any other person.

(3) An application for an order may be made by—
(a) the Commissioners for Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs,
[an immigration officer;**]**
F114(aa)
(b) a constable,
(c) an accredited financial investigator, or
(d) the prosecutor.

(4) If the property was seized in reliance on the first or second condition in section 47B, "the prosecutor" means a person who is to have conduct of any proceedings for the offence.

(5) An order under this section must provide for notice to be given to persons affected by it.

(6) In this section "part" includes portion.

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Textual Amendments

F114 S. 47M(3)(aa) inserted (22.11.2014) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 21 para. 18** (with Sch. 21 para. 40); S.I. 2014/3098, art. 2(e)

47N Discharge, variation and lapse of detention order

(1) An order under section 47M may be discharged or varied.

(2) An application for variation or discharge of the order may be made by—

(a) a person mentioned in section 47M(3), or

(b) any person affected by the order.

(3) On an application under this section the court must discharge the order if—

(a) the order was made on the ground that the first or second condition in section 47B was met but proceedings for the offence mentioned in that condition have not been started within a reasonable time,

(b) the order was made on the ground that the third or fourth condition in section 47B was met but proceedings for the offence mentioned in that condition have now been concluded,

(c) the order was made on the ground that the fifth, sixth or seventh condition in section 47B was met but the application mentioned in that condition has now been concluded or, as the case may be, has not been made within a reasonable time.

(4) An order made under section 47M lapses if a restraint order is made in respect of the property to which it relates (but provision authorising detention of the property may have been included in the restraint order by virtue of section 41A).

47O Appeals

(1) If on an application for an order under section 47M the magistrates' court decides not to make an order, a person mentioned in subsection (3) of that section may appeal to the Crown Court against the decision.

(2) If an application is made under section 47N in relation to an order the following persons may appeal to the Crown Court in respect of the magistrates' court's decision on the application—

(a) a person mentioned in section 47M(3), or

(b) any person affected by the order.

47P Detention of property pending section 47O appeal

(1) This section applies where—

(a) an application for an order under section 47M is made within the period mentioned in section 47J, and

(b) the application is refused.

(2) This section also applies where—

(a) an order is made under section 47M extending the period for which property may be detained under section 47J, and

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(b) the order is discharged or varied so that detention of the property is no longer authorised by virtue of the order.

(3) The property may be detained until there is no further possibility of an appeal against the decision to refuse the application or discharge or vary the order (as the case may be).

47Q Hearsay evidence in detention order proceedings

(1) Evidence must not be excluded in detention order proceedings on the ground that it is hearsay (of whatever degree).

(2) Sections 2 to 4 of the Civil Evidence Act 1995 apply in relation to detention order proceedings as those sections apply in relation to civil proceedings.

(3) Detention order proceedings are proceedings—

(a) for an order under section 47M;

(b) for the discharge or variation of such an order;

(c) on an appeal under section 47O.

(4) Hearsay is a statement which is made otherwise than by a person while giving oral evidence in the proceedings and which is tendered as evidence of the matters stated.

(5) Nothing in this section affects the admissibility of evidence which is admissible apart from this section.

47R Release of property

(1) This section applies in relation to property which—

(a) has been seized by an appropriate officer under section 47C, and

(b) is detained under or by virtue of any of sections 47J to 47M and 47P.

(2) The property must be released if at any time an appropriate officer decides that the detention condition is no longer met.

(3) The detention condition is met for so long as—

(a) any of the conditions in section 47B is met, and

(b) there are reasonable grounds for the suspicion mentioned in section 47C(1).

(4) Nothing in this section requires property to be released if there is a power to detain it otherwise than under or by virtue of sections 47J to 47M and 47P.

(5) Nothing in this section affects the operation of any power or duty to release property that arises apart from this section.

Code of practice about search and seizure and detention of property

47S Codes of practice

(1) The Secretary of State must make a code of practice in connection with—

(a) the carrying out by appropriate officers of the functions conferred by sections 47C to 47H,

(b) the carrying out by senior officers of their functions under section 47G, and

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(c) the detention of property under or by virtue of sections 41A, 44A and 47J to 47P.

(2) Where the Secretary of State proposes to issue a code of practice the Secretary of State must—

(a) publish a draft,

(b) consider any representations made about the draft,

(c) if the Secretary of State thinks appropriate, modify the draft in the light of any such representations.

(3) The Secretary of State must lay a draft of the code before Parliament.

(4) When the Secretary of State has laid a draft of the code before Parliament the Secretary of State may bring it into operation by order.

(5) The Secretary of State may revise the whole or any part of the code and issue the code as revised; and subsections (2) to (4) apply to such a revised code as they apply to the original code.

(6) A failure by a person to comply with a provision of the code does not of itself make the person liable to criminal or civil proceedings.

(7) The code is admissible in evidence in criminal or civil proceedings and is to be taken into account by a court or tribunal in any case in which it appears to the court or tribunal to be relevant.**]**

Management receivers

48 Appointment

(1) Subsection (2) applies if—

(a) the Crown Court makes a restraint order, and

(b) the applicant for the restraint order applies to the court to proceed under subsection (2) (whether as part of the application for the restraint order or at any time afterwards).

(2) The Crown Court may by order appoint a receiver in respect of any realisable property to which the restraint order applies.

Commencement Information

I43 S. 48 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

49 Powers

(1) If the court appoints a receiver under section 48 it may act under this section on the application of the person who applied for the restraint order.

(2) The court may by order confer on the receiver the following powers in relation to any realisable property to which the restraint order applies—

(a) power to take possession of the property;

(b) power to manage or otherwise deal with the property;

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(c) power to start, carry on or defend any legal proceedings in respect of the property;

(d) power to realise so much of the property as is necessary to meet the receiver's remuneration and expenses.

(3) The court may by order confer on the receiver power to enter any premises in England and Wales and to do any of the following—

(a) search for or inspect anything authorised by the court;

(b) make or obtain a copy, photograph or other record of anything so authorised;

(c) remove anything which the receiver is required or authorised to take possession of in pursuance of an order of the court.

(4) The court may by order authorise the receiver to do any of the following for the purpose of the exercise of his functions—

(a) hold property;

(b) enter into contracts;

(c) sue and be sued;

(d) employ agents;

(e) execute powers of attorney, deeds or other instruments;

(f) take any other steps the court thinks appropriate.

(5) The court may order any person who has possession of realisable property to which the restraint order applies to give possession of it to the receiver.

(6) The court—

(a) may order a person holding an interest in realisable property to which the restraint order applies to make to the receiver such payment as the court specifies in respect of a beneficial interest held by the defendant or the recipient of a tainted gift;

(b) may (on the payment being made) by order transfer, grant or extinguish any interest in the property.

(7) Subsections (2), (5) and (6) do not apply to property for the time being subject to a charge under any of these provisions—

(a) section 9 of the Drug Trafficking Offences Act 1986 (c. 32);

(b) section 78 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988 (c. 33);

(c) Article 14 of the Criminal Justice (Confiscation) (Northern Ireland) Order 1990 (S.I. 1990/2588 (N.I. 17));

(d) section 27 of the Drug Trafficking Act 1994 (c. 37);

(e) Article 32 of the Proceeds of Crime (Northern Ireland) Order 1996 (S.I. 1996/1299 (N.I. 9)).

(8) The court must not—

(a) confer the power mentioned in subsection (2)(b) or (d) in respect of property, or

(b) exercise the power conferred on it by subsection (6) in respect of property,

unless it gives persons holding interests in the property a reasonable opportunity to make representations to it.

[[F115](8A) Subsection (8), so far as relating to the power mentioned in subsection (2)(b), does not apply to property which—

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(a) is perishable; or

(b) ought to be disposed of before its value diminishes.**]**

(9) The court may order that a power conferred by an order under this section is subject to such conditions and exceptions as it specifies.

(10) Managing or otherwise dealing with property includes—

(a) selling the property or any part of it or interest in it;

(b) carrying on or arranging for another person to carry on any trade or business the assets of which are or are part of the property;

(c) incurring capital expenditure in respect of the property.

Textual Amendments

F115 S. 49(8A) inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), **ss. 82(1)**, 94(1); S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(h) (with art. 17(3))

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C11 S. 49(6) excluded (24.2.2003) by Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Enforcement in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2002 (S.I. 2002/3133), arts. 1, **12(3)**

Commencement Information

I44 S. 49 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

Enforcement receivers

50 Appointment

(1) This section applies if—

(a) a confiscation order is made,

(b) it is not satisfied, and

(c) it is not subject to appeal.

(2) On the application of the prosecutor the Crown Court may by order appoint a receiver in respect of realisable property.

Commencement Information

I45 S. 50 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

51 Powers

(1) If the court appoints a receiver under section 50 it may act under this section on the application of the prosecutor.

(2) The court may by order confer on the receiver the following powers in relation to the realisable property—

(a) power to take possession of the property;

(b) power to manage or otherwise deal with the property;

(c) power to realise the property, in such manner as the court may specify;

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(d) power to start, carry on or defend any legal proceedings in respect of the property.

(3) The court may by order confer on the receiver power to enter any premises in England and Wales and to do any of the following—

(a) search for or inspect anything authorised by the court;

(b) make or obtain a copy, photograph or other record of anything so authorised;

(c) remove anything which the receiver is required or authorised to take possession of in pursuance of an order of the court.

(4) The court may by order authorise the receiver to do any of the following for the purpose of the exercise of his functions—

(a) hold property;

(b) enter into contracts;

(c) sue and be sued;

(d) employ agents;

(e) execute powers of attorney, deeds or other instruments;

(f) take any other steps the court thinks appropriate.

(5) The court may order any person who has possession of realisable property to give possession of it to the receiver.

(6) The court—

(a) may order a person holding an interest in realisable property to make to the receiver such payment as the court specifies in respect of a beneficial interest held by the defendant or the recipient of a tainted gift;

(b) may (on the payment being made) by order transfer, grant or extinguish any interest in the property.

(7) Subsections (2), (5) and (6) do not apply to property for the time being subject to a charge under any of these provisions—

(a) section 9 of the Drug Trafficking Offences Act 1986 (c. 32);

(b) section 78 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988 (c. 33);

(c) Article 14 of the Criminal Justice (Confiscation) (Northern Ireland) Order 1990 (S.I. 1990/2588 (N.I. 17));

(d) section 27 of the Drug Trafficking Act 1994 (c. 37);

(e) Article 32 of the Proceeds of Crime (Northern Ireland) Order 1996 (S.I. 1996/1299 (N.I. 9)).

(8) The court must not—

(a) confer the power mentioned in subsection (2)(b) or (c) in respect of property, or

(b) exercise the power conferred on it by subsection (6) in respect of property,

unless it gives persons holding interests in the property a reasonable opportunity to make representations to it.

[[F116](8A) Subsection (8), so far as relating to the power mentioned in subsection (2)(b), does not apply to property which—

(a) is perishable; or

(b) ought to be disposed of before its value diminishes.**]**

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
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(9) The court may order that a power conferred by an order under this section is subject to such conditions and exceptions as it specifies.

(10) Managing or otherwise dealing with property includes—

(a) selling the property or any part of it or interest in it;

(b) carrying on or arranging for another person to carry on any trade or business the assets of which are or are part of the property;

(c) incurring capital expenditure in respect of the property.

Textual Amendments

F116 S. 51(8A) inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), **ss. 82(2)**, 94(1); S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(h) (with art. 17(3))

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C12 S. 51(6) excluded (24.2.2003) by Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Enforcement in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2002 (S.I. 2002/3133), arts. 1, **12(3)**

Commencement Information

I46 S. 51 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

Director's receivers

F117 52 Appointment

. . . . . .

Textual Amendments

F117 S. 52 repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 24, **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F118 53 Powers

. . . . . .

Textual Amendments

F118 S. 53 repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 24, **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Application of sums

54 Enforcement receivers

(1) This section applies to sums which are in the hands of a receiver appointed under section 50 if they are—

(a) the proceeds of the realisation of property under section 51;

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(b) sums (other than those mentioned in paragraph (a)) in which the defendant holds an interest.

(2) The sums must be applied as follows—

(a) first, they must be applied in payment of such expenses incurred by a person acting as an insolvency practitioner as are payable under this subsection by virtue of section 432;

(b) second, they must be applied in making any payments directed by the Crown Court;

(c) third, they must be applied on the defendant's behalf towards satisfaction of the confiscation order.

(3) If the amount payable under the confiscation order has been fully paid and any sums remain in the receiver's hands he must distribute them—

(a) among such persons who held (or hold) interests in the property concerned as the Crown Court directs, and

(b) in such proportions as it directs.

(4) Before making a direction under subsection (3) the court must give persons who held (or hold) interests in the property concerned a reasonable opportunity to make representations to it.

(5) For the purposes of subsections (3) and (4) the property concerned is—

(a) the property represented by the proceeds mentioned in subsection (1)(a);

(b) the sums mentioned in subsection (1)(b).

(6) The receiver applies sums as mentioned in subsection (2)(c) by paying them to the appropriate **[**F119designated officer**]** on account of the amount payable under the order.

(7) The appropriate **[**F119designated officer**]** is the one for the magistrates' court responsible for enforcing the confiscation order as if the amount ordered to be paid were a fine.

Textual Amendments

F119 Words in s. 54(6)(7) substituted (1.4.2005) by Courts Act 2003 (c. 39), s. 110(1), **Sch. 8 para. 407**; S.I. 2005/910, art. 3(y)

Commencement Information

I47 S. 54 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

55 Sums received by [F120designated officer]

(1) This section applies if a **[**F120designated officer**]** receives sums on account of the amount payable under a confiscation order (whether the sums are received under section 54 or otherwise).

(2) The **[**F121designated officer's**]** receipt of the sums reduces the amount payable under the order, but he must apply the sums received as follows.

(3) First he must apply them in payment of such expenses incurred by a person acting as an insolvency practitioner as—

(a) are payable under this subsection by virtue of section 432, but

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(b) are not already paid under section 54(2)(a).

(4) If the **[**F120designated officer**]** received the sums under section 54 he must next apply them—

(a) first, in payment of the remuneration and expenses of a receiver appointed under section 48, to the extent that they have not been met by virtue of the exercise by that receiver of a power conferred under section 49(2)(d);

(b) second, in payment of the remuneration and expenses of the receiver appointed under section 50.

(5) If a direction was made under section 13(6) for an amount of compensation **[**F122or all or part of an amount payable under an unlawful profit order**]** to be paid out of sums recovered under the confiscation order, the **[**F120designated officer**]** must next apply the sums in payment of that amount.

(6) If any amount remains after the **[**F120designated officer**]** makes any payments required by the preceding provisions of this section, the amount must be treated for the purposes of **[**F123section 38 of the Courts Act 2003**]** (application of fines etc) as if it were a fine imposed by a magistrates' court.

[F124(7) Subsection (4) does not apply in relation to the remuneration of a receiver if the receiver is a person falling within subsection (8).

(8) The following fall within this subsection—

(a) a constable,

[F125(aa) a member of a police and crime commissioner's staff (within the meaning of Part 1 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011),

(ab) a member of the staff of the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (within the meaning of that Part of that Act),

(ac) a member of the civilian staff of a police force, including the metropolitan police force, (within the meaning of that Part of that Act),**]**

(b) F126... a member of staff of the City of London police force,

(c) an accredited financial investigator,

(d) a member of staff of the Crown Prosecution Service,

(e) a member of staff of the Serious Fraud Office,

F127(f) . . . . . .

(g) a member of staff of the Commissioners for Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs,

[F128(h) a National Crime Agency officer,**]**

(i) a member of staff of any government department not mentioned above.

(9) It is immaterial for the purposes of subsection (7) whether a person falls within subsection (8) by virtue of a permanent or temporary appointment or a secondment from elsewhere.

(10) The reference in subsection (8) to an accredited financial investigator is a reference to an accredited financial investigator who falls within a description specified in an order made for the purposes of that subsection by the Secretary of State under section 453.**]**

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Textual Amendments

F120 Words in s. 55 substituted (1.4.2005) by Courts Act 2003 (c. 39), s. 110(1), Sch. 8 para. 408(1)**(2)**; S.I. 2005/910, art. 3(y)

F121 Words in s. 55(2) substituted (1.4.2005) by Courts Act 2003 (c. 39), s. 110(1), Sch. 8 para. 408(1)**(3)**; S.I. 2005/910, art. 3(y)

F122 Words in s. 55(5) inserted (15.10.2013 for E., 5.11.2013 for W.) by Prevention of Social Housing Fraud Act 2013 (c. 3), s. 12, **Sch. para. 22**; S.I. 2013/2622, art. 2; S.I. 2013/2861, art. 2

F123 Words in s. 55(6) substituted (1.4.2005) by Courts Act 2003 (c. 39), s. 110(1), Sch. 8 para. 408(1)**(4)**; S.I. 2005/910, art. 3(y)

F124 S. 55(7)-(10) substituted for s. 55(7) (25.1.2010) by Policing and Crime Act 2009 (c. 26), **ss. 51(2)**, 116(1); S.I. 2009/3096, art. 3(f)

F125 S. 55(8)(aa)-(ac) inserted (16.1.2012) by Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 (c. 13), s. 157(1), **Sch. 16 para. 305(a)**; S.I. 2011/3019, art. 3, Sch. 1

F126 Words in s. 55(8)(b) omitted (16.1.2012) by virtue of Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 (c. 13), s. 157(1), **Sch. 16 para. 305(b)**; S.I. 2011/3019, art. 3, Sch. 1

F127 S. 55(8)(f) omitted (27.3.2014) by virtue of The Public Bodies (Merger of the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Director of Revenue and Customs Prosecutions) Order 2014 (S.I. 2014/834), art. 1(1), **Sch. 2 para. 22**

F128 S. 55(8)(h) substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 113**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

Commencement Information

I48 S. 55 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

F129 56 Director's receivers

. . . . . .

Textual Amendments

F129 S. 56 repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 25, **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F130 57 Sums received by Director

. . . . . .

Textual Amendments

F130 S. 57 repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 25, **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Restrictions

58 Restraint orders

(1) Subsections (2) to (4) apply if a court makes a restraint order.

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(2) No distress may be levied **[**F131, and no power to use the procedure in Schedule 12 to the Tribunals, Courts and Enforcement Act 2007 (taking control of goods) may be exercised,**]** against any realisable property to which the order applies except with the leave of the Crown Court and subject to any terms the Crown Court may impose.

(3) If the order applies to a tenancy of any premises, no landlord or other person to whom rent is payable may exercise a right within subsection (4) except with the leave of the Crown Court and subject to any terms the Crown Court may impose.

(4) A right is within this subsection if it is a right of forfeiture by peaceable re-entry in relation to the premises in respect of any failure by the tenant to comply with any term or condition of the tenancy.

(5) If a court in which proceedings are pending in respect of any property is satisfied that a restraint order has been applied for or made in respect of the property, the court may either stay the proceedings or allow them to continue on any terms it thinks fit.

(6) Before exercising any power conferred by subsection (5), the court must give an opportunity to be heard to—

(a) the applicant for the restraint order, and

(b) any receiver appointed in respect of the property under section 48**[**F132or 50**]**.

Textual Amendments

F131 Words in s. 58(2) inserted (6.4.2014) by Tribunals, Courts and Enforcement Act 2007 (c. 15), s. 148, **Sch. 13 para. 143** (with s. 89); S.I. 2014/768, art. 2(1)(b)

F132 Words in s. 58(6)(b) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 26**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I49 S. 58 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

59 Enforcement receivers

(1) Subsections (2) to (4) apply if a court makes an order under section 50 appointing a receiver in respect of any realisable property.

(2) No distress may be levied **[**F133, and no power to use the procedure in Schedule 12 to the Tribunals, Courts and Enforcement Act 2007 (taking control of goods) may be exercised,**]** against the property except with the leave of the Crown Court and subject to any terms the Crown Court may impose.

(3) If the receiver is appointed in respect of a tenancy of any premises, no landlord or other person to whom rent is payable may exercise a right within subsection (4) except with the leave of the Crown Court and subject to any terms the Crown Court may impose.

(4) A right is within this subsection if it is a right of forfeiture by peaceable re-entry in relation to the premises in respect of any failure by the tenant to comply with any term or condition of the tenancy.

(5) If a court in which proceedings are pending in respect of any property is satisfied that an order under section 50 appointing a receiver in respect of the property has

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been applied for or made, the court may either stay the proceedings or allow them to continue on any terms it thinks fit.

(6) Before exercising any power conferred by subsection (5), the court must give an opportunity to be heard to—

(a) the prosecutor, and

(b) the receiver (if the order under section 50 has been made).

Textual Amendments

F133 Words in s. 59(2) inserted (6.4.2014) by Tribunals, Courts and Enforcement Act 2007 (c. 15), s. 148, **Sch. 13 para. 144** (with s. 89); S.I. 2014/768, art. 2(1)(b)

Commencement Information

I50 S. 59 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

F134 60 Director's receivers

. . . . . .

Textual Amendments

F134 S. 60 repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 27, **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Receivers: further provisions

61 Protection

If a receiver appointed under section 48**[**F135or 50**]**—

(a) takes action in relation to property which is not realisable property,

(b) would be entitled to take the action if it were realisable property, and

(c) believes on reasonable grounds that he is entitled to take the action,

he is not liable to any person in respect of any loss or damage resulting from the action, except so far as the loss or damage is caused by his negligence.

Textual Amendments

F135 Words in s. 61 substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 28**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I51 S. 61 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

62 Further applications

(1) This section applies to a receiver appointed under section 48**[**F136or 50**]**.

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(2) The receiver may apply to the Crown Court for an order giving directions as to the exercise of his powers.

(3) The following persons may apply to the Crown Court—

(a) any person affected by action taken by the receiver;

(b) any person who may be affected by action the receiver proposes to take.

(4) On an application under this section the court may make such order as it believes is appropriate.

Textual Amendments

F136 Words in s. 62(1) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 29**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I52 S. 62 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

63 Discharge and variation

(1) The following persons may apply to the Crown Court to vary or discharge an order made under any of sections 48 **[**F137to 51 **]**—

(a) the receiver;

(b) the person who applied for the order F138...;

(c) any person affected by the order.

(2) On an application under this section the court—

(a) may discharge the order;

(b) may vary the order.

(3) But in the case of an order under section 48 or 49—

(a) if the condition in section 40 which was satisfied was that proceedings were started or an application was made, the court must discharge the order on the conclusion of the proceedings or of the application (as the case may be);

(b) if the condition which was satisfied was that an investigation was started or an application was to be made, the court must discharge the order if within a reasonable time proceedings for the offence are not started or the application is not made (as the case may be).

Textual Amendments

F137 Words in s. 63(1) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 30(a)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F138 Words in s. 63(1)(b) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 30(b), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I53 S. 63 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

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64 Management receivers: discharge

(1) This section applies if—

(a) a receiver stands appointed under section 48 in respect of realisable property (the management receiver), and

(b) the court appoints a receiver under section 50 [F139]....

(2) The court must order the management receiver to transfer to the other receiver all property held by the management receiver by virtue of the powers conferred on him by section 49.

[F140](3) . . . . . .

(4) Subsection (2) does not apply to property which the management receiver holds by virtue of the exercise by him of his power under section 49(2)(d).

(5) If the management receiver complies with an order under subsection (2) he is discharged—

(a) from his appointment under section 48;

(b) from any obligation under this Act arising from his appointment.

(6) If this section applies the court may make such a consequential or incidental order as it believes is appropriate.

Textual Amendments

F139 Words in s. 64(1)(b) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 31(2), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F140 S. 64(3) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 31(3), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I54 S. 64 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

65 Appeal to Court of Appeal

(1) If on an application for an order under any of sections 48 to 51 [F141]... the court decides not to make one, the person who applied for the order may appeal to the Court of Appeal against the decision.

(2) If the court makes an order under any of sections 48 to 51 [F142]..., the following persons may appeal to the Court of Appeal in respect of the court's decision—

(a) the person who applied for the order;

(b) any person affected by the order.

(3) If on an application for an order under section 62 the court decides not to make one, the person who applied for the order may appeal to the Court of Appeal against the decision.

(4) If the court makes an order under section 62, the following persons may appeal to the Court of Appeal in respect of the court's decision—

(a) the person who applied for the order;

(b) any person affected by the order;

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(c) the receiver.

(5) The following persons may appeal to the Court of Appeal against a decision of the court on an application under section 63—

(a) the person who applied for the order in respect of which the application was made [F143]...;

(b) any person affected by the court's decision;

(c) the receiver.

(6) On an appeal under this section the Court of Appeal may—

(a) confirm the decision, or

(b) make such order as it believes is appropriate.

Textual Amendments

F141 Words in s. 65(1) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 32(2), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F142 Words in s. 65(2) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 32(3), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F143 Words in s. 65(5)(a) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 32(4), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I55 S. 65 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

66 Appeal to [F144Supreme Court]

(1) An appeal lies to the **[**[F145]Supreme Court**]** from a decision of the Court of Appeal on an appeal under section 65.

(2) An appeal under this section lies at the instance of any person who was a party to the proceedings before the Court of Appeal.

(3) On an appeal under this section the **[**[F146]Supreme Court**]** may—

(a) confirm the decision of the Court of Appeal, or

(b) make such order as it believes is appropriate.

Textual Amendments

F144 Words in S. 66 sidenote substituted (1.10.2009) by Constitutional Reform Act 2005 (c. 4), s. 148(1), **Sch. 9 para. 77(3)**; S.I. 2009/1604, art. 2(d)

F145 Words in s. 66(1) substituted (1.10.2009) by Constitutional Reform Act 2005 (c. 4), s. 148(1), **Sch. 9 para. 77(3)**; S.I. 2009/1604, art. 2(d)

F146 Words in s. 66(3) substituted (1.10.2009) by Constitutional Reform Act 2005 (c. 4), s. 148(1), **Sch. 9 para. 77(3)**; S.I. 2009/1604, art. 2(d)

Commencement Information

I56 S. 66 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

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Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Seized money

67 Seized money

(1) This section applies to money which—

(a) is held by a person, and

(b) is held in an account maintained by him with a bank or a building society.

(2) This section also applies to money which is held by a person and which—

(a) has been seized by a constable under section 19 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (c. 60) (general power of seizure etc), and

(b) is held in an account maintained by a police force with a bank or a building society.

(3) This section also applies to money which is held by a person and which—

(a) has been seized by a customs officer under section 19 of the 1984 Act as applied by order made under section 114(2) of that Act, and

(b) is held in an account maintained by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise with a bank or a building society.

(4) This section applies if the following conditions are satisfied—

(a) a restraint order has effect in relation to money to which this section applies;

(b) a confiscation order is made against the person by whom the money is held;

F147(c) . . . . . .

(d) a receiver has not been appointed under section 50 in relation to the money;

(e) any period allowed under section 11 for payment of the amount ordered to be paid under the confiscation order has ended.

(5) In such a case a magistrates' court may order the bank or building society to pay the money to the **[**F148designated officer**]** for the court on account of the amount payable under the confiscation order.

(6) If a bank or building society fails to comply with an order under subsection (5)—

(a) the magistrates' court may order it to pay an amount not exceeding £5,000, and

(b) for the purposes of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980 (c. 43) the sum is to be treated as adjudged to be paid by a conviction of the court.

(7) In order to take account of changes in the value of money the Secretary of State may by order substitute another sum for the sum for the time being specified in subsection (6)(a).

(8) For the purposes of this section—

(a) a bank is a deposit-taking business within the meaning of the Banking Act 1987 (c. 22);

(b) "building society" has the same meaning as in the Building Societies Act 1986 (c. 53).

Textual Amendments

F147 S. 67(4)(c) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 33, **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

F148 Words in s. 67(5) substituted (1.4.2005) by Courts Act 2003 (c. 39), s. 110(1), **Sch. 8 para. 409**; S.I. 2005/910, art. 3(y)

Commencement Information
I57 S. 67 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

Financial investigators

68 Applications and appeals

(1) Subsections (2) and (3) apply to—

(a) an application under section 41, 42, 48, 49 or 63;

(b) an appeal under section 43, 44, 65 or 66.

(2) An accredited financial investigator must not make such an application or bring such an appeal unless he falls within subsection (3).

(3) An accredited financial investigator falls within this subsection if he is one of the following or is authorised for the purposes of this section by one of the following—

(a) a police officer who is not below the rank of superintendent,

(b) a customs officer who is not below such grade as is designated by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise as equivalent to that rank,

(c) an accredited financial investigator who falls within a description specified in an order made for the purposes of this paragraph by the Secretary of State under section 453.

(4) If such an application is made or appeal brought by an accredited financial investigator any subsequent step in the application or appeal or any further application or appeal relating to the same matter may be taken, made or brought by a different accredited financial investigator who falls within subsection (3).

(5) If—

(a) an application for a restraint order is made by an accredited financial investigator, and

(b) a court is required under section 58(6) to give the applicant for the order an opportunity to be heard,

the court may give the opportunity to a different accredited financial investigator who falls within subsection (3).

Commencement Information
I58 S. 68 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

Exercise of powers

69 Powers of court and receiver

(1) This section applies to—

(a) the powers conferred on a court by sections 41 to **[**F149**]**59 **]** and sections 62 to 67;

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(b) the powers of a receiver appointed under section 48**[**F150or 50**]**.

(2) The powers—

(a) must be exercised with a view to the value for the time being of realisable property being made available (by the property's realisation) for satisfying any confiscation order that has been or may be made against the defendant;

(b) must be exercised, in a case where a confiscation order has not been made, with a view to securing that there is no diminution in the value of realisable property;

(c) must be exercised without taking account of any obligation of the defendant or a recipient of a tainted gift if the obligation conflicts with the object of satisfying any confiscation order that has been or may be made against the defendant;

(d) may be exercised in respect of a debt owed by the Crown.

(3) Subsection (2) has effect subject to the following rules—

(a) the powers must be exercised with a view to allowing a person other than the defendant or a recipient of a tainted gift to retain or recover the value of any interest held by him;

(b) in the case of realisable property held by a recipient of a tainted gift, the powers must be exercised with a view to realising no more than the value for the time being of the gift;

(c) in a case where a confiscation order has not been made against the defendant, property must not be sold if the court so orders under subsection (4).

(4) If on an application by the defendant, or by the recipient of a tainted gift, the court decides that property cannot be replaced it may order that it must not be sold.

(5) An order under subsection (4) may be revoked or varied.

Textual Amendments

F149 Word in s. 69(1)(a) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 34(a)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F150 Words in s. 69(1)(b) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 34(b)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I59 S. 69 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

Committal

70 Committal by magistrates' court

(1) This section applies if—

(a) a defendant is convicted of an offence by a magistrates' court, and

(b) the prosecutor asks the court to commit the defendant to the Crown Court with a view to a confiscation order being considered under section 6.

(2) In such a case the magistrates' court—

(a) must commit the defendant to the Crown Court in respect of the offence, and

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(b) may commit him to the Crown Court in respect of any other offence falling within subsection (3).

(3) An offence falls within this subsection if—

(a) the defendant has been convicted of it by the magistrates' court or any other court, and

(b) the magistrates' court has power to deal with him in respect of it.

(4) If a committal is made under this section in respect of an offence or offences—

(a) section 6 applies accordingly, and

(b) the committal operates as a committal of the defendant to be dealt with by the Crown Court in accordance with section 71.

(5) If a committal is made under this section in respect of an offence for which (apart from this section) the magistrates' court could have committed the defendant for sentence under section 3(2) of the Sentencing Act (offences triable either way) **[**[F151]or under section 3B(2) of that Act (committal of child or young person)**]** the court must state whether it would have done so.

(6) A committal under this section may be in custody or on bail.

Textual Amendments

F151 Words in s. 70(5) inserted (18.6.2012 for specified purposes, 5.11.2012 for specified purposes, 28.5.2013 for specified purposes) by Criminal Justice Act 2003 (c. 44), s. 336(3)(4), **Sch. 3 para. 75(4)**; S.I. 2012/1320, art. 4(1)(c)(2)(3) (with art. 5) (see S.I. 2012/2574, art. 4(2) and S.I. 2013/1103, art. 4); S.I. 2012/2574, art. 2(2)(3)(c), Sch. (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (4.11.2012) by S.I. 2012/2761, art. 2) (with S.I. 2013/1103, art. 4); S.I. 2013/1103, art. 2(1)(c)(2)(3) (with arts. 3, 4)

Commencement Information

I60 S. 70 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

71 Sentencing by Crown Court

(1) If a defendant is committed to the Crown Court under section 70 in respect of an offence or offences, this section applies (whether or not the court proceeds under section 6).

(2) In the case of an offence in respect of which the magistrates' court has stated under section 70(5) that it would have committed the defendant for sentence, the Crown Court—

(a) must inquire into the circumstances of the case, and

(b) may deal with the defendant in any way in which it could deal with him if he had just been convicted of the offence on indictment before it.

(3) In the case of any other offence the Crown Court—

(a) must inquire into the circumstances of the case, and

(b) may deal with the defendant in any way in which the magistrates' court could deal with him if it had just convicted him of the offence.

Commencement Information

I61 S. 71 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

Compensation

72 Serious default

(1) If the following three conditions are satisfied the Crown Court may order the payment of such compensation as it believes is just.

(2) The first condition is satisfied if a criminal investigation has been started with regard to an offence and proceedings are not started for the offence.

(3) The first condition is also satisfied if proceedings for an offence are started against a person and—

(a) they do not result in his conviction for the offence, or

(b) he is convicted of the offence but the conviction is quashed or he is pardoned in respect of it.

(4) If subsection (2) applies the second condition is that—

(a) in the criminal investigation there has been a serious default by a person mentioned in subsection (9), and

(b) the investigation would not have continued if the default had not occurred.

(5) If subsection (3) applies the second condition is that—

(a) in the criminal investigation with regard to the offence or in its prosecution there has been a serious default by a person who is mentioned in subsection (9), and

(b) the proceedings would not have been started or continued if the default had not occurred.

(6) The third condition is that an application is made under this section by a person who held realisable property and has suffered loss in consequence of anything done in relation to it by or in pursuance of an order under this Part.

(7) The offence referred to in subsection (2) may be one of a number of offences with regard to which the investigation is started.

(8) The offence referred to in subsection (3) may be one of a number of offences for which the proceedings are started.

(9) Compensation under this section is payable to the applicant and—

(a) if the person in default was or was acting as a member of a police force, the compensation is payable out of the police fund from which the expenses of that force are met;

(b) if the person in default was a member of the Crown Prosecution Service or was acting on its behalf, the compensation is payable by the Director of Public Prosecutions;

[F152(ba) if the person in default was a **[**F153National Crime Agency officer**]**, the compensation is payable by **[**F154the National Crime Agency**];]**

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(c) if the person in default was a member of the Serious Fraud Office, the compensation is payable by the Director of that Office;

F155(d) . . . . . .

(e) if the person in default was an officer of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, the compensation is payable by those Commissioners.

[F156(ea) if the person in default was an immigration officer, the compensation is payable by the Secretary of State;**]**

[F157(f) if the person in default was an accredited financial investigator and none of paragraphs (a) to (e) apply, the compensation is payable in accordance with paragraph (a), (c) or (e) of section 302(7A) (as the case may require).**]**

Textual Amendments

F152 S. 72(9)(ba) inserted (25.1.2010) by Policing and Crime Act 2009 (c. 26), **ss. 61(2)(a)**, 116(1); S.I. 2009/3096, art. 3(g)

F153 Words in s. 72(9)(ba) substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 114(a)**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

F154 Words in s. 72(9)(ba) substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 114(b)**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

F155 S. 72(9)(d) omitted (27.3.2014) by virtue of The Public Bodies (Merger of the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Director of Revenue and Customs Prosecutions) Order 2014 (S.I. 2014/834), art. 1(1), **Sch. 2 para. 23**

F156 S. 72(9)(ea) inserted (25.6.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 21 para. 19** (with Sch. 21 para. 40); S.I. 2013/1042, art. 4(k)

F157 S. 72(9)(f) inserted (25.1.2010) by Policing and Crime Act 2009 (c. 26), **ss. 61(2)(b)**, 116(1); S.I. 2009/3096, art. 3(g)

Commencement Information

I62 S. 72 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

73 Order varied or discharged

(1) This section applies if—

(a) the court varies a confiscation order under section 29 or discharges one under section 30, and

(b) an application is made to the Crown Court by a person who held realisable property and has suffered loss as a result of the making of the order.

(2) The court may order the payment of such compensation as it believes is just.

(3) Compensation under this section is payable—

(a) to the applicant;

(b) by the Lord Chancellor.

Commencement Information

I63 S. 73 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Enforcement abroad

74 Enforcement abroad

(1) This section applies if—

(a) any of the conditions in section 40 is satisfied,

(b) the prosecutor [F158]... believes that realisable property is situated in a country or territory outside the United Kingdom (the receiving country), and

(c) the prosecutor [F159]... sends a request for assistance to the Secretary of State with a view to it being forwarded under this section.

(2) In a case where no confiscation order has been made, a request for assistance is a request to the government of the receiving country to secure that any person is prohibited from dealing with realisable property.

(3) In a case where a confiscation order has been made and has not been satisfied, discharged or quashed, a request for assistance is a request to the government of the receiving country to secure that—

(a) any person is prohibited from dealing with realisable property;

(b) realisable property is realised and the proceeds are applied in accordance with the law of the receiving country.

(4) No request for assistance may be made for the purposes of this section in a case where a confiscation order has been made and has been satisfied, discharged or quashed.

(5) If the Secretary of State believes it is appropriate to do so he may forward the request for assistance to the government of the receiving country.

(6) If property is realised in pursuance of a request under subsection (3) the amount ordered to be paid under the confiscation order must be taken to be reduced by an amount equal to the proceeds of realisation.

(7) A certificate purporting to be issued by or on behalf of the requested government is admissible as evidence of the facts it states if it states—

(a) that property has been realised in pursuance of a request under subsection (3),

(b) the date of realisation, and

(c) the proceeds of realisation.

(8) If the proceeds of realisation made in pursuance of a request under subsection (3) are expressed in a currency other than sterling, they must be taken to be the sterling equivalent calculated in accordance with the rate of exchange prevailing at the end of the day of realisation.

Textual Amendments

F158 Words in s. 74(1)(b) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 35(a), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F159 Words in s. 74(1)(c) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 35(b), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I64 S. 74 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 5, 10-13)

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Interpretation

75 Criminal lifestyle

(1) A defendant has a criminal lifestyle if (and only if) the following condition is satisfied.

(2) The condition is that the offence (or any of the offences) concerned satisfies any of these tests—

(a) it is specified in Schedule 2;

(b) it constitutes conduct forming part of a course of criminal activity;

(c) it is an offence committed over a period of at least six months and the defendant has benefited from the conduct which constitutes the offence.

(3) Conduct forms part of a course of criminal activity if the defendant has benefited from the conduct and—

(a) in the proceedings in which he was convicted he was convicted of three or more other offences, each of three or more of them constituting conduct from which he has benefited, or

(b) in the period of six years ending with the day when those proceedings were started (or, if there is more than one such day, the earliest day) he was convicted on at least two separate occasions of an offence constituting conduct from which he has benefited.

(4) But an offence does not satisfy the test in subsection (2)(b) or (c) unless the defendant obtains relevant benefit of not less than £5000.

(5) Relevant benefit for the purposes of subsection (2)(b) is—

(a) benefit from conduct which constitutes the offence;

(b) benefit from any other conduct which forms part of the course of criminal activity and which constitutes an offence of which the defendant has been convicted;

(c) benefit from conduct which constitutes an offence which has been or will be taken into consideration by the court in sentencing the defendant for an offence mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b).

(6) Relevant benefit for the purposes of subsection (2)(c) is—

(a) benefit from conduct which constitutes the offence;

(b) benefit from conduct which constitutes an offence which has been or will be taken into consideration by the court in sentencing the defendant for the offence mentioned in paragraph (a).

(7) The Secretary of State may by order amend Schedule 2.

(8) The Secretary of State may by order vary the amount for the time being specified in subsection (4).

Commencement Information

I65 S. 75 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.** (with art. 7) (as amended (6.3.2003) by S.I. 2003/531, art. 3)

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

76 Conduct and benefit

(1) Criminal conduct is conduct which—

(a) constitutes an offence in England and Wales, or

(b) would constitute such an offence if it occurred in England and Wales.

(2) General criminal conduct of the defendant is all his criminal conduct, and it is immaterial—

(a) whether conduct occurred before or after the passing of this Act;

(b) whether property constituting a benefit from conduct was obtained before or after the passing of this Act.

(3) Particular criminal conduct of the defendant is all his criminal conduct which falls within the following paragraphs—

(a) conduct which constitutes the offence or offences concerned;

(b) conduct which constitutes offences of which he was convicted in the same proceedings as those in which he was convicted of the offence or offences concerned;

(c) conduct which constitutes offences which the court will be taking into consideration in deciding his sentence for the offence or offences concerned.

(4) A person benefits from conduct if he obtains property as a result of or in connection with the conduct.

(5) If a person obtains a pecuniary advantage as a result of or in connection with conduct, he is to be taken to obtain as a result of or in connection with the conduct a sum of money equal to the value of the pecuniary advantage.

(6) References to property or a pecuniary advantage obtained in connection with conduct include references to property or a pecuniary advantage obtained both in that connection and some other.

(7) If a person benefits from conduct his benefit is the value of the property obtained.

Commencement Information

I66 S. 76 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.** (with art. 9)

77 Tainted gifts

(1) Subsections (2) and (3) apply if—

(a) no court has made a decision as to whether the defendant has a criminal lifestyle, or

(b) a court has decided that the defendant has a criminal lifestyle.

(2) A gift is tainted if it was made by the defendant at any time after the relevant day.

(3) A gift is also tainted if it was made by the defendant at any time and was of property—

(a) which was obtained by the defendant as a result of or in connection with his general criminal conduct, or

(b) which (in whole or part and whether directly or indirectly) represented in the defendant's hands property obtained by him as a result of or in connection with his general criminal conduct.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
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(4) Subsection (5) applies if a court has decided that the defendant does not have a criminal lifestyle.

(5) A gift is tainted if it was made by the defendant at any time after—

(a) the date on which the offence concerned was committed, or

(b) if his particular criminal conduct consists of two or more offences and they were committed on different dates, the date of the earliest.

(6) For the purposes of subsection (5) an offence which is a continuing offence is committed on the first occasion when it is committed.

(7) For the purposes of subsection (5) the defendant's particular criminal conduct includes any conduct which constitutes offences which the court has taken into consideration in deciding his sentence for the offence or offences concerned.

(8) A gift may be a tainted gift whether it was made before or after the passing of this Act.

(9) The relevant day is the first day of the period of six years ending with—

(a) the day when proceedings for the offence concerned were started against the defendant, or

(b) if there are two or more offences and proceedings for them were started on different days, the earliest of those days.

Commencement Information

I67 S. 77 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

78 Gifts and their recipients

(1) If the defendant transfers property to another person for a consideration whose value is significantly less than the value of the property at the time of the transfer, he is to be treated as making a gift.

(2) If subsection (1) applies the property given is to be treated as such share in the property transferred as is represented by the fraction—

(a) whose numerator is the difference between the two values mentioned in subsection (1), and

(b) whose denominator is the value of the property at the time of the transfer.

(3) References to a recipient of a tainted gift are to a person to whom the defendant has made the gift.

Commencement Information

I68 S. 78 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

79 Value: the basic rule

(1) This section applies for the purpose of deciding the value at any time of property then held by a person.

(2) Its value is the market value of the property at that time.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
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(3) But if at that time another person holds an interest in the property its value, in relation to the person mentioned in subsection (1), is the market value of his interest at that time, ignoring any charging order under a provision listed in subsection (4).

(4) The provisions are—

(a) section 9 of the Drug Trafficking Offences Act 1986 (c. 32);

(b) section 78 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988 (c. 33);

(c) Article 14 of the Criminal Justice (Confiscation) (Northern Ireland) Order 1990 (S.I. 1990/2588 (N.I. 17));

(d) section 27 of the Drug Trafficking Act 1994 (c. 37);

(e) Article 32 of the Proceeds of Crime (Northern Ireland) Order 1996 (S.I. 1996/1299 (N.I. 9)).

(5) This section has effect subject to sections 80 and 81.

Commencement Information

I69 S. 79 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

80 Value of property obtained from conduct

(1) This section applies for the purpose of deciding the value of property obtained by a person as a result of or in connection with his criminal conduct; and the material time is the time the court makes its decision.

(2) The value of the property at the material time is the greater of the following—

(a) the value of the property (at the time the person obtained it) adjusted to take account of later changes in the value of money;

(b) the value (at the material time) of the property found under subsection (3).

(3) The property found under this subsection is as follows—

(a) if the person holds the property obtained, the property found under this subsection is that property;

(b) if he holds no part of the property obtained, the property found under this subsection is any property which directly or indirectly represents it in his hands;

(c) if he holds part of the property obtained, the property found under this subsection is that part and any property which directly or indirectly represents the other part in his hands.

(4) The references in subsection (2)(a) and (b) to the value are to the value found in accordance with section 79.

Commencement Information

I70 S. 80 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

81 Value of tainted gifts

(1) The value at any time (the material time) of a tainted gift is the greater of the following—

(a) the value (at the time of the gift) of the property given, adjusted to take account of later changes in the value of money;

(b) the value (at the material time) of the property found under subsection (2).

(2) The property found under this subsection is as follows—

(a) if the recipient holds the property given, the property found under this subsection is that property;

(b) if the recipient holds no part of the property given, the property found under this subsection is any property which directly or indirectly represents it in his hands;

(c) if the recipient holds part of the property given, the property found under this subsection is that part and any property which directly or indirectly represents the other part in his hands.

(3) The references in subsection (1)(a) and (b) to the value are to the value found in accordance with section 79.

Commencement Information

I71 S. 81 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

82 Free property

Property is free unless an order is in force in respect of it under any of these provisions—

(a) section 27 of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 (c. 38) (forfeiture orders);

(b) Article 11 of the Criminal Justice (Northern Ireland) Order 1994 (S.I. 1994/2795 (N.I. 15)) (deprivation orders);

(c) Part 2 of the Proceeds of Crime (Scotland) Act 1995 (c. 43) (forfeiture of property used in crime);

(d) section 143 of the Sentencing Act (deprivation orders);

(e) section 23**[**F160 , 23A**]** or 111 of the Terrorism Act 2000 (c. 11) (forfeiture orders);

(f) section **[**F161245A, **]** 246, **[**F162255A, 256,**]** 266, 295(2) or 298(2) of this Act.

Textual Amendments

F160 Word in s. 82(e) inserted (18.6.2009) by Counter-Terrorism Act 2008 (c. 28), s. 100(5), **Sch. 3 para. 7(3)** (with s. 101(2)); S.I. 2009/1256, art. 2(c)

F161 Word in s. 82(f) inserted (1.1.2006) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), s. 178(8), **Sch. 6 para. 5(a)**; S.I. 2005/3136, art. 3(c)

F162 Words in s. 82(f) inserted (1.1.2006) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), s. 178(8), **Sch. 6 para. 5(b)**; S.I. 2005/3136, art. 3(c)

Commencement Information

I72 S. 82 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

83 Realisable property

Realisable property is—

(a) any free property held by the defendant;

(b) any free property held by the recipient of a tainted gift.

Commencement Information

I73 S. 83 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

84 Property: general provisions

(1) Property is all property wherever situated and includes—

(a) money;

(b) all forms of real or personal property;

(c) things in action and other intangible or incorporeal property.

(2) The following rules apply in relation to property—

(a) property is held by a person if he holds an interest in it;

(b) property is obtained by a person if he obtains an interest in it;

(c) property is transferred by one person to another if the first one transfers or grants an interest in it to the second;

(d) references to property held by a person include references to property vested in his trustee in bankruptcy, permanent or interim trustee (within the meaning of the Bankruptcy (Scotland) Act 1985 (c. 66)) or liquidator;

(e) references to an interest held by a person beneficially in property include references to an interest which would be held by him beneficially if the property were not so vested;

(f) references to an interest, in relation to land in England and Wales or Northern Ireland, are to any legal estate or equitable interest or power;

(g) references to an interest, in relation to land in Scotland, are to any estate, interest, servitude or other heritable right in or over land, including a heritable security;

(h) references to an interest, in relation to property other than land, include references to a right (including a right to possession).

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C13 S. 84(2)(a)(c)-(g) applied (1.1.2006) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (External Requests and Orders) Order 2005 (S.I. 2005/3181), arts. 1, **49(3)**

C14 S. 84(2)(c)-(g) applied (1.1.2006) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (External Requests and Orders) Order 2005 (S.I. 2005/3181), arts. 1, **49(3)**

Commencement Information

I74 S. 84 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

85 Proceedings

(1) Proceedings for an offence are started—

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(a) when a justice of the peace issues a summons or warrant under section 1 of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980 (c. 43) in respect of the offence;

[F163(aa) when a public prosecutor issues a written charge and requisition in respect of the offence;**]**

(b) when a person is charged with the offence after being taken into custody without a warrant;

(c) when a bill of indictment is preferred under section 2 of the Administration of Justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1933 (c. 36) in a case falling within subsection (2)(b) of that section (preferment by Court of Appeal or High Court judge) **[**F164or subsection (2)(ba) of that section (preferment by Crown Court judge following approval of deferred prosecution agreement)**]** .

(2) If more than one time is found under subsection (1) in relation to proceedings they are started at the earliest of them.

(3) If the defendant is acquitted on all counts in proceedings for an offence, the proceedings are concluded when he is acquitted.

(4) If the defendant is convicted in proceedings for an offence and the conviction is quashed or the defendant is pardoned before a confiscation order is made, the proceedings are concluded when the conviction is quashed or the defendant is pardoned.

(5) If a confiscation order is made against the defendant in proceedings for an offence (whether the order is made by the Crown Court or the Court of Appeal) the proceedings are concluded—

(a) when the order is satisfied or discharged, or

(b) when the order is quashed and there is no further possibility of an appeal against the decision to quash the order.

(6) If the defendant is convicted in proceedings for an offence but the Crown Court decides not to make a confiscation order against him, the following rules apply—

(a) if an application for leave to appeal under section 31(2) is refused, the proceedings are concluded when the decision to refuse is made;

(b) if the time for applying for leave to appeal under section 31(2) expires without an application being made, the proceedings are concluded when the time expires;

(c) if on appeal under section 31(2) the Court of Appeal confirms the Crown Court's decision, and an application for leave to appeal under section 33 is refused, the proceedings are concluded when the decision to refuse is made;

(d) if on appeal under section 31(2) the Court of Appeal confirms the Crown Court's decision, and the time for applying for leave to appeal under section 33 expires without an application being made, the proceedings are concluded when the time expires;

(e) if on appeal under section 31(2) the Court of Appeal confirms the Crown Court's decision, and on appeal under section 33 the **[**F165Supreme Court **]**confirms the Court of Appeal's decision, the proceedings are concluded when the **[**F165Supreme Court **]**confirms the decision;

(f) if on appeal under section 31(2) the Court of Appeal directs the Crown Court to reconsider the case, and on reconsideration the Crown Court decides not to make a confiscation order against the defendant, the proceedings are concluded when the Crown Court makes that decision;

(g) if on appeal under section 33 the **[**F165Supreme Court **]**directs the Crown Court to reconsider the case, and on reconsideration the Crown Court decides not to make a confiscation order against the defendant, the proceedings are concluded when the Crown Court makes that decision.

(7) In applying subsection (6) any power to extend the time for making an application for leave to appeal must be ignored.

(8) In applying subsection (6) the fact that a court may decide on a later occasion to make a confiscation order against the defendant must be ignored.

[F166(9) In this section "public prosecutor", "requisition" and "written charge" have the same meaning as in section 29 of the Criminal Justice Act 2003.**]**

Textual Amendments

F163 S. 85(1)(aa) inserted (1.10.2007) by Criminal Justice Act 2003 (c. 44), s. 336(3)(4), **Sch. 36 para. 15(2)**; S.I. 2007/2874, art. 2(1)(4)

F164 Words in s. 85(1)(c) inserted (24.2.2014) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 17 para. 38** (with Sch. 17 para. 39); S.I. 2014/258, art. 2(b)

F165 Words in s. 85(6) substituted (1.10.2009) by Constitutional Reform Act 2005 (c. 4), s. 148(1), **Sch. 9 para. 77(4)**; S.I. 2009/1604, art. 2(d)

F166 S. 85(9) inserted (1.10.2007) by Criminal Justice Act 2003 (c. 44), s. 336(3)(4), **Sch. 36 para. 15(3)**; S.I. 2007/2874, art. 2(1)(4)

Commencement Information

I75 S. 85 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

86 Applications

(1) An application under section 19, 20, 27 or 28 is concluded—

(a) in a case where the court decides not to make a confiscation order against the defendant, when it makes the decision;

(b) in a case where a confiscation order is made against him as a result of the application, when the order is satisfied or discharged, or when the order is quashed and there is no further possibility of an appeal against the decision to quash the order;

(c) in a case where the application is withdrawn, when the person who made the application notifies the withdrawal to the court to which the application was made.

(2) An application under section 21 or 22 is concluded—

(a) in a case where the court decides not to vary the confiscation order concerned, when it makes the decision;

(b) in a case where the court varies the confiscation order as a result of the application, when the order is satisfied or discharged, or when the order is quashed and there is no further possibility of an appeal against the decision to quash the order;

(c) in a case where the application is withdrawn, when the person who made the application notifies the withdrawal to the court to which the application was made.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Commencement Information
I176 S. 86 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

87 Confiscation orders

(1) A confiscation order is satisfied when no amount is due under it.

(2) A confiscation order is subject to appeal until there is no further possibility of an appeal on which the order could be varied or quashed; and for this purpose any power to grant leave to appeal out of time must be ignored.

Commencement Information
I177 S. 87 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

88 Other interpretative provisions

(1) A reference to the offence (or offences) concerned must be construed in accordance with section 6(9).

(2) A criminal investigation is an investigation which police officers or other persons have a duty to conduct with a view to it being ascertained whether a person should be charged with an offence.

(3) A defendant is a person against whom proceedings for an offence have been started (whether or not he has been convicted).

(4) A reference to sentencing the defendant for an offence includes a reference to dealing with him otherwise in respect of the offence.

(5) The Sentencing Act is the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000 (c. 6).

(6) The following paragraphs apply to references to orders—

(a) a confiscation order is an order under section 6;

(b) a restraint order is an order under section 41.

(7) Sections 75 to 87 and this section apply for the purposes of this Part.

Commencement Information
I178 S. 88 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

General

89 Procedure on appeal to the Court of Appeal

(1) An appeal to the Court of Appeal under this Part lies only with the leave of that Court.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(2) Subject to rules of court made under section 53(1) of the **[**F167Senior Courts Act 1981**]** (c. 54) (distribution of business between civil and criminal divisions) the criminal division of the Court of Appeal is the division—

(a) to which an appeal to that Court under this Part is to lie, and

(b) which is to exercise that Court's jurisdiction under this Part.

(3) In relation to appeals to the Court of Appeal under this Part, the Secretary of State may make an order containing provision corresponding to any provision in the Criminal Appeal Act 1968 (c. 19) (subject to any specified modifications).

[F168(4) Subject to any rules made under section 91, the costs of and incidental to all proceedings on an appeal to the criminal division of the Court of Appeal under—

(a) section 43(1) or (2) (appeals against orders made in restraint proceedings), or

(b) section 65 (appeals against, or relating to, the making of receivership orders),

are in the discretion of the court.

(5) Such rules may in particular make provision for regulating matters relating to the costs of those proceedings, including prescribing scales of costs to be paid to legal or other representatives.

(6) The court shall have full power to determine by whom and to what extent the costs are to be paid.

(7) In any proceedings mentioned in subsection (4), the court may—

(a) disallow, or

(b) (as the case may be) order the legal or other representative concerned to meet,

the whole of any wasted costs or such part of them as may be determined in accordance with rules under section 91.

(8) In subsection (7) "wasted costs" means any costs incurred by a party—

(a) as a result of any improper, unreasonable or negligent act or omission on the part of any legal or other representative or any employee of such a representative, or

(b) which, in the light of any such act or omission occurring after they were incurred, the court considers it is unreasonable to expect that party to pay.

(9) "Legal or other representative", in relation to a party to proceedings means any person exercising a right of audience or right to conduct litigation on his behalf.**]**

Textual Amendments

F167 Words in Act substituted (1.10.2009) by Constitutional Reform Act 2005 (c. 4), s. 148(1), **Sch. 11 para. 1(2)**; S.I. 2009/1604, art. 2(d)

F168 S. 89(4)-(9) inserted (20.11.2003) by Courts Act 2003 (c. 39), **ss. 94(2)**(3), 110(2)

Commencement Information

I79 S. 89 in force for certain purposes at 30.12.2002 by S.I. 2002/3015, **art. 2**, Sch.

I80 S. 89 in force at 24.3.2003 in so far as not already in force by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

90 Procedure on appeal to the [F169Supreme Court]

(1) Section 33(3) of the Criminal Appeal Act 1968 (limitation on appeal from criminal division of the Court of Appeal) does not prevent an appeal to the **[**F170Supreme Court**]** under this Part.

(2) In relation to appeals to the **[**F170Supreme Court**]** under this Part, the Secretary of State may make an order containing provision corresponding to any provision in the Criminal Appeal Act 1968 (subject to any specified modifications).

Textual Amendments

F169 Words in s. 90 sidenote substituted (1.10.2009) by Constitutional Reform Act 2005 (c. 4), s. 148(1), **Sch. 9 para. 77(5)**; S.I. 2009/1604, art. 2(d)

F170 Words in s. 90(1)(2) substituted (1.10.2009) by Constitutional Reform Act 2005 (c. 4), s. 148(1), **Sch. 9 para. 77(5)**; S.I. 2009/1604, art. 2(d)

Commencement Information

I81 S. 90 in force for certain purposes (30.12.2002) by S.I. 2002/3015, **art. 2**, Sch.

I82 S. 90 in force at 24.3.2003 in so far as not already in force by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

91 Crown Court Rules

In relation to—

(a) proceedings under this Part, or

(b) receivers appointed under this Part,

[F171Criminal Procedure Rules**]** may make provision corresponding to provision in Civil Procedure Rules.

Textual Amendments

F171 Words in s. 91 substituted (1.9.2004) by Courts Act 2003 (c. 39), s. 110(1), **Sch. 8 para. 410**; S.I. 2004/2066, art. 2(c)(xxii) (with art. 3)

Commencement Information

I83 S. 91 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

PART 3

CONFISCATION: SCOTLAND

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C15 Pt. 3 functions of administrator extended (24.2.2003) by Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Enforcement in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2002 (S.I. 2002/3133), arts. 1, **4(1)(a)**

C16 Pt. 3 applied by Terrorism Act 2000 (c. 11), Sch. 8 paras. 17(4A), 34(3A) (as substituted (24.3.2003) by Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (c. 29), s. 458(1), **Sch. 11 para. 39(4)(5)**; S.S.I. 2003/210, art. 2(1)(b)(2), sch. (with art. 7); S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, Sch.

C17 Pt. 3 applied (3.12.2014) by The Criminal Justice and Data Protection (Protocol No. 36) Regulations 2014 (S.I. 2014/3141), reg. 1(b), **Sch. 1 para. 6(5)**

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

C18 Pt. 3 applied (3.12.2014) by The Criminal Justice and Data Protection (Protocol No. 36) Regulations 2014 (S.I. 2014/3141), reg. 1(b), **Sch. 1 para. 11(5)**

Confiscation orders

92 Making of order

(1) The court must act under this section where the following three conditions are satisfied.

(2) The first condition is that an accused falls within either of the following paragraphs—

(a) he is convicted of an offence or offences, whether in solemn or summary proceedings, or

(b) in the case of summary proceedings in respect of an offence (without proceeding to conviction) an order is made discharging him absolutely.

(3) The second condition is that the prosecutor asks the court to act under this section.

(4) The third condition is that the court decides to order some disposal in respect of the accused; and an absolute discharge is a disposal for the purpose of this subsection.

(5) If the court acts under this section it must proceed as follows—

(a) it must decide whether the accused has a criminal lifestyle;

(b) if it decides that he has a criminal lifestyle it must decide whether he has benefited from his general criminal conduct;

(c) if it decides that he does not have a criminal lifestyle it must decide whether he has benefited from his particular criminal conduct.

(6) If the court decides under subsection (5)(b) or (c) that the accused has benefited from the conduct referred to—

(a) it must decide the recoverable amount, and

(b) it must make an order (a confiscation order) requiring him to pay that amount.

(7) But the court must treat the duty in subsection (6) as a power if it believes that any victim of the conduct has at any time started or intends to start proceedings against the accused in respect of loss, injury or damage sustained in connection with the conduct.

(8) Before making an order under this section the court must take into account any representations made to it by any person whom the court thinks is likely to be affected by the order.

(9) The standard of proof required to decide any question arising under subsection (5) or (6) is the balance of probabilities.

(10) The first condition is not satisfied if the accused is unlawfully at large (but section 111 may apply).

(11) For the purposes of any appeal or review, an order under this section is a sentence.

(12) References in this Part to the offence (or offences) concerned are to the offence (or offences) mentioned in subsection (2).

(13) In this section and sections 93 to 118 “the court” means the High Court of Justiciary or the sheriff.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Commencement Information

I84 S. 92 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)** (with arts. 3(1), 5, 7)

93 Recoverable amount

(1) The recoverable amount for the purposes of section 92 is an amount equal to the accused's benefit from the conduct concerned.

(2) But if the accused shows that the available amount is less than that benefit the recoverable amount is—

(a) the available amount, or

(b) a nominal amount, if the available amount is nil.

(3) But if section 92(7) applies the recoverable amount is such amount as—

(a) the court believes is just, but

(b) does not exceed the amount found under subsection (1) or (2) (as the case may be).

(4) In calculating the accused's benefit from the conduct concerned for the purposes of subsection (1), any property in respect of which—

(a) a recovery order is in force under section 266, or

(b) a forfeiture order is in force under section 298(2),

must be ignored.

(5) If the court decides the available amount, it must include in the confiscation order a statement of its findings as to the matters relevant for deciding that amount.

Commencement Information

I85 S. 93 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)**

94 Accused's benefit

(1) If the court is acting under section 92 this section applies for the purpose of—

(a) deciding whether the accused has benefited from conduct, and

(b) deciding his benefit from the conduct.

(2) The court must take account of—

(a) conduct occurring up to the time it makes its decision;

(b) property obtained up to that time.

(3) Subsection (4) applies if—

(a) the conduct concerned is general criminal conduct,

(b) a confiscation order mentioned in subsection (5) has at an earlier time been made against the accused, and

(c) his benefit for the purposes of that order was benefit from his general criminal conduct.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(4) His benefit found at the time the last confiscation order mentioned in subsection (3)(c) was made against him must be taken for the purposes of this section to be his benefit from his general criminal conduct at that time.

(5) If the conduct concerned is general criminal conduct the court must deduct the aggregate of the following amounts—

(a) the amount ordered to be paid under each confiscation order previously made against the accused;

(b) the amount ordered to be paid under each confiscation order previously made against him under—

(i) the Drug Trafficking Offences Act 1986 (c. 32);

(ii) Part 1 of the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 1987 (c. 41);

(iii) Part 6 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988 (c. 33);

(iv) the Criminal Justice (Confiscation) (Northern Ireland) Order 1990 (S.I. 1990/2588 (N.I.17));

(v) Part 1 of the Drug Trafficking Act 1994 (c. 37);

(vi) Part 1 of the Proceeds of Crime (Scotland) Act 1995 (c. 43);

(vii) the Proceeds of Crime (Northern Ireland) Order 1996 (S.I. 1996/ 1299 (N.I.9)); or

(viii) Part 2 or 4 of this Act.

(6) But subsection (5) does not apply to an amount which has been taken into account for the purposes of a deduction under that subsection on any earlier occasion.

(7) The reference to general criminal conduct in the case of a confiscation order made under any of the provisions listed in subsection (5)(b) is a reference to conduct in respect of which a court is required or entitled to make one or more assumptions for the purpose of assessing a person's benefit from the conduct.

Commencement Information

I86 S. 94 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)**

95 Available amount

(1) For the purposes of deciding the recoverable amount, the available amount is the aggregate of—

(a) the total of the values (at the time the confiscation order is made) of all the free property then held by the accused minus the total amount payable in pursuance of obligations which then have priority, and

(b) the total of the values (at that time) of all tainted gifts.

(2) An obligation has priority if—

(a) it is an obligation of the accused to pay an amount due in respect of a fine or other order of a court which was imposed or made on conviction for an offence and at any time before the confiscation order is made, or

(b) it is an obligation of the accused to pay a sum which would be—

(i) a preferred debt if the accused's estate were sequestrated on the date of the confiscation order, or

(ii) a preferential debt if his winding up were ordered on that date.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(3) In subsection (2)—

"preferred debt" has the meaning given by section 51(2) of the Bankruptcy (Scotland) Act 1985 (c. 66);

"preferential debt" has the meaning given by section 386 of the Insolvency Act 1986 (c. 45).

Commencement Information

I87 S. 95 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)**

96 Assumptions to be made in case of criminal lifestyle

(1) Where the court decides under section 92 that the accused has a criminal lifestyle it must make the following four assumptions for the purpose of—

(a) deciding whether he has benefited from his general criminal conduct, and

(b) deciding his benefit from the conduct.

(2) The first assumption is that any property transferred to the accused at any time after the relevant day was obtained by him—

(a) as a result of his general criminal conduct, and

(b) at the earliest time he appears to have held it.

(3) The second assumption is that any property held by the accused at any time after the date of conviction was obtained by him—

(a) as a result of his general criminal conduct, and

(b) at the earliest time he appears to have held it.

(4) The third assumption is that any expenditure incurred by the accused at any time after the relevant day was met from property obtained by him as a result of his general criminal conduct.

(5) The fourth assumption is that, for the purpose of valuing any property obtained (or assumed to have been obtained) by the accused, he obtained it free of any other interests in it.

(6) But the court must not make any of those assumptions in relation to particular property or expenditure if—

(a) the assumption is shown to be incorrect, or

(b) there would be a serious risk of injustice if the assumption were made.

(7) If the court does not make one or more of those assumptions it must state its reasons.

(8) The relevant day is the first day of the period of six years ending with—

(a) the day when proceedings for the offence concerned were instituted against the accused, or

(b) if there are two or more offences and proceedings for them were instituted on different days, the earliest of those days.

(9) But if a confiscation order mentioned in section 94(3)(c) has been made against the accused at any time during the period mentioned in subsection (8)—

(a) the relevant day is the day when the accused's benefit was calculated for the purposes of the last such confiscation order;

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Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(b) the second assumption does not apply to any property which was held by him on or before the relevant day.

(10) The date of conviction is—

(a) the date on which the accused was convicted of the offence concerned, or

(b) if there are two or more offences and the convictions are on different dates, the date of the latest.

Commencement Information

I88 S. 96 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)**

97 Effect of order on court's other powers

(1) If the court decides to make a confiscation order it must act as mentioned in subsections (2) and (4) in respect of the offence or offences concerned.

(2) The court must take account of the confiscation order before—

(a) it imposes a fine on the accused, or

(b) it makes an order falling within subsection (3).

(3) These orders fall within this subsection—

(a) an order involving payment by the accused, other than a compensation order under section 249 of the Procedure Act (compensation orders);

(b) an order under section 27 of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 (c. 38) (forfeiture orders);

(c) an order under Part 2 of the Proceeds of Crime (Scotland) Act 1995 (c. 43) (forfeiture orders);

(d) an order under section 23 **[**F172or 23A**]** of the Terrorism Act 2000 (c. 11) (forfeiture orders).

(4) Subject to subsection (2), the court must leave the confiscation order out of account in deciding the appropriate sentence for the accused.

(5) Subsection (6) applies if—

(a) a court makes both a confiscation order and a compensation order under section 249 of the Procedure Act against the same person in the same proceedings, and

(b) the court believes he will not have sufficient means to satisfy both the orders in full.

(6) In such a case the court must direct that so much of the compensation as it specifies is to be paid out of any sums recovered under the confiscation order; and the amount it specifies must be the amount it believes will not be recoverable because of the insufficiency of the person's means.

Textual Amendments

F172 Words in s. 97(3)(d) inserted (18.6.2009) by Counter-Terrorism Act 2008 (c. 28), s. 100(5), **Sch. 3 para. 7(4)** (with s. 101(2)); S.I. 2009/1256, art. 2(c)

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
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Commencement Information

I89 S. 97 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)**

98 Disposal of family home

(1) This section applies where a confiscation order has been made in relation to any person and the prosecutor has not satisfied the court that the person's interest in his family home has been acquired as a benefit from his criminal conduct.

(2) Where this section applies, then, before the administrator disposes of any right or interest in the person's family home he shall—

(a) obtain the relevant consent; or

(b) where he is unable to do so, apply to the court for authority to carry out the disposal.

(3) On an application being made to it under subsection (2)(b), the court, after having regard to all the circumstances of the case including—

(a) the needs and financial resources of the spouse or former spouse of the person concerned;

(b) the needs and financial resources of any child of the family;

(c) the length of the period during which the family home has been used as a residence by any of the persons referred to in paragraph (a) or (b),

may refuse to grant the application or may postpone the granting of the application for such period (not exceeding 12 months) as it may consider reasonable in the circumstances or may grant the application subject to such conditions as it may prescribe.

(4) Subsection (3) shall apply—

(a) to an action for division and sale of the family home of the person concerned; or

(b) to an action for the purpose of obtaining vacant possession of that home,

brought by the administrator as it applies to an application under subsection (2)(b) and, for the purposes of this subsection, any reference in subsection (3) to the granting of the application shall be construed as a reference to the granting of decree in the action.

(5) In this section—

"family home", in relation to any person (in this subsection referred to as "the relevant person") means any property in which the relevant person has or had (whether alone or in common with any other person) a right or interest, being property which is occupied as a residence by the relevant person and his or her spouse or by the relevant person's spouse or former spouse (in any case with or without a child of the family) or by the relevant person with a child of the family;

"child of the family" includes any child or grandchild of either the relevant person or his or her spouse or former spouse, and any person who has been treated by either the relevant person or his or her spouse or former spouse as if he or she were a child of the relevant person, spouse or former spouse, whatever the age of such a child, grandchild or person may be; and

"relevant consent" means in relation to the disposal of any right or interest in a family home—

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(a) in a case where the family home is occupied by the spouse or former spouse of the relevant person, the consent of the spouse or, as the case may be, of the former spouse, whether or not the family home is also occupied by the relevant person;

(b) where paragraph (a) does not apply, in a case where the family home is occupied by the relevant person with a child of the family, the consent of the relevant person.

Commencement Information

I90 S. 98 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)**

Procedural matters

99 Postponement

(1) The court may—

(a) proceed under section 92 before it sentences the accused for the offence (or any of the offences concerned), or

(b) postpone proceedings under section 92 for a specified period.

(2) A period of postponement may be extended.

(3) A period of postponement (including one as extended) must not end after the permitted period ends.

(4) But subsection (3) does not apply if there are exceptional circumstances or if the accused has failed to comply with an order under section 102(1).

(5) The permitted period is the period of two years starting with the date of conviction.

(6) But if—

(a) the accused appeals against his conviction for the offence (or any of the offences) concerned, and

(b) the period of three months (starting with the day when the appeal is determined or otherwise disposed of) ends after the period found under subsection (5),

the permitted period is that period of three months.

(7) A postponement or extension may be made—

(a) on application by the accused;

(b) on application by the prosecutor;

(c) by the court of its own motion.

(8) If—

(a) proceedings are postponed for a period, and

(b) an application to extend the period is made before it ends,

the application may be granted even after the period ends.

(9) The date of conviction is—

(a) the date on which the accused was convicted of the offence concerned, or

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(b) if there are two or more offences and the convictions were on different dates, the date of the latest.

(10) A confiscation order must not be quashed only on the ground that there was a defect or omission in the procedure connected with the application for or the granting of a postponement.

(11) But subsection (10) does not apply if before it made the confiscation order the court has—

(a) imposed a fine on the accused;

(b) made an order falling within section 97(3);

(c) made an order under section 249 of the Procedure Act.

Commencement Information

I91 S. 99 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)**

100 Effect of postponement

(1) If the court postpones proceedings under section 92 it may proceed to sentence the accused for the offence (or any of the offences) concerned.

(2) Subsection (1) is without prejudice to sections 201 and 202 of the Procedure Act.

(3) In sentencing the accused for the offence (or any of the offences) concerned in the postponement period the court must not—

(a) impose a fine on him,

(b) make an order falling within section 97(3), or

(c) make an order for the payment of compensation under section 249 of the Procedure Act.

(4) If the court sentences the accused for the offence (or any of the offences) concerned in the postponement period, after that period ends it may vary the sentence by—

(a) imposing a fine on him,

(b) making an order falling within section 97(3), or

(c) making an order for the payment of compensation under section 249 of the Procedure Act.

(5) But the court may proceed under subsection (4) only within the period of 28 days which starts with the last day of the postponement period.

(6) Where the court postpones proceedings under section 92 following conviction on indictment, section 109(1) of the Procedure Act (intimation of intention to appeal against conviction or conviction and sentence) has effect as if the reference to the final determination of the proceedings were a reference to the relevant day.

(7) Despite subsection (6), the accused may appeal under section 106 of the Procedure Act against any confiscation order made, or any other sentence passed, after the end of the postponement period, in respect of the conviction.

(8) Where the court postpones proceedings under section 92 following conviction on complaint—

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(a) section 176(1) of the Procedure Act (stated case: manner and time of appeal) has effect in relation to an appeal under section 175(2)(a) or (d) as if the reference to the final determination of the proceedings were a reference to the relevant day, and

(b) the draft stated case in such an appeal must be prepared and issued within 3 weeks of the relevant day.

(9) Despite subsection (8), the accused may appeal under section 175(2)(b), and the prosecutor may appeal under section 175(3)(b), of the Procedure Act against any confiscation order made, or any other sentence passed, after the end of the postponement period, in respect of the conviction.

(10) The relevant day is—

(a) in the case of an appeal against conviction where the court has sentenced the accused under subsection (1), the day on which the postponement period commenced;

(b) in any other case, the day on which sentence is passed in open court.

(11) The postponement period is the period for which proceedings under section 92 are postponed.

Commencement Information

I92 S. 100 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)**

101 Statement of information

(1) When the court is proceeding under section 92 the prosecutor must, within such period as the court may order, give the court a statement of information.

(2) If the prosecutor believes the accused has a criminal lifestyle the statement of information is a statement of matters the prosecutor believes are relevant in connection with deciding these issues—

(a) whether the accused has a criminal lifestyle;

(b) whether he has benefited from his general criminal conduct;

(c) his benefit from the conduct.

(3) A statement under subsection (2) must include information the prosecutor believes is relevant—

(a) in connection with the making by the court of a required assumption under section 96;

(b) for the purpose of enabling the court to decide if the circumstances are such that it must not make such an assumption.

(4) If the prosecutor does not believe the accused has a criminal lifestyle the statement of information is a statement of matters the prosecutor believes are relevant in connection with deciding these issues—

(a) whether the accused has benefited from his particular criminal conduct;

(b) his benefit from the conduct.

(5) If the prosecutor gives the court a statement of information—

(a) he may at any time give the court a further statement of information;

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(b) he must give the court a further statement of information if it orders him to do so, and he must give it within the period the court orders.

(6) If the court makes an order under this section it may at any time vary it by making another one.

Commencement Information

I93 S. 101 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)**

102 Accused's response to statement of information

(1) When the prosecutor gives the court a statement of information and the court is satisfied that he has served a copy on the accused, the court shall order the accused—

(a) to indicate the extent to which he accepts each allegation in the statement, and

(b) so far as he does not accept such an allegation, to give particulars of any matters he proposes to rely on,

within the period it orders.

(2) Where by virtue of section 99 the court postpones proceedings under section 92, the period ordered by the court under subsection (1) shall be a period ending not less than six months before the end of the permitted period mentioned in section 99.

(3) If the accused accepts to any extent an allegation in a statement of information the court may treat his acceptance as conclusive of the matters to which it relates for the purpose of deciding the issues referred to in section 101(2) or (4) (as the case may be).

(4) If the accused fails in any respect to comply with an order under subsection (1) he may be treated for the purposes of subsection (3) as accepting every allegation in the statement of information apart from—

(a) any allegation in respect of which he has complied with the requirement;

(b) any allegation that he has benefited from his general or particular criminal conduct.

(5) Where—

(a) an allegation in a statement of information is challenged by the accused, or

(b) the matters referred to in subsection (1)(b) are challenged by the prosecutor,

the court must consider the matters being challenged at a hearing.

(6) The judge presiding at the hearing may, if he is not the trial judge and he considers it in the interests of justice to do so, adjourn the hearing to a date when the trial judge is available.

(7) If the court makes an order under this section it may at any time vary it by making another one.

(8) No acceptance under this section that the accused has benefited from conduct is admissible in evidence in proceedings for an offence.

Commencement Information

I94 S. 102 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)**

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
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103 Provision of information by accused

(1) For the purpose of obtaining information to help it in carrying out its functions under section 92 the court may at any time order the accused to give it information specified in the order.

(2) An order under this section may require all or a specified part of the information to be given in a specified manner and before a specified date.

(3) If the accused fails without reasonable excuse to comply with an order under this section the court may draw such inference as it thinks appropriate.

(4) Subsection (3) does not affect any power of the court to deal with the accused in respect of a failure to comply with an order under this section.

(5) If the prosecutor accepts to any extent an allegation made by the accused—

(a) in giving information required by an order under this section, or

(b) in any other statement given to the court in relation to any matter relevant to deciding the available amount under section 95,

the court may treat the acceptance as conclusive of the matters to which it relates.

(6) For the purposes of this section an allegation may be accepted in a manner ordered by the court.

(7) If the court makes an order under this section it may at any time vary it by making another order.

(8) No information given under this section which amounts to an admission by the accused that he has benefited from criminal conduct is admissible in evidence in proceedings for an offence.

Commencement Information

I95 S. 103 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)**

Reconsideration

104 No order made: reconsideration of case

(1) This section applies if—

(a) the first condition in section 92 is satisfied but no court has proceeded under that section,

(b) the prosecutor has evidence which was not available to him on the relevant date,

(c) before the end of the period of six years starting with the date of conviction the prosecutor applies to the court to consider the evidence, and

(d) after considering the evidence the court thinks it is appropriate for it to proceed under section 92.

(2) The court must proceed under section 92, and when it does so subsections (3) to (8) below apply.

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(3) If the court has already sentenced the accused for the offence (or any of the offences) concerned section 92(4) does not apply.

(4) Section 94(2) does not apply, and the rules applying instead are that the court must take account of—

(a) conduct occurring before the relevant date;

(b) property obtained before that date;

(c) property obtained on or after that date if it was obtained as a result of or in connection with conduct occurring before that date.

(5) In relation to the assumptions that the court must make under section 96—

(a) the first and second assumptions do not apply with regard to property first held by the accused on or after the relevant date;

(b) the third assumption does not apply with regard to expenditure incurred by him on or after that date;

(c) the fourth assumption does not apply with regard to property obtained (or assumed to have been obtained) by him on or after that date.

(6) The recoverable amount for the purposes of section 92 is such amount as—

(a) the court believes is just, but

(b) does not exceed the amount found under section 93.

(7) In arriving at the just amount the court must have regard in particular to—

(a) the amount found under section 93;

(b) any fine imposed on the accused in respect of the offence (or any of the offences) concerned;

(c) any order which falls within section 97(3) and has been made against him in respect of the offence (or any of the offences) concerned and has not already been taken into account by a court in deciding what is the free property held by the accused for the purposes of section 95;

(d) any compensation order which has been made against him in respect of the offence (or any of the offences) concerned under section 249 of the Procedure Act.

(8) If an order for payment of compensation under section 249 of the Procedure Act has been made against the accused in respect of the offence or offences concerned, section 97(5) and (6) do not apply.

(9) The relevant date is—

(a) if the court made a decision not to proceed under section 92, the date of the decision;

(b) if the court did not make such a decision, the date of the conviction.

(10) The date of conviction is—

(a) the date on which the accused was convicted of the offence concerned, or

(b) if there are two or more offences and the convictions were on different dates, the date of the latest.

(11) In this section references to the court are to the court which had jurisdiction in respect of the offence or offences concerned to make a confiscation order.

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Commencement Information

I96 S. 104 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)**

105 No order made: reconsideration of benefit

(1) This section applies if the following two conditions are satisfied.

(2) The first condition is that in proceeding under section 92 the court has decided that—

(a) the accused has a criminal lifestyle but has not benefited from his general criminal conduct, or

(b) the accused does not have a criminal lifestyle and has not benefited from his particular criminal conduct.

(3) The second condition is that—

(a) the prosecutor has evidence which was not available to him when the court decided that the accused had not benefited from his general or particular criminal conduct,

(b) before the end of the period of six years starting with the date of conviction the prosecutor applies to the court to consider the evidence, and

(c) after considering the evidence the court concludes that it would have decided that the accused had benefited from his general or particular criminal conduct (as the case may be) if the evidence had been available to it.

(4) If this section applies the court—

(a) must make a fresh decision under section 92(5)(b) or (c) as to whether the accused has benefited from his general or particular criminal conduct (as the case may be);

(b) may make a confiscation order under that section.

(5) Subsections (6) to (11) below apply if the court proceeds under section 92 in pursuance of this section.

(6) If the court has already sentenced the accused for the offence (or any of the offences) concerned section 92(4) does not apply.

(7) Section 94(2) does not apply, and the rules applying instead are that the court must take account of—

(a) conduct occurring before the date of the original decision that the accused had not benefited from his general or particular criminal conduct;

(b) property obtained before that date;

(c) property obtained on or after that date if it was obtained as a result of or in connection with conduct occurring before that date.

(8) In relation to the assumptions that the court must make under section 96—

(a) the first and second assumptions do not apply with regard to property first held by the accused on or after the date of the original decision that the accused had not benefited from his general or particular criminal conduct;

(b) the third assumption does not apply with regard to expenditure incurred by him on or after that date;

(c) the fourth assumption does not apply with regard to property obtained (or assumed to have been obtained) by him on or after that date.

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(9) The recoverable amount for the purposes of section 92 is such amount as—

(a) the court believes is just, but

(b) does not exceed the amount found under section 93.

(10) In arriving at the just amount the court must have regard in particular to—

(a) the amount found under section 93;

(b) any fine imposed on the accused in respect of the offence (or any of the offences) concerned;

(c) any order which falls within section 97(3) and has been made against him in respect of the offence (or any of the offences) concerned and has not already been taken into account by a court in deciding what is the free property held by the accused for the purposes of section 95;

(d) any compensation order which has been made against him in respect of the offence (or any of the offences) concerned under section 249 of the Procedure Act.

(11) If an order for the payment of compensation under section 249 of the Procedure Act has been made against the accused in respect of the offence or offences concerned, section 97(5) and (6) do not apply.

(12) The date of conviction is the date found by applying section 104(10).

(13) In this section references to the court are to the court which had jurisdiction in respect of the offence or offences concerned to make a confiscation order.

Commencement Information

I97 S. 105 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)**

106 Order made: reconsideration of benefit

(1) This section applies if—

(a) a court has made a confiscation order,

(b) there is evidence which was not available to the prosecutor at the relevant time,

(c) the prosecutor believes that if the court were to find the amount of the accused's benefit in pursuance of this section it would exceed the relevant amount,

(d) before the end of the period of six years starting with the date of conviction the prosecutor applies to the court to consider the evidence, and

(e) after considering the evidence the court thinks it is appropriate for it to proceed under this section.

(2) The court must make a new calculation of the accused's benefit from the conduct concerned, and when it does so subsections (3) to (5) below apply.

(3) Section 94(2) does not apply, and the rules applying instead are that the court must take account of—

(a) conduct occurring up to the time it decided the accused's benefit for the purposes of the confiscation order;

(b) property obtained up to that time;

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(c) property obtained after that time if it was obtained as a result of or in connection with conduct occurring before that time.

(4) In applying section 94(3) the confiscation order must be ignored.

(5) In relation to the assumptions that the court must make under section 96—

(a) the first and second assumptions do not apply with regard to property first held by the accused after the time the court decided his benefit for the purposes of the confiscation order;

(b) the third assumption does not apply with regard to expenditure incurred by him after that time;

(c) the fourth assumption does not apply with regard to property obtained (or assumed to have been obtained) by him after that time.

(6) If the amount found under the new calculation of the accused's benefit exceeds the relevant amount the court—

(a) must make a new calculation of the recoverable amount for the purposes of section 92, and

(b) if it exceeds the amount required to be paid under the confiscation order, may vary the order by substituting for the amount required to be paid such amount as it believes just.

(7) In applying subsection (6)(a) the court must—

(a) take the new calculation of the accused's benefit;

(b) apply section 95 as if references to the time the confiscation order is made were to the time of the new calculation of the recoverable amount and as if references to the date of the confiscation order were to the date of that new calculation.

(8) In applying subsection (6)(b) the court must have regard in particular to—

(a) any fine imposed on the accused for the offence (or any of the offences) concerned;

(b) any order which falls within section 97(3) and has been made against him in respect of the offence (or any of the offences) concerned and has not already been taken into account by a court in deciding what is the free property held by the accused for the purposes of section 95;

(c) any order which has been made against him in respect of the offence (or any of the offences) concerned under section 249 of the Procedure Act.

(9) But in applying subsection (6)(b) the court must not have regard to an order falling within subsection (8)(c) if a court has made a direction under section 97(6).

(10) In deciding under this section whether one amount exceeds another the court must take account of any change in the value of money.

(11) The relevant time is—

(a) when the court calculated the accused's benefit for the purposes of the confiscation order, if this section has not applied previously;

(b) when the court last calculated the accused's benefit in pursuance of this section, if this section has applied previously.

(12) The relevant amount is—

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(a) the amount found as the accused's benefit for the purposes of the confiscation order, if this section has not applied previously;

(b) the amount last found as the accused's benefit in pursuance of this section, if this section has applied previously.

(13) The date of conviction is the date found by applying section 104(10).

Commencement Information

I98 S. 106 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)**

107 Order made: reconsideration of available amount

(1) This section applies if—

(a) a court has made a confiscation order,

(b) the amount required to be paid was the amount found under section 93(2), and

(c) the prosecutor applies to the court to make a new calculation of the available amount.

(2) In a case where this section applies the court must make the new calculation, and in doing so it must apply section 95 as if references to the time the confiscation order is made were to the time of the new calculation and as if references to the date of the confiscation order were to the date of the new calculation.

(3) If the amount found under the new calculation exceeds the relevant amount the court may vary the order by substituting for the amount required to be paid such amount as—

(a) it thinks is just, but

(b) does not exceed the amount found as the accused's benefit from the conduct concerned.

(4) In arriving at the just amount the court must have regard in particular to—

(a) any fine imposed on the accused for the offence (or any of the offences) concerned;

(b) any order which falls within section 97(3) and has been made against him in respect of the offence (or any of the offences) concerned and has not already been taken into account by a court in deciding what is the free property held by the accused for the purposes of section 95;

(c) any order which has been made against him in respect of the offence (or any of the offences) concerned under section 249 of the Procedure Act.

(5) But in deciding what is just the court must not have regard to an order falling within subsection (4)(c) if a court has made a direction under section 97(6).

(6) In deciding under this section whether one amount exceeds another the court must take account of any change in the value of money.

(7) The relevant amount is—

(a) the amount found as the available amount for the purposes of the confiscation order, if this section has not applied previously;

(b) the amount last found as the available amount in pursuance of this section, if this section has applied previously.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(8) The amount found as the accused's benefit from the conduct concerned is—

(a) the amount so found when the confiscation order was made, or

(b) if one or more new calculations of the accused's benefit have been made under section 106 the amount found on the occasion of the last such calculation.

Commencement Information

I99 S. 107 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)**

108 Inadequacy of available amount: variation of order

(1) This section applies if—

(a) a court has made a confiscation order, and

(b) the accused or the prosecutor applies to the court to vary the order under this section.

(2) In such a case the court must calculate the available amount and in doing so it must apply section 95 as if references to the time the confiscation order is made were to the time of the calculation and as if references to the date of the confiscation order were to the date of the calculation.

(3) If the court finds that the available amount (as so calculated) is inadequate to meet the amount remaining to be paid it may vary the order by substituting for the amount required to be paid such smaller amount as the court believes is just.

(4) If a person's estate has been sequestrated or he has been adjudged bankrupt, or if an order for the winding up of a company has been made, the court must take into account the extent to which realisable property held by him or by the company may be distributed among creditors.

(5) The court may disregard any inadequacy which it thinks is attributable (wholly or partly) to anything done by the accused for the purpose of preserving property held by the recipient of a tainted gift from any risk of realisation under this Part.

(6) In subsection (4) "company" means any company which may be wound up under the Insolvency Act 1986 (c. 45) or the Insolvency (Northern Ireland) Order 1989 (S.I. 1989/2405 (N.I. 19)).

Commencement Information

I100 S. 108 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)**

109 Inadequacy of available amount: discharge of order

(1) This section applies if—

(a) a court has made a confiscation order,

(b) the prosecutor applies to the court to discharge the order under this section, and

(c) the amount remaining to be paid under the order is less than £1,000.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(2) In such a case the court must calculate the available amount, and in doing so it must apply section 95 as if references to the time the confiscation order is made were to the time of the calculation and as if references to the date of the confiscation order were to the date of the calculation.

(3) If the court—

(a) finds that the available amount (as so calculated) is inadequate to meet the amount remaining to be paid, and

(b) is satisfied that the inadequacy is due wholly to a specified reason or a combination of specified reasons,

it may discharge the confiscation order.

(4) The specified reasons are—

(a) in a case where any of the realisable property consists of money in a currency other than sterling, that fluctuations in currency exchange rates have occurred;

(b) any reason specified by the Scottish Ministers.

(5) The Scottish Ministers may by order vary the amount for the time being specified in subsection (1)(c).

Commencement Information
I101 S. 109 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)**

110 Information

(1) This section applies if—

(a) the court proceeds under section 92 in pursuance of section 104 or 105, or

(b) the prosecutor applies under section 106.

(2) In such a case—

(a) the prosecutor must give the court a statement of information within such period as the court may specify;

(b) section 101 applies accordingly (with appropriate modifications where the prosecutor applies under section 106);

(c) sections 102 and 103 apply accordingly.

Commencement Information
I102 S. 110 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)**

Accused unlawfully at large

111 Conviction or other disposal of accused

(1) This section applies if an accused is unlawfully at large after—

(a) he is convicted of an offence or offences, whether in solemn or summary proceedings, or

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(b) in the case of summary proceedings in respect of an offence (without proceeding to conviction) an order is made discharging him absolutely.

(2) If this section applies the court may, on the application of the prosecutor and if it believes it is appropriate for it to do so, proceed under section 92 in the same way as it must proceed if the conditions there mentioned are satisfied; but this is subject to subsection (3).

(3) If the court proceeds under section 92 as applied by this section, this Part has effect with these modifications—

(a) any person the court believes is likely to be affected by an order under section 92 is entitled to appear before the court and make representations;

(b) the court must not make an order under section 92 unless the prosecutor has taken reasonable steps to contact the accused;

(c) section 92(12) applies as if the reference to subsection (2) were to subsection (1) of this section;

(d) sections 96, 101(3), 102 and 103 do not apply;

(e) sections 104, 105 and 106 do not apply while the accused is still unlawfully at large.

(4) Once the accused has ceased to be unlawfully at large, section 104 has effect as if subsection (1)(a) read—

"(a) in a case where section 111 applies the court did not proceed under section 92,."

Commencement Information

I103 S. 111 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)** (with arts. 3(2), 7)

112 Accused neither convicted nor acquitted

(1) This section applies if—

(a) proceedings for an offence or offences are instituted against an accused but are not concluded,

(b) he is unlawfully at large, and

(c) the period of two years (starting with the day the court believes he first became unlawfully at large) has ended.

(2) If this section applies the court may, on an application by the prosecutor and if it believes it is appropriate for it to do so, proceed under section 92 in the same way as it must proceed if the conditions there mentioned are satisfied; but this is subject to subsection (3).

(3) If the court proceeds under section 92 as applied by this section, this Part has effect with these modifications—

(a) any person the court believes is likely to be affected by an order under section 92 is entitled to appear before the court and make representations;

(b) the court must not make an order under section 92 unless the prosecutor has taken reasonable steps to contact the accused;

(c) section 92(12) applies as if the reference to subsection (2) were to subsection (1) of this section;

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(d) sections 96, 101(3), 102, 103, 104 and 105 do not apply;

(e) section 106 does not apply while the accused is still unlawfully at large.

(4) Once the accused has ceased to be unlawfully at large, section 106 has effect as if references to the date of conviction were to—

(a) the day when proceedings for the offence were instituted against the accused, or

(b) if there are two or more offences and proceedings for them were instituted on different days, the earliest of those days.

(5) If—

(a) the court makes an order under section 92 as applied by this section, and

(b) the accused is later convicted of the offence (or any of the offences) concerned,

section 92 does not apply so far as that conviction is concerned.

Commencement Information

I104 S. 112 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)** (with arts. 3(3), 7)

113 Variation of order

(1) This section applies if—

(a) the court makes a confiscation order under section 92 as applied by section 112,

(b) the accused ceases to be unlawfully at large,

(c) he is convicted of an offence (or any of the offences) mentioned in section 112(1)(a),

(d) he believes that the amount required to be paid was too large (taking the circumstances prevailing when the amount was found for the purposes of the order), and

(e) before the end of the relevant period he applies to the court to consider the evidence on which his belief is based.

(2) If (after considering the evidence) the court concludes that the accused's belief is well founded—

(a) it must find the amount which should have been the amount required to be paid (taking the circumstances prevailing when the amount was found for the purposes of the order), and

(b) it may vary the order by substituting for the amount required to be paid such amount as it believes is just.

(3) The relevant period is the period of 28 days starting with—

(a) the date on which the accused was convicted of the offence mentioned in section 112(1)(a), or

(b) if there are two or more offences and the convictions were on different dates, the date of the latest.

(4) But in a case where section 112(1)(a) applies to more than one offence the court must not make an order under this section unless it is satisfied that there is no possibility of any further proceedings being taken or continued in relation to any such offence in respect of which the accused has not been convicted.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Commencement Information
I105 S. 113 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)**

114 Discharge of order

(1) Subsection (2) applies if—

(a) the court makes a confiscation order under section 92 as applied by section 112,

(b) the accused is later tried for the offence or offences concerned and acquitted of the offence or offences, and

(c) he applies to the court to discharge the order.

(2) In such a case the court must discharge the order.

(3) Subsection (4) applies if—

(a) the court makes a confiscation order under section 92 as applied by section 112,

(b) the accused ceases to be unlawfully at large,

(c) subsection (1)(b) does not apply, and

(d) he applies to the court to discharge the order.

(4) In such a case the court may discharge the order if it finds that—

(a) there has been undue delay in continuing the proceedings mentioned in section 112(1), or

(b) the prosecutor does not intend to proceed with the prosecution.

(5) If the court discharges a confiscation order under this section it may make such a consequential or incidental order as it thinks is appropriate.

Commencement Information
I106 S. 114 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)**

Appeals

115 Appeal by prosecutor

(1) Section 108 of the Procedure Act (Lord Advocate's right of appeal in solemn proceedings) is amended as provided in subsections (2) to (4).

(2) In subsection (1), after paragraph (c) insert—

"(ca) a decision under section 92 of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 not to make a confiscation order;."

(3) In subsection (2)(b)(ii), for the words "or (c)" substitute " , (c) or (ca) ".

(4) After subsection (2) insert—

"(3) For the purposes of subsection (2)(b)(i) above in its application to a confiscation order by virtue of section 92(11) of the Proceeds of Crime Act

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2002, the reference to the disposal being unduly lenient is a reference to the amount required to be paid by the order being unduly low."

(5) Section 175 of the Procedure Act (right of appeal in summary proceedings) is amended as provided in subsections (6) to (8).

(6) In subsection (4), after paragraph (c) insert—

"(ca) a decision under section 92 of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 not to make a confiscation order;."

(7) In subsection (4A)(b)(ii), for the words "or (c)" substitute " , (c) or (ca) ".

(8) After subsection (4A) insert—

"(4B) For the purposes of subsection (4A)(b)(i) above in its application to a confiscation order by virtue of section 92(11) of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002, the reference to the disposal being unduly lenient is a reference to the amount required to be paid by the order being unduly low."

Commencement Information
I107 S. 115 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)**

Payment and enforcement

116 Time for payment

(1) The amount ordered to be paid under a confiscation order must be paid on the making of the order; but this is subject to the following provisions of this section.

(2) If the accused shows that he needs time to pay the amount ordered to be paid, the court making the confiscation order may make an order allowing payment to be made in a specified period.

(3) The specified period—

(a) must start with the day on which the confiscation order is made, and

(b) must not exceed six months.

(4) If within the specified period the accused applies to the sheriff court for the period to be extended and the court, after giving the prosecutor an opportunity of being heard, believes there are exceptional circumstances, it may make an order extending the period.

(5) The extended period—

(a) must start with the day on which the confiscation order is made, and

(b) must not exceed 12 months.

(6) An order under subsection (4)—

(a) may be made after the end of the specified period, but

(b) must not be made after the end of the period of twelve months starting with the day on which the confiscation order is made.

(7) The court must not make an order under subsection (2) or (4) unless it gives the prosecutor an opportunity to make representations.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Commencement Information

I108 S. 116 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)**

117 Interest on unpaid sums

(1) If the amount required to be paid by a person under a confiscation order is not paid when it is required to be paid (whether when the order is made or within a period specified under section 116), he must pay interest on the amount for the period for which it remains unpaid.

(2) The rate of interest is the rate payable under a decree of the Court of Session.

(3) For the purposes of this section no amount is required to be paid under a confiscation order if—

(a) an application has been made under section 116(4),

(b) the application has not been determined by the court, and

(c) the period of 12 months starting with the day on which the confiscation order was made has not ended.

(4) In applying this Part the amount of the interest must be treated as part of the amount to be paid under the confiscation order.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C19 S. 117 excluded (3.12.2014) by The Criminal Justice and Data Protection (Protocol No. 36) Regulations 2014 (S.I. 2014/3141), reg. 1(b), **Sch. 1 para. 11(6)**

Commencement Information

I109 S. 117 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)**

118 Application of provisions about fine enforcement

(1) The provisions of the Procedure Act specified in subsection (2) apply, with the qualifications mentioned in that subsection, in relation to a confiscation order as if the amount ordered to be paid were a fine imposed on the accused by the court making the confiscation order.

(2) Those provisions are—

(a) section 211(3) to (6);

(b) section 214(4) to (6), but as if the references in subsection (4) to payment by instalments were omitted;

(c) section 216, but as if subsection (1)—

(i) gave the prosecutor an opportunity to be heard at any enquiry under that subsection; and

(ii) applied whether the offender was in prison or not;

(d) section 217;

(e) section 218(2) and (3);

(f) section 219, provided that—

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(i) where a court imposes a period of imprisonment in respect of both a fine and a confiscation order the amounts in respect of which the period is imposed must, for the purposes of subsection (2), be aggregated;

(ii) before imposing a period of imprisonment by virtue of that section the court must require a report from any administrator appointed in relation to the confiscation order as to whether and how he is likely to exercise his powers and duties under this Part and must take that report into account; and the court may, pending such exercise, postpone any decision as to such imposition; and

(iii) where an administrator has not been appointed in relation to the confiscation order, or where the accused does not ask under section 116 for time for payment of any confiscation order imposed by the court, the prosecutor may apply to the court to postpone the imposition of any period of imprisonment for a period not exceeding 3 months to enable the prosecutor to apply to the court for the appointment of an administrator;

(g) section 220, but as if the reference in subsection (1) to payment of a sum by the person included a reference to payment of the sum in respect of the person by an administrator appointed in relation to the confiscation order;

(h) section 221, except where an administrator is appointed in relation to the confiscation order;

(i) section 222, except that for the purposes of that section "confiscation order" in subsection (1) above must be construed as including such an order within the meaning of the Drug Trafficking Act 1994 (c. 37), the Criminal Justice (Confiscation) (Northern Ireland) Order 1990 (S.I. 1990/2588 (N.I. 17)), the Proceeds of Crime (Northern Ireland) Order 1996 (S.I. 1996/1299 (N.I. 9)) or of Part 2 or 4 of this Act;

(j) section 223;

(k) section 224.

(3) Where a court, by virtue of subsection (1), orders the amount ordered to be paid under a confiscation order to be recovered by civil diligence under section 221 of the Procedure Act, any arrestment executed by a prosecutor under subsection (3) of section 124 of this Act is to be treated as having been executed by the court as if that subsection authorised such execution.

(4) Subsection (5) applies where—

(a) a warrant for apprehension of the accused is issued for a default in payment of the amount ordered to be paid under a confiscation order in respect of an offence or offences, and

(b) at the time the warrant is issued the accused is liable to serve a period of imprisonment or detention (other than one of life imprisonment or detention for life) in respect of the offence (or any of the offences).

(5) In such a case any period of imprisonment or detention to which the accused is liable by virtue of section 219 of the Procedure Act runs from the expiry of the period of imprisonment or detention mentioned in subsection (4)(b).

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C20 S. 118 excluded (3.12.2014) by The Criminal Justice and Data Protection (Protocol No. 36) Regulations 2014 (S.I. 2014/3141), reg. 1(b), **Sch. 1 para. 11(6)**

Commencement Information

I110 S. 118 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)**

Restraint orders etc

119 Conditions for exercise of powers

(1) The court may exercise the powers conferred by section 120 if any of the following conditions is satisfied.

(2) The first condition is that—

(a) a criminal investigation has been instituted in Scotland with regard to an offence, and

(b) there is reasonable cause to believe that the alleged offender has benefited from his criminal conduct.

(3) The second condition is that—

(a) proceedings for an offence have been instituted in Scotland and not concluded, and

(b) there is reasonable cause to believe that the accused has benefited from his criminal conduct.

(4) The third condition is that—

(a) an application by the prosecutor has been made under section 104, 105, 111 or 112 and not concluded, or the court believes that such an application is to be made, and

(b) there is reasonable cause to believe that the accused has benefited from his criminal conduct.

(5) The fourth condition is that—

(a) an application by the prosecutor has been made under section 106 and not concluded, or the court believes that such an application is to be made, and

(b) there is reasonable cause to believe that the court will decide under that section that the amount found under the new calculation of the accused's benefit exceeds the relevant amount (as defined in that section).

(6) The fifth condition is that—

(a) an application by the prosecutor has been made under section 107 and not concluded, or the court believes that such an application is to be made, and

(b) there is reasonable cause to believe that the court will decide under that section that the amount found under the new calculation of the available amount exceeds the relevant amount (as defined in that section).

(7) The second condition is not satisfied if the court believes that—

(a) there has been undue delay in continuing the proceedings, or

(b) the prosecutor does not intend to proceed.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
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(8) If an application mentioned in the third, fourth or fifth condition has been made the condition is not satisfied if the court believes that—

(a) there has been undue delay in continuing the application, or

(b) the prosecutor does not intend to proceed.

(9) If the first condition is satisfied—

(a) references in this Part to the accused are to the alleged offender;

(b) references in this Part to the prosecutor are to the person the court believes is to have conduct of any proceedings for the offence;

(c) section 144(8) has effect as if proceedings for the offence had been instituted against the accused when the investigation was instituted.

(10) In this section, sections 120 to 140 and Schedule 3 "the court" means—

(a) the Court of Session, where a trial diet or a diet fixed for the purposes of section 76 of the Procedure Act in proceedings for the offence or offences concerned is to be, is being or has been held in the High Court of Justiciary;

(b) the sheriff exercising his civil jurisdiction, where a diet referred to in paragraph (a) is to be, is being or has been held in the sheriff court.

Commencement Information

I111 S. 119 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)** (with arts. 4, 7)

120 Restraint orders etc

(1) If any condition set out in section 119 is satisfied the court may make an order (a restraint order) interdicting any specified person from dealing with any realisable property held by him.

(2) A restraint order may provide that it applies—

(a) to all realisable property held by the specified person whether or not the property is described in the order;

(b) to realisable property transferred to the specified person after the order is made.

(3) A restraint order may be made subject to exceptions, and an exception may in particular—

(a) make provision for reasonable living expenses and reasonable legal expenses;

(b) make provision for the purpose of enabling any person to carry on any trade, business, profession or occupation;

(c) be made subject to conditions.

(4) But an exception to a restraint order may not make provision for any legal expenses which—

(a) relate to an offence which falls within subsection (5), and

(b) are incurred by a person against whom proceedings for the offence have been instituted or by a recipient of a tainted gift.

(5) These offences fall within this subsection—

(a) the offence mentioned in section 119(2) or (3), if the first or second condition (as the case may be) is satisfied;

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(b) the offence (or any of the offences) concerned, if the third, fourth or fifth condition is satisfied.

(6) The court may make such order as it believes is appropriate for the purpose of ensuring that the restraint order is effective.

(7) A restraint order does not affect property subject to a charge under—

(a) section 9 of the Drug Trafficking Offences Act 1986 (c. 32),

(b) Part 6 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988 (c. 33),

(c) Article 14 of the Criminal Justice (Confiscation) (Northern Ireland) Order 1990 (S.I. 1990/2588 (N.I. 17)),

(d) section 27 of the Drug Trafficking Act 1994 (c. 37), or

(e) Article 32 of the Proceeds of Crime (Northern Ireland) Order 1996 (S.I. 1996/1299 (N.I. 9)).

(8) Dealing with property includes removing the property from Scotland.

Commencement Information

I112 S. 120 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)** (with arts. 4, 7)

121 Application, recall and variation

(1) This section applies to a restraint order.

(2) An order may be made on an ex parte application by the prosecutor, which may be heard in chambers.

(3) The prosecutor must intimate an order to every person affected by it.

(4) Subsection (3) does not affect the time when the order becomes effective.

(5) The prosecutor and any other person affected by the order may apply to the court to recall an order or to vary it; and subsections (6) to (9) apply in such a case.

(6) If an application under subsection (5) in relation to an order has been made but not determined, realisable property to which the order applies must not be realised.

(7) The court may—

(a) recall the order;

(b) vary the order.

(8) In the case of a restraint order, if the condition in section 119 which was satisfied was that proceedings were instituted or an application was made, the court must recall the order on the conclusion of the proceedings or of the application (as the case may be).

(9) In the case of a restraint order, if the condition in section 119 which was satisfied was that an investigation was instituted or an application was to be made, the court must recall the order if within a reasonable time proceedings for the offence are not instituted or the application is not made (as the case may be).

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Commencement Information
I113 S. 121 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)**

122 Appeals

(1) If on an application for a restraint order the court decides not to make one, the prosecutor may reclaim or appeal to the Court of Session against the decision.

(2) The prosecutor and any person affected by the order may reclaim or appeal to the Court of Session against the decision of the court on an application under section 121(5).

Commencement Information
I114 S. 122 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)**

123 Inhibition of property affected by order

(1) On the application of the **[**F173prosecutor, the court **]** may, in relation to the property mentioned in subsection (2), grant warrant for inhibition against any person specified in a restraint order.

(2) That property is the heritable realisable property to which the restraint order applies (whether generally or such of it as is specified in the application).

(3) The warrant for inhibition—

(a) has effect as if granted on the dependence of an action for debt by the **[**F174prosecutor**]** against the person and may be executed, recalled, loosed or restricted accordingly, and

[F175(b) must forthwith be registered by the prosecutor in the Register of Inhibitions**]**

(4) Section 155 of the Titles to Land Consolidation (Scotland) Act 1868 (c. 101) (effective date of inhibition) applies in relation to an inhibition for which warrant is granted under subsection (1) F176....

(5) The execution of an inhibition under this section in respect of property does not prejudice the exercise of an administrator's powers under or for the purposes of this Part in respect of that property.

(6) An inhibition executed under this section ceases to have effect when, or in so far as, the restraint order ceases to apply in respect of the property in relation to which the warrant for inhibition was granted.

(7) If an inhibition ceases to have effect to any extent by virtue of subsection (6) the **[**F177 prosecutor**]** must—

(a) apply for the recall or, as the case may be, the restriction of the inhibition, and

(b) ensure that the recall or restriction is reflected in the Register of Inhibitions and Adjudications.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Textual Amendments

F173 Words in s. 123(1) substituted (22.4.2009) by Bankruptcy and Diligence etc. (Scotland) Act 2007 (asp 3), s. 227(3), **sch. 5 para. 29(a)** (with s. 223); S.S.I. 2009/67, art. 3(2)(3), sch. 1 (with arts. 4-6) (as amended (31.1.2011) by S.S.I. 2011/31, art. 5(b))

F174 Word in s. 123(3)(a) substituted (22.4.2009) by Bankruptcy and Diligence etc. (Scotland) Act 2007 (asp 3), s. 227(3), **sch. 5 para. 29(b)(i)** (with s. 223); S.S.I. 2009/67, art. 3(2)(3), sch. 1 (with arts. 4-6) (as amended (31.1.2011) by S.S.I. 2011/31, art. 5(b))

F175 S. 123(3)(b) substituted (22.4.2009) by Bankruptcy and Diligence etc. (Scotland) Act 2007 (asp 3), s. 227(3), **sch. 5 para. 29(b)(ii)** (with s. 223); S.S.I. 2009/67, art. 3(2)(3), sch. 1 (with arts. 4-6) (as amended (31.1.2011) by S.S.I. 2011/31, art. 5(b))

F176 Words in s. 123(4) repealed (22.4.2009) by Bankruptcy and Diligence etc. (Scotland) Act 2007 (asp 3), s. 227(3), **sch. 6 Pt. 1** (with s. 223); S.S.I. 2009/67, art. 3(2)(3), sch. 2 (with arts. 4-6) (as amended (31.1.2011) by S.S.I. 2011/31, art. 5(b))

F177 Word in s. 123(7) substituted (22.4.2009) by Bankruptcy and Diligence etc. (Scotland) Act 2007 (asp 3), s. 227(3), **sch. 5 para. 29(c)** (with s. 223); S.S.I. 2009/67, art. 3(2)(3), sch. 1 (with arts. 4-6) (as amended (31.1.2011) by S.S.I. 2011/31, art. 5(b))

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C21 S. 123 applied (24.2.2003) by Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Enforcement in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2002 (S.I. 2002/3133), arts. 1, **12(1)**

Commencement Information

I115 S. 123 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)**

124 Arrestment of property affected by order

(1) On the application of the prosecutor the court may, in relation to moveable realisable property to which a restraint order applies (whether generally or such of it as is specified in the application), grant warrant for arrestment.

(2) Such a warrant for arrestment may be granted only if the property would be arrestable if the person entitled to it were a debtor.

(3) A warrant under subsection (1) has effect as if granted on the dependence of an action for debt at the instance of the prosecutor against the person and may be executed, recalled, loosed or restricted accordingly.

(4) The execution of an arrestment under this section in respect of property does not prejudice the exercise of an administrator's powers under or for the purposes of this Part in respect of that property.

(5) An arrestment executed under this section ceases to have effect when, or in so far as, the restraint order ceases to apply in respect of the property in relation to which the warrant for arrestment was granted.

(6) If an arrestment ceases to have effect to any extent by virtue of subsection (5) the prosecutor must apply to the court for an order recalling, or as the case may be, restricting the arrestment.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C22 S. 124 applied (24.2.2003) by Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Enforcement in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2002 (S.I. 2002/3133), arts. 1, **12(2)**

Commencement Information

I116 S. 124 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)**

125 Management administrators

(1) If the court makes a restraint order it may at any time, on the application of the prosecutor—

(a) appoint an administrator to take possession of any realisable property to which the order applies and (in accordance with the court's directions) to manage or otherwise deal with the property;

(b) order a person who has possession of property in respect of which an administrator is appointed to give him possession of it.

(2) An appointment of an administrator may be made subject to conditions or exceptions.

(3) Where the court makes an order under subsection (1)(b), the clerk of court must notify the accused and any person subject to the order of the making of the order.

(4) Any dealing of the accused or any such person in relation to property to which the order applies is of no effect in a question with the administrator unless the accused or, as the case may be, that person had no knowledge of the administrator's appointment.

(5) The court—

(a) may order a person holding an interest in realisable property to which the restraint order applies to make to the administrator such payment as the court specifies in respect of a beneficial interest held by the accused or the recipient of a tainted gift;

(b) may (on the payment being made) by order transfer, grant or extinguish any interest in the property.

(6) The court must not—

(a) confer the power mentioned in subsection (1) to manage or otherwise deal with the property, or

(b) exercise the power conferred on it by subsection (5),

unless it gives persons holding interests in the property a reasonable opportunity to make representations to it.

(7) The court may order that a power conferred by an order under this section is subject to such conditions and exceptions as it specifies.

(8) Managing or otherwise dealing with property includes—

(a) selling the property or any part of it or interest in it;

(b) carrying on or arranging for another person to carry on any trade or business the assets of which are or are part of the property;

(c) incurring capital expenditure in respect of the property.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(9) Subsections (1)(b) and (5) do not apply to property for the time being subject to a charge under—

(a) section (9) of the Drug Trafficking Offences Act 1986 (c. 32);

(b) section 78 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988 (c. 33);

(c) Article 14 of the Criminal Justice (Confiscation) (Northern Ireland) Order 1990 (S.I. 1990/2588 (N.I. 17));

(d) section 27 of the Drug Trafficking Act 1994 (c. 37);

(e) Article 32 of the Proceeds of Crime (Northern Ireland) Order 1996 (S.I. 1996/1299 (N.I. 9)).

Commencement Information

I117 S. 125 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)**

126 Seizure

(1) If a restraint order is in force a constable or a customs officer may seize any realisable property to which it applies to prevent its removal from Scotland.

(2) Property seized under subsection (1) must be dealt with in accordance with the directions of the court which made the order.

Commencement Information

I118 S. 126 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)**

127 Restraint orders: restriction on proceedings and remedies

(1) While a restraint order has effect, the court may sist any action, execution or any legal process in respect of the property to which the order applies.

(2) If a court (whether the Court of Session or any other court) in which proceedings are pending in respect of any property is satisfied that a restraint order has been made or applied for or made in respect of the property, the court may either sist the proceedings or allow them to continue on any terms it thinks fit.

(3) Before exercising any power conferred by subsection (2), the court must give an opportunity to be heard to—

(a) the applicant for the restraint order;

(b) any administrator appointed under section 125.

Commencement Information

I119 S. 127 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)**

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

[F178 Search and seizure powers

Textual Amendments

F178 Ss. 127A-127R and cross-heading inserted (22.11.2014 for the insertion of ss. 127A, 127G, 127R for specified purposes, 1.6.2015 in so far as not already in force) by Policing and Crime Act 2009 (c. 26), **ss. 56(2)**, 116(1); S.I. 2014/3101, art. 3; S.I. 2015/983, art. 2(2)(a)

127A Sections 127B to 127R: meaning of "appropriate officer"

In sections 127B to 127R "appropriate officer" means—

(a) an officer of Revenue and Customs, or

F179 **[** (aa) an immigration officer, or**]**

(b) a constable.

Textual Amendments

F179 Words in s. 127A inserted (22.11.2014) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), **ss. 55(4)(b)**, 61(2) (with Sch. 21 para. 40); S.I. 2014/3098, art. 2(b)

127B Conditions for exercise of powers

(1) An appropriate officer may exercise the power conferred by section 127C if satisfied that any of the following conditions is met.

(2) The first condition is that—

(a) a criminal investigation has been started in Scotland with regard to an indictable offence,

(b) a person has been arrested for the offence,

(c) proceedings for the offence have not yet been started against the person in Scotland,

(d) there is reasonable cause to believe that the person has benefited from conduct constituting the offence, and

(e) a restraint order is not in force in respect of any realisable property.

(3) The second condition is that—

(a) a criminal investigation has been started in Scotland with regard to an indictable offence,

(b) a person has been arrested for the offence,

(c) proceedings for the offence have not yet been started against the person in Scotland, and

(d) a restraint order is in force in respect of any realisable property.

(4) The third condition is that—

(a) proceedings for an indictable offence have been started in Scotland and have not been concluded,

(b) there is reasonable cause to believe that the accused has benefited from conduct constituting the offence, and

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(c) a restraint order is not in force in respect of any realisable property.

(5) The fourth condition is that—

(a) proceedings for an indictable offence have been started in Scotland and have not been concluded, and

(b) a restraint order is in force in respect of any realisable property.

(6) The fifth condition is that—

(a) an application by the prosecutor has been made under section 104, 105, 111 or 112 and not concluded, or the officer believes that such an application is to be made, and

(b) there is reasonable cause to believe that the accused has benefited from criminal conduct.

(7) The sixth condition is that—

(a) an application by the prosecutor has been made under section 106 and not concluded, or the officer believes that such an application is to be made, and

(b) there is reasonable cause to believe that the court will decide under that section that the amount found under the new calculation of the accused's benefit exceeds the relevant amount (as defined in that section).

(8) The seventh condition is that—

(a) an application by the prosecutor has been made under section 107 and not concluded, or the officer believes that such an application is to be made, and

(b) there is reasonable cause to believe that the court will decide under that section that the amount found under the new calculation of the available amount exceeds the relevant amount (as defined in that section).

(9) The third or fourth condition is not met if the officer believes that—

(a) there has been undue delay in continuing the proceedings, or

(b) the prosecutor does not intend to proceed.

(10) If an application mentioned in the fifth, sixth or seventh condition has been made the condition is not met if the officer believes that—

(a) there has been undue delay in continuing the application, or

(b) the prosecutor does not intend to proceed.

(11) In relation to the first or second condition references in sections 127C to 127R to the accused are to the person mentioned in that condition.

(12) In relation to the first or second condition section 144(8) has effect as if proceedings for the offence had been started against the accused when the investigation was started.

127C Power to seize property

(1) On being satisfied as mentioned in section 127B(1) an appropriate officer may seize any realisable property if the officer has reasonable grounds for suspecting that—

(a) the property may otherwise be made unavailable for satisfying any confiscation order that has been or may be made against the accused, or

(b) the value of the property may otherwise be diminished as a result of conduct by the accused or any other person.

(2) But the officer may not seize—

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(a) cash, or

(b) exempt property.

(3) "Cash" has the same meaning as in section 289.

(4) "Exempt property" means—

(a) such tools, books, vehicles and other items of equipment as are necessary to the accused for use personally in the accused's employment, business or vocation;

(b) such clothing, bedding, furniture, household equipment, provisions or other things as are necessary for satisfying the basic domestic needs of the accused and the accused's family.

(5) In relation to realisable property which is free property held by the recipient of a tainted gift, references in subsection (4) to the accused are to be read as references to the recipient of that gift.

Section 127B(11) is subject to this subsection.

(6) The power conferred by this section—

(a) may be exercised only with the appropriate approval under section 127G unless, in the circumstances, it is not practicable to obtain that approval before exercising the power, and

[F180(aa) where applicable, in accordance with subsection (6A) or (6B).**]**

[F181(6A) The power conferred by this section is exercisable**]** by an officer of Revenue and Customs only if the officer has reasonable grounds for suspecting that conduct constituting the relevant offence relates to an assigned matter (within the meaning of the Customs and Excise Management Act 1979).

[F182(6B) The power conferred by this section is exercisable by an immigration officer only if the officer has reasonable grounds for suspecting that conduct constituting the relevant offence—

(a) relates to the entitlement of one or more persons who are not nationals of the United Kingdom to enter, transit across, or be in, the United Kingdom (including conduct which relates to conditions or other controls on any such entitlement), or

(b) is undertaken for the purposes of, or otherwise in relation to, a relevant nationality enactment.**]**

(7) "Relevant offence" means—

(a) in a case where the officer is satisfied that the first, second, third or fourth condition in section 127B is met, the offence mentioned in that condition,

(b) in a case where the officer is satisfied that any of the other conditions in section 127B is met, the offence (or any of the offences) concerned.

[F183(8) Relevant nationality enactment" means any enactment in—

(a) the British Nationality Act 1981,

(b) the Hong Kong Act 1985,

(c) the Hong Kong (War Wives and Widows) Act 1996,

(d) the British Nationality (Hong Kong) Act 1997,

(e) the British Overseas Territories Act 2002, or

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(f) an instrument made under any of those Acts.**]**

Textual Amendments

F180 S. 127C(6)(aa) inserted (22.11.2014) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 21 para. 21(2)(a)** (with Sch. 21 para. 40); S.I. 2014/3098, art. 2(e)

F181 S. 127C(6A) substituted (22.11.2014) for words by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 21 para. 21(2)(b)** (with Sch. 21 para. 40); S.I. 2014/3098, art. 2(e)

F182 S. 127C(6B) inserted (22.11.2014) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 21 para. 21(3)** (with Sch. 21 para. 40); S.I. 2014/3098, art. 2(e)

F183 S. 127C(8) inserted (22.11.2014) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 21 para. 21(4)** (with Sch. 21 para. 40); S.I. 2014/3098, art. 2(e)

127D Search power: premises

(1) If an appropriate officer is lawfully on any premises the officer may search the premises for the purpose of finding any property which—

(a) the officer has reasonable grounds for suspecting may be found there, and

(b) if found there, the officer intends to seize under section 127C.

(2) The power conferred by this section may be exercised only with the appropriate approval under section 127G unless, in the circumstances, it is not practicable to obtain that approval before exercising the power.

(3) "Premises" has the meaning given by section 23 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984.

127E Search power: people

(1) An appropriate officer may exercise the following powers if the officer has reasonable grounds for suspecting that a person is carrying property that may be seized under section 127C.

(2) The officer may, so far as the officer thinks it necessary or expedient for the purpose of seizing the property under that section, require the person—

(a) to permit a search of any article with the person,

(b) to permit a search of the person.

(3) An officer exercising a power under subsection (2) may detain the person for so long as is necessary for its exercise.

(4) A power conferred by this section may be exercised only with the appropriate approval under section 127G unless, in the circumstances, it is not practicable to obtain that approval before exercising the power.

(5) This section does not require a person to submit to an intimate search or strip search (within the meaning of section 164 of the Customs and Excise Management Act 1979).

127F Search power: vehicles

(1) The powers specified in subsection (4) are exercisable if—

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(a) an appropriate officer has reasonable grounds for suspecting that a vehicle contains property that may be seized under section 127C, and

(b) it appears to the officer that the vehicle is under the control of a person who is in or in the vicinity of the vehicle.

(2) The powers are exercisable only if the vehicle is—

(a) in any place to which, at the time of the proposed exercise of the powers, the public or any section of the public has access, on payment or otherwise, as of right or by virtue of express or implied permission, or

(b) in any other place to which at that time people have ready access but which is not a dwelling.

(3) But if the vehicle is in a garden or yard or other land occupied with and used for the purposes of a dwelling, the officer may exercise the powers under subsection (4) only if the officer has reasonable grounds for believing—

(a) that the person does not reside in the dwelling, and

(b) that the vehicle is not in the place in question with the express or implied permission of another who resides in the dwelling.

(4) The officer may, so far as the officer thinks it necessary or expedient for the purpose of seizing the property under section 127C, require the person to—

(a) permit entry to the vehicle,

(b) permit a search of the vehicle.

(5) An officer exercising a power under subsection (4) may detain the vehicle for so long as is necessary for its exercise.

(6) A power conferred by this section may be exercised only with the appropriate approval under section 127G unless, in the circumstances, it is not practicable to obtain that approval before exercising the power.

127G "Appropriate approval"

(1) This section has effect for the purposes of sections 127C, 127D, 127E and 127F.

(2) The appropriate approval, in relation to the exercise of a power by an appropriate officer, means the approval of the sheriff or (if that is not practicable in any case) the approval of a senior officer.

(3) A senior officer means—

(a) in relation to the exercise of a power by an officer of Revenue and Customs, an officer of Revenue and Customs of a rank designated by the Commissioners for Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs as equivalent to that of a senior police officer,

[F184(aa) in relation to the exercise of a power by an immigration officer, an immigration officer of a rank designated by the Secretary of State as equivalent to that of a senior police officer,**]**

(b) in relation to the exercise of a power by a constable, a senior police officer.

(4) A senior police officer means a police officer of at least the rank of inspector.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Textual Amendments

F184 S. 127G(3)(aa) inserted (22.11.2014) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 21 para. 22** (with Sch. 21 para. 40); S.I. 2014/3098, art. 2(e)

127H Exercise of powers without judicial approval

(1) An appropriate officer must give a written report to the appointed person in any case where—

(a) the officer seizes property under section 127C without the approval of the sheriff, and

(b) any of the property seized is not detained for more than 48 hours.

(2) An appropriate officer must also give a written report to the appointed person in any case where—

(a) the officer exercises any of the powers conferred by sections 127D, 127E and 127F without the approval of the sheriff, and

(b) no property is seized under section 127C.

(3) A report under this section must give particulars of the circumstances which led the officer to believe that—

(a) the powers were exercisable, and

(b) it was not practicable to obtain the approval of the sheriff.

(4) The appointed person means a person appointed for the purposes of this subsection by the Scottish Ministers.

(5) The appointed person must not be a person employed under or for the purposes of the Scottish Administration; and the terms and conditions of appointment, including any remuneration or expenses to be paid, are to be determined by the Scottish Ministers.

(6) The period of 48 hours mentioned in subsection (1)(b) is to be calculated in accordance with subsection (7).

(7) In calculating a period of 48 hours in accordance with this subsection, no account is to be taken of—

(a) any Saturday or Sunday,

(b) Christmas Day,

(c) Good Friday,

(d) any day that is a bank holiday under the Banking and Financial Dealings Act 1971 in Scotland, or

(e) any day prescribed under section 8(2) of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995 as a court holiday in a sheriff court in the sheriff court district within which the power is exercised.

127I Report by appointed person on exercise of powers

(1) As soon as possible after the end of each financial year, the person appointed under section 127H(4) must prepare a report for that year.

(2) "Financial year" means—

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
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(a) the period beginning with the day on which section 56 of the Policing and Crime Act 2009 comes into force and ending with the next 31 March (which is the first financial year), and

(b) each subsequent period of twelve months beginning with 1 April.

(3) The report must give the appointed person's opinion as to the circumstances and manner in which the powers conferred by sections 127C, 127D, 127E and 127F are being exercised in cases where the officer who exercised them is required to give a report under section 127H.

(4) The report may make any recommendations the appointed person considers appropriate.

(5) The appointed person must send a copy of the report to the Scottish Ministers.

(6) The Scottish Ministers must—

(a) publish any report received under subsection (5), and

(b) lay a copy before the Scottish Parliament.

(7) Before acting under subsection (6) the Scottish Ministers must exclude from the report any matter which the Scottish Ministers think is likely to prejudice any criminal investigation or criminal proceedings.

(8) If the Scottish Ministers exclude any matter from the report they must comply with subsection (6) in relation to the whole of the report as soon as they think that the excluded matter is no longer likely to prejudice any criminal investigation or criminal proceedings.

127J Initial detention of seized property

(1) This section applies if an appropriate officer seizes property under section 127C.

(2) The property may be detained initially for a period of 48 hours.

(3) The period of 48 hours is to be calculated in accordance with section 127H(7).

127K Further detention pending making of restraint order

(1) This section applies if—

(a) property is detained under section 127J, and

(b) no restraint order is in force in respect of the property.

(2) If within the period mentioned in section 127J an application is made for a restraint order which includes provision under section 120A authorising detention of the property, the property may be detained until the application is determined or otherwise disposed of.

(3) If such an application is made within that period and the application is refused, the property may be detained until there is no further possibility of an appeal against (or review of)—

(a) the decision to refuse the application, or

(b) any decision made on an appeal against (or review of) that decision.

(4) In subsection (2) the reference to the period mentioned in section 127J includes that period as extended by any order under section 127M.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

127L Further detention pending variation of restraint order

(1) This section applies if—

(a) property is detained under section 127J,

(b) a restraint order is in force in respect of the property, and

(c) the order does not include provision under section 120A authorising the detention of the property.

(2) If within the period mentioned in section 127J an application is made for the order to be varied so as to include provision under section 120A authorising detention of the property, the property may be detained until the application is determined or otherwise disposed of.

(3) If such an application is made within that period and the application is refused, the property may be detained until there is no further possibility of an appeal against (or review of)—

(a) the decision to refuse the application, or

(b) any decision made on an appeal against (or review of) that decision.

127M Further detention in other cases

(1) This section applies if—

(a) property is detained under section 127J,

(b) no restraint order is in force in respect of the property, and

(c) no application has been made for a restraint order which includes provision under section 120A authorising detention of the property.

(2) The sheriff may by order extend the period for which the property or any part of it may be detained under section 127J if satisfied that—

(a) any of the conditions in section 127B is met (reading references in that section to the officer as references to the sheriff),

(b) the property or part is realisable property other than exempt property (within the meaning of section 127C(4)), and

(c) there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that—

(i) the property may otherwise be made unavailable for satisfying any confiscation order that has been or may be made against the accused, or

(ii) the value of the property may otherwise be diminished as a result of conduct by the accused or any other person.

(3) An application for an order may be made by—

(a) the Commissioners for Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs,

[

F185(aa) an immigration officer;**]**

(b) a constable, or

(c) the prosecutor.

(4) If the property was seized in reliance on the first or second condition in section 127B, "the prosecutor" means a person who is to have conduct of any proceedings for the offence.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(5) An order under this section must provide for notice to be given to persons affected by it.

(6) In this section "part" includes portion.

Textual Amendments

F185 S. 127M(3)(aa) inserted (22.11.2014) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 21 para. 23** (with Sch. 21 para. 40); S.I. 2014/3098, art. 2(e)

127N Discharge, variation and lapse of detention order

(1) An order under section 127M may be discharged or varied.

(2) An application for variation or discharge of the order may be made by—

(a) a person mentioned in section 127M(3), or

(b) any person affected by the order.

(3) On an application under this section the sheriff must discharge the order if—

(a) the order was made on the ground that the first or second condition in section 127B was met but proceedings for the offence mentioned in that condition have not been started within a reasonable time,

(b) the order was made on the ground that the third or fourth condition in section 127B was met but proceedings for the offence mentioned in that condition have now been concluded,

(c) the order was made on the ground that the fifth, sixth or seventh condition in section 127B was met but the application mentioned in that condition has now been concluded or, as the case may be, has not been made within a reasonable time.

(4) An order made under section 127M lapses if a restraint order is made in respect of the property to which it relates (but provision authorising detention of the property may have been included in the restraint order by virtue of section 120A).

127O Appeals

(1) If on an application for an order under section 127M the sheriff decides not to make an order, a person mentioned in subsection (3) of that section may appeal to the Court of Session against the decision.

(2) If an application is made under section 127N in relation to an order the following persons may appeal to the Court of Session in respect of the sheriff's decision on the application—

(a) a person mentioned in section 127M(3), or

(b) any person affected by the order.

(3) An appeal under this section must be made before the end of the period of 21 days starting with the day on which the order was made.

(4) On an appeal under this section the Court of Session may—

(a) make or (as the case may be) discharge the order, or

(b) vary the order.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
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127P Detention of property pending section 127O appeal

(1) This section applies where—

(a) an application for an order under section 127M is made within the period mentioned in section 127J, and

(b) the application is refused.

(2) This section also applies where—

(a) an order is made under section 127M extending the period for which property may be detained under section 127J, and

(b) the order is discharged or varied so that detention of the property is no longer authorised by virtue of the order.

(3) The property may be detained until there is no further possibility of an appeal against the decision to refuse the application or discharge or vary the order (as the case may be).

127Q Release of property

(1) This section applies in relation to property which—

(a) has been seized by an appropriate officer under section 127C, and

(b) is detained under or by virtue of any of sections 127J to 127M and 127P.

(2) The property must be released if at any time an appropriate officer decides that the detention condition is no longer met.

(3) The detention condition is met for so long as—

(a) any of the conditions in section 127B is met, and

(b) there are reasonable grounds for the suspicion mentioned in section 127C(1).

(4) Nothing in this section requires property to be released if there is a power to detain it otherwise than under or by virtue of sections 127J to 127M and 127P.

(5) Nothing in this section affects the operation of any power or duty to release property that arises apart from this section.

Guidance about search and seizure and detention of property

127R Guidance by Lord Advocate

(1) The Lord Advocate may issue guidance in connection with—

(a) the carrying out by appropriate officers of the functions conferred by sections 127C to 127H,

(b) the carrying out by senior officers of their functions under section 127G, and

(c) the detention of property under or by virtue of sections 120A, 122A and 127J to 127P.

(2) The Lord Advocate must publish any guidance issued under this section.**]**

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
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Realisation of property: general

128 Enforcement administrators

(1) This section applies if—

(a) a confiscation order is made,

(b) it is not satisfied, and

(c) it is not subject to appeal.

(2) In such a case the court may on the application of the prosecutor exercise the powers conferred on it by this section.

(3) The court may appoint an administrator in respect of realisable property.

(4) An appointment of an administrator may be made subject to conditions or exceptions.

(5) The court may confer the powers mentioned in subsection (6) on an administrator appointed under subsection (3) above.

(6) Those powers are—

(a) power to take possession of any realisable property;

(b) power to manage or otherwise deal with the property;

(c) power to realise any realisable property, in such manner as the court may specify.

(7) The court may order any person who has possession of realisable property to give possession of it to an administrator referred to in subsection (5).

(8) The clerk of court must notify the accused and any person subject to an order under subsection (7) of the making of the order.

(9) Any dealing of the accused or any such person in relation to property to which the order applies is of no effect in a question with the administrator unless the accused or, as the case may be, that person had no knowledge of the administrator's appointment.

(10) The court—

(a) may order a person holding an interest in realisable property to make to the administrator such payment as the court specifies in respect of a beneficial interest held by the accused or the recipient of a tainted gift;

(b) may (on the payment being made) by order transfer, grant or extinguish any interest in the property.

(11) The court must not—

(a) confer the power mentioned in subsection (6)(b) or (c) in respect of property, or

(b) exercise the power conferred on it by subsection (10) in respect of property,

unless it gives persons holding interests in the property a reasonable opportunity to make representations to it.

(12) Managing or otherwise dealing with property includes—

(a) selling the property or any part of it or interest in it;

(b) carrying on or arranging for another person to carry on any trade or business the assets of which are or are part of the property;

(c) incurring capital expenditure in respect of the property.

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(13) The court may order that a power conferred by an order under this section is subject to such conditions and exceptions as it specifies.

(14) Subsection (6) does not apply to property for the time being subject to a charge under—

(a) section 9 of the Drug Trafficking Offences Act 1986 (c. 32);

(b) section 78 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988 (c. 33);

(c) Article 14 of the Criminal Justice (Confiscation) (Northern Ireland) Order 1990 (S.I. 199/2588 (N.I. 17));

(d) section 27 of the Drug Trafficking Act 1994 (c. 37);

(e) Article 32 of the Proceeds of Crime (Northern Ireland) Order 1996 (S.I. 1996/1299 (N.I. 9)).

Commencement Information

I120 S. 128 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)**

129 Management administrators: discharge

(1) This section applies if—

(a) an administrator stands appointed under section 125 in respect of realisable property (the management administrator), and

(b) the court appoints an administrator under section 128.

(2) The court must order the management administrator to transfer to the other administrator all property held by him by virtue of the powers conferred on him by section 125.

(3) If the management administrator complies with an order under subsection (2) he is discharged—

(a) from his appointment under that section,

(b) from any obligation under this Act arising from his appointment.

Commencement Information

I121 S. 129 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)**

130 Application of sums by enforcement administrator

(1) This section applies to sums which—

(a) are in the hands of an administrator appointed under section 128(3), and

(b) fall within subsection (2).

(2) These sums fall within this subsection—

(a) the proceeds of the realisation of property under section 128(6)(c);

(b) any sums (other than those mentioned in paragraph (a)) in which the accused holds an interest.

(3) The sums must be applied as follows—

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(a) first, they must be applied in payment of such expenses incurred by a person acting as an insolvency practitioner as are payable under this subsection by virtue of section 432;

(b) second, they must be applied in making any payments as directed by the court;

(c) third, they must be applied on the accused's behalf towards satisfaction of the confiscation order.

(4) If the amount payable under any confiscation order has been fully paid and any sums remain in the administrator's hands he must distribute them—

(a) among such persons who held (or hold) interests in the property concerned as the court directs, and

(b) in such proportions as it directs.

(5) Before making a direction under subsection (4) the court must give persons who held (or hold) interests in the property concerned a reasonable opportunity to make representations to it.

(6) For the purposes of subsections (4) and (5) the property concerned is—

(a) the property represented by the proceeds mentioned in subsection (2)(a);

(b) the sums mentioned in subsection (2)(b).

(7) The administrator applies sums as mentioned in subsection (3)(c) by paying them to the appropriate clerk of court on account of the amount payable under the order.

(8) The appropriate clerk of court is the sheriff clerk of the sheriff court responsible for enforcing the confiscation order under section 211 of the Procedure Act as applied by section 118(1) of this Act.

Commencement Information

I122 S. 130 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)**

131 Sums received by clerk of court

(1) This section applies if a clerk of court receives sums on account of the amount payable under a confiscation order (whether the sums are received under section 130 or otherwise).

(2) The clerk of court's receipt of the sums reduces the amount payable under the order, but he must apply the sums received as follows.

(3) First he must apply them in payment of such expenses incurred by a person acting as an insolvency practitioner as—

(a) are payable under this subsection by virtue of section 432, but

(b) are not already paid under section 130(3)(a).

(4) If the Lord Advocate has reimbursed the administrator in respect of remuneration or expenses under section 133 the clerk of court must next apply the sums in reimbursing the Lord Advocate.

(5) If the clerk of court received the sums under section 130 he must next apply them in payment of the administrator's remuneration and expenses.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
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(6) If a direction was made under section 97(6) for an amount of compensation to be paid out of sums recovered under the confiscation order, the clerk of court must next apply the sums in payment of that amount.

(7) If any amount remains after the clerk of court makes any payments required by the preceding provisions of this section, the amount must be disposed of in accordance with section 211(5) or (6) of the Procedure Act as applied by section 118(1) of this Act.

Commencement Information
I123 S. 131 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)**

Exercise of powers

132 Powers of court and administrator

(1) This section applies to—

(a) the powers conferred on a court by sections 119 to 131, 134 to 136 and Schedule 3;

(b) the powers of an administrator appointed under section 125 or 128(3).

(2) The powers—

(a) must be exercised with a view to the value for the time being of realisable property being made available (by the property's realisation) for satisfying any confiscation order that has been or may be made against the accused;

(b) must be exercised, in a case where a confiscation order has not been made, with a view to securing that there is no diminution in the value of realisable property or of the proceeds of realisation;

(c) must be exercised without taking account of any obligation of the accused or a recipient of a tainted gift if the obligation conflicts with the object of satisfying any confiscation order that has been or may be made against the accused;

(d) may be exercised in respect of a debt owed by the Crown.

(3) Subsection (2) has effect subject to the following rules—

(a) the powers must be exercised with a view to allowing a person other than the accused or a recipient of a tainted gift to retain or recover the value of any interest held by him;

(b) in the case of realisable property held by a recipient of a tainted gift, the powers must be exercised with a view to realising no more than the value for the time being of the gift;

(c) in a case where a confiscation order has not been made against the accused, property must not be realised if the court so orders under subsection (4).

(4) If on an application by the accused or by the recipient of a tainted gift the court decides that property cannot be replaced it may order that it must not be sold.

(5) An order under subsection (4) may be revoked or varied.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
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Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C23 Pt. 3 applied by 2000 c. 11, Sch. 8 para. 34(3A) (as substituted (24.3.2003) by Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (c. 29), s. 458(1), **Sch. 11 para. 39(5)**; S.S.I. 2003/210, art. 2(1)(b)(2), sch. (with art. 7))

Commencement Information

I124 S. 132 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)**

Administrators: general

133 Protection of administrators

(1) If an administrator appointed under section 125 or 128(3)—

(a) takes action in relation to property which is not realisable property,

(b) would be entitled to take the action if it were realisable property, and

(c) believes on reasonable grounds that he is entitled to take the action,

he is not liable to any person in respect of any loss or damage resulting from the action, except so far as the loss or damage is caused by his negligence.

(2) Subsection (3) applies if an administrator incurs expenses in the exercise of his functions at a time when—

(a) a confiscation order has not been made, or

(b) a confiscation order has been made but the administrator has recovered no money.

(3) As soon as is practicable after they have been incurred the expenses must be reimbursed by the Lord Advocate.

(4) Subsection (5) applies if—

(a) an amount is due in respect of the administrator's remuneration and expenses, but

(b) nothing (or not enough) is available to be applied in payment of them under section 131(4).

(5) The remuneration and expenses must be paid (or must be paid to the extent of the shortfall) by the Lord Advocate.

Commencement Information

I125 S. 133 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)**

134 Protection of persons affected

(1) This section applies where an administrator is appointed under section 125 or 128(3).

(2) The following persons may apply to the court—

(a) any person affected by action taken by the administrator;

(b) any person who may be affected by action the administrator proposes to take.

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(3) On an application under this section the court may make such order as it thinks appropriate.

Commencement Information
I126 S. 134 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)**

135 Recall and variation of order

(1) The prosecutor, an administrator and any other person affected by an order made under section 125 or 128 may apply to the court to vary or recall the order.

(2) On an application under this section the court—

(a) may vary the order;

(b) may recall the order.

(3) But in the case of an order under section 125—

(a) if the condition in section 119 which was satisfied was that proceedings were started or an application was made, the court must recall the order on the conclusion of the proceedings or of the application (as the case may be);

(b) if the condition which was satisfied was that an investigation was started or an application was to be made, the court must recall the order if within a reasonable time proceedings for the offence are not started or the application is not made (as the case may be).

Commencement Information
I127 S. 135 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)**

136 Appeals

(1) If on an application for an order under section 125 or 128 the court decides not to make one, the prosecutor may appeal to the Court of Session against the decision.

(2) If the court makes an order under section 125 or 128 the following persons may appeal to the Court of Session in respect of the court's decision—

(a) the prosecutor;

(b) any person affected by the order.

(3) If on an application for an order under section 134 the court decides not to make one, the person who applied for the order may appeal to the Court of Session against the decision.

(4) If the court makes an order under section 134, the following persons may appeal to the Court of Session in respect of the court's decision—

(a) the person who applied for the order;

(b) any person affected by the order;

(c) the administrator.

(5) The following persons may appeal to the Court of Session against a decision of the court on an application under section 135—

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(a) the person who applied for the order in respect of which the application was made;
(b) any person affected by the court's decision;
(c) the administrator.

(6) On an appeal under this section the Court of Session may—
(a) confirm the decision, or
(b) make such order as it believes is appropriate.

Commencement Information
I128 S. 136 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)**

137 Administrators: further provision

Schedule 3, which makes further provision about administrators appointed under section 125 and 128(3), has effect.

Commencement Information
I129 S. 137 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)**

138 Administrators: restriction on proceedings and remedies

(1) Where an administrator is appointed under section 128, the court may sist any action, execution or other legal process in respect of the property to which the order appointing the administrator relates.

(2) If a court (whether the Court of Session or any other court) in which proceedings are pending in respect of any property is satisfied that an application has been made for the appointment of an administrator or that an administrator has been appointed in relation to that property, the court may either sist the proceedings or allow them to continue on any terms it thinks fit.

(3) Before exercising any power conferred by subsection (2) the court must give an opportunity to be heard to—
(a) the prosecutor;
(b) if appointed, the administrator.

Commencement Information
I130 S. 138 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)**

Compensation

139 Serious default

(1) If the following three conditions are satisfied the court may order the payment of such compensation as it thinks is just.

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(2) The first condition is satisfied if a criminal investigation has been instituted with regard to an offence and proceedings are not instituted for the offence.

(3) The first condition is also satisfied if proceedings for an offence are instituted against a person and—

(a) they do not result in his conviction for the offence, or

(b) he is convicted of the offence but the conviction is quashed or he is pardoned in respect of it.

(4) If subsection (2) applies the second condition is that—

(a) in the criminal investigation there has been a serious default by a person mentioned in subsection (9), and

(b) the investigation would not have continued if the default had not occurred.

(5) If subsection (3) applies the second condition is that—

(a) in the criminal investigation with regard to the offence or in its prosecution there has been a serious default by a person mentioned in subsection (9), and

(b) the proceedings would not have been instituted or continued if the default had not occurred.

(6) The third condition is that an application is made under this section by a person who held realisable property and has suffered loss in consequence of anything done in relation to it by or in pursuance of an order under this Part.

(7) The offence referred to in subsection (2) may be one of a number of offences with regard to which the investigation is instituted.

(8) The offence referred to in subsection (3) may be one of a number of offences for which the proceedings are instituted.

(9) Compensation under this section is payable to the applicant and—

(a) if the person in default was a constable of a police force (within the meaning of the Police (Scotland) Act 1967 (c. 77)), the compensation is payable by the **[**[F186]Scottish Police Authority**]**;

[[F187](aa) if the person in default was a constable of the Police Service of Scotland, the compensation is payable by the Scottish Police Authority,**]**

(b) if the person in default was a constable not falling within paragraph (a), the compensation is payable by the body under whose authority he acts;

(c) if the person in default was a procurator fiscal or was acting on behalf of the Lord Advocate, the compensation is payable by the Lord Advocate;

[[F188](ca) if the person in default was a **[**[F189]National Crime Agency officer**]**, the compensation is payable by **[**[F190]the National Crime Agency**]**;**]**

(d) if the person in default was a customs officer, the compensation is payable by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise;

(e) if the person in default was an officer of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, the compensation is payable by those Commissioners.

(10) Nothing in this section affects any delictual liability in relation to a serious default.

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Textual Amendments

F186 Words in s. 139(9)(a) substituted (1.4.2013) by The Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012 (Consequential Modifications and Savings) Order 2013 (S.S.I. 2013/119), art. 1, **sch. 1 para. 19(2)(a)**

F187 S. 139(9)(aa) inserted (1.4.2013) by The Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012 (Consequential Modifications and Savings) Order 2013 (S.S.I. 2013/119), art. 1, **sch. 1 para. 19(2)(b)**

F188 S. 139(9)(ca) inserted (25.1.2010) by Policing and Crime Act 2009 (c. 26), **ss. 61(3)**, 116(1); S.I. 2009/3096, art. 3(g)

F189 Words in s. 139(9)(ca) substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 116(a)**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

F190 Words in s. 139(9)(ca) substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 116(b)**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

Commencement Information

I131 S. 139 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)**

140 Confiscation order varied or discharged

(1) This section applies if—

(a) the court varies a confiscation order under section 113 or discharges one under section 114, and

(b) an application is made to the court by a person who held realisable property and has suffered loss as a result of the making of the order.

(2) The court may order the payment to the applicant of such compensation as it believes is just.

(3) Compensation payable under this section is payable by the Lord Advocate.

Commencement Information

I132 S. 140 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)**

Enforcement abroad

141 Enforcement abroad

(1) This section applies if—

(a) any of the conditions in section 119 are satisfied,

(b) the prosecutor believes that realisable property is situated in a country or territory outside the United Kingdom (the receiving country), and

(c) the prosecutor sends a request for assistance to the Secretary of State with a view to it being forwarded under this section.

(2) In a case where no confiscation order has been made, a request for assistance is a request to the government of the receiving country to secure that any person is prohibited from dealing with realisable property.

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(3) In a case where a confiscation order has been made and has not been satisfied, discharged or quashed, a request for assistance is a request to the government of the receiving country to secure that—

(a) any person is prohibited from dealing with realisable property,

(b) realisable property is realised and the proceeds are applied in accordance with the law of the receiving country.

(4) No request for assistance may be made for the purposes of this section in a case where a confiscation order has been made and has been satisfied, discharged or quashed.

(5) If the Secretary of State believes it is appropriate to do so he may forward the request for assistance to the government of the receiving country.

(6) If property is realised in pursuance of a request under subsection (3) the amount ordered to be paid under the confiscation order must be taken to be reduced by an amount equal to the proceeds of the realisation.

(7) A certificate purporting to be issued by or on behalf of the requested government is sufficient evidence of the facts it states if it states—

(a) that the property has been realised in pursuance of a request under subsection (3),

(b) the date of realisation, and

(c) the proceeds of realisation.

(8) If the proceeds of realisation made in pursuance of a request under subsection (3) are expressed in a currency other than sterling, they must be taken to be the sterling equivalent calculated in accordance with the rate of exchange prevailing at the end of the day of realisation.

Commencement Information

I133 S. 141 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)**

Interpretation

142 Criminal lifestyle

(1) An accused has a criminal lifestyle if (and only if) the offence (or any of the offences) concerned satisfies any of these tests—

(a) it is specified in Schedule 4;

(b) it constitutes conduct forming part of a course of criminal activity;

(c) it is an offence committed over a period of at least six months and the accused has benefited from the conduct which constitutes the offence.

(2) Conduct forms part of a course of criminal activity if the accused has benefited from the conduct and—

(a) in the proceedings in which he was convicted he was convicted of three or more other offences, each of three or more of them constituting conduct from which he has benefited, or

(b) in the period of six years ending with the day when those proceedings were instituted (or, if there is more than one such day, the earliest day) he was

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convicted on at least two separate occasions of an offence constituting conduct from which he has benefited.

(3) But an offence does not satisfy the test in subsection (1)(b) or (c) unless the accused obtains relevant benefit of not less than **[**F191£1000**]**.

(4) Relevant benefit for the purposes of subsection (1)(b) is—

(a) benefit from conduct which constitutes the offence;

(b) benefit from any other conduct which forms part of the course of criminal activity and which constitutes an offence of which the accused has been convicted.

(5) Relevant benefit for the purposes of subsection (1)(c) is benefit from conduct which constitutes the offence.

(6) The Scottish Ministers may by order amend Schedule 4.

(7) The Scottish Ministers may by order vary the amount for the time being specified in subsection (3).

Textual Amendments

F191 Sum in s. 142(3) substituted (with application in accordance with art. 2 of the amending S.S.I.) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 Amendment (Scotland) Order 2011 (S.S.I. 2011/231), arts. 1, **3**

Commencement Information

I134 S. 142 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)** (with art. 5)

143 Conduct and benefit

(1) Criminal conduct is conduct which—

(a) constitutes an offence in Scotland, or

(b) would constitute such an offence if it had occurred in Scotland.

(2) General criminal conduct of the accused is all his criminal conduct, and it is immaterial—

(a) whether conduct occurred before or after the passing of this Act;

(b) whether property constituting a benefit from conduct was obtained before or after the passing of this Act.

(3) Particular criminal conduct of the accused is all his criminal conduct which falls within the following paragraphs—

(a) conduct which constitutes the offence or offences concerned;

(b) conduct which constitutes offences of which he was convicted in the same proceedings as those in which he was convicted of the offence or offences concerned.

(4) A person benefits from conduct if he obtains property as a result of or in connection with the conduct.

(5) If a person obtains a pecuniary advantage as a result of or in connection with conduct, he is to be taken to obtain as a result of or in connection with the conduct a sum of money equal to the value of the pecuniary advantage.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(6) References to property or a pecuniary advantage obtained in connection with conduct include references to property or a pecuniary advantage obtained both in that connection and in some other.

(7) If a person benefits from conduct his benefit is the value of the property obtained.

Commencement Information
I135 S. 143 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)** (with art. 6)

144 Tainted gifts and their recipients

(1) Subsections (2) and (3) apply if—

(a) no court has made a decision as to whether the accused has a criminal lifestyle, or

(b) a court has decided that the accused has a criminal lifestyle.

(2) A gift is tainted if it was made by the accused at any time after the relevant day.

(3) A gift is also tainted if it was made by the accused at any time and was of property—

(a) which was obtained by the accused as a result of or in connection with his general criminal conduct, or

(b) which (in whole or part and whether directly or indirectly) represented in the accused's hands property obtained by him as a result of or in connection with his general criminal conduct.

(4) Subsection (5) applies if a court has decided that an accused does not have a criminal lifestyle.

(5) A gift is tainted if it was made by the accused at any time after—

(a) the date on which the offence concerned was committed, or

(b) if his particular criminal conduct consists of two or more offences and they were committed on different dates, the earliest of those dates.

(6) For the purposes of subsection (5) an offence which is a continuing offence is committed on the first occasion when it is committed.

(7) A gift may be a tainted gift whether it was made before or after the passing of this Act.

(8) The relevant day is the first day of the period of six years ending with—

(a) the day when proceedings for the offence concerned were instituted against the accused, or

(b) if there are two or more offences and proceedings for them were instituted on different days, the earliest of those days.

(9) If the accused transfers property to another person (whether directly or indirectly) for a consideration whose value is significantly less than the value of the property at the time of the transfer, he is to be treated as making a gift.

(10) If subsection (9) applies the property given is to be treated as such share in the property transferred as is represented by the fraction—

(a) whose numerator is the difference between the two values mentioned in subsection (9), and

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(b) whose denominator is the value of the property at the time of the transfer.

(11) References to a recipient of a tainted gift are to a person to whom the accused has (whether directly or indirectly) made the gift.

Commencement Information
I136 S. 144 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)**

145 Value: the basic rule

(1) This section applies for the purpose of deciding the value at any time of property then held by a person.

(2) Its value is the market value of the property at that time.

(3) But if at that time another person holds an interest in the property its value, in relation to the person mentioned in subsection (1), is the market value of his interest at that time ignoring any charging order under a provision listed in subsection (4).

(4) The provisions are—

(a) section 9 of the Drug Trafficking Offences Act 1986 (c. 32);
(b) section 78 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988 (c. 33);
(c) Article 14 of the Criminal Justice (Confiscation) (Northern Ireland) Order 1990 (S.I. 199/2588 (N.I. 17));
(d) section 27 of the Drug Trafficking Act 1994 (c. 37);
(e) Article 32 of the Proceeds of Crime (Northern Ireland) Order 1996 (S.I. 1996/1299 (N.I. 9)).

(5) This section has effect subject to sections 146 and 147.

Commencement Information
I137 S. 145 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)**

146 Value of property obtained from conduct

(1) This section applies for the purpose of deciding the value of property obtained by a person as a result of or in connection with his criminal conduct; and the material time is the time the court makes its decision.

(2) The value of the property at the material time is the greater of the following—

(a) the value of the property (at the time the person obtained it) adjusted to take account of later changes in the value of money;
(b) the value (at the material time) of the property found under subsection (3).

(3) The property found under this subsection is—

(a) if the person holds the property obtained, that property;
(b) if he holds no part of the property obtained, any property which directly or indirectly represents it in his hands;

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(c) if he holds part of the property obtained, that part and any property which directly or indirectly represents the other part in his hands.

(4) The references in subsection (2)(a) and (b) to the value are to the value found in accordance with section 145.

Commencement Information
I138 S. 146 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)**

147 Value of tainted gifts

(1) The value at any time (the material time) of a tainted gift is the greater of the following—

(a) the value (at the time of the gift) of the property given, adjusted to take account of later changes in the value of money;

(b) the value (at the material time) of the property found under subsection (2).

(2) The property found under this subsection is—

(a) if the recipient holds the property given, that property;

(b) if the recipient holds no part of the property given, any property which directly or indirectly represents it in his hands;

(c) if the recipient holds part of the property given, that part and any property which directly or indirectly represents the other part in his hands.

(3) The references in subsection (1)(a) and (b) to the value are to the value found in accordance with section 145.

Commencement Information
I139 S. 147 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)**

148 Free property

Property is free unless an order is in force in respect of it under—

(a) section 27 of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 (c. 38) (forfeiture orders),

(b) Article 11 of the Criminal Justice (Northern Ireland) Order 1994 (S.I. 1994/2795 (N.I. 15) (deprivation orders),

(c) Part 2 of the Proceeds of Crime (Scotland) Act 1995 (c. 43) (forfeiture of property used in crime),

(d) section 143 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000 (c. 6) (deprivation orders),

(e) section 23**[**F192, 23A**]** or 111 of the Terrorism Act 2000 (c. 11) (forfeiture orders), or

(f) section **[**F193 245A,**]** 246, **[**F194255A, 256,**]** 266, 295(2) or 298(2) of this Act.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Textual Amendments

F192 Word in s. 148(e) inserted (18.6.2009) by Counter-Terrorism Act 2008 (c. 28), s. 100(5), **Sch. 3 para. 7(5)** (with s. 101(2)); S.I. 2009/1256, art. 2(c)

F193 Word in s. 148(f) inserted (1.1.2006) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), s. 178(7)(b), **Sch. 6 para. 6(a)**; S.I. 2005/3136, art. 2(b)

F194 Words in s. 148(f) inserted (1.1.2006) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), s. 178(7)(b), **Sch. 6 para. 6(b)**; S.I. 2005/3136, art. 2(b)

Commencement Information

I140 S. 148 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)**

149 Realisable property

Realisable property is—

(a) any free property held by the accused;

(b) any free property held by the recipient of a tainted gift.

Commencement Information

I141 S. 149 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)**

150 Property: general provisions

(1) Property is all property wherever situated and includes—

(a) money;

(b) all forms of property whether heritable or moveable and whether corporeal or incorporeal.

(2) The following rules apply in relation to property—

(a) property is held by a person if he holds an interest in it;

(b) property is obtained by a person if he obtains an interest in it;

(c) property is transferred by one person to another if the first one transfers or grants an interest in it to the second;

(d) references to property held by a person include references to his property vested in his permanent or interim trustee (within the meaning of the Bankruptcy (Scotland) Act 1985 (c. 66)), trustee in bankruptcy or liquidator;

(e) references to an interest held by a person beneficially in property include references to an interest which would be held by him beneficially if the property were not so vested;

(f) references to an interest, in relation to land in England, Wales or Northern Ireland, are to any legal estate or equitable interest or power;

(g) references to an interest, in relation to land in Scotland, are to any estate, interest, servitude or other heritable right in or over land, including a heritable security;

(h) references to an interest, in relation to property other than land, include references to a right (including a right to possession).

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C24 S. 150(2)(a)(c)-(g) applied (1.1.2006) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (External Requests and Orders) Order 2005 (S.I. 2005/3181), arts. 1, **87(2)**

C25 S. 150(2)(c)-(g) applied (1.1.2006) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (External Requests and Orders) Order 2005 (S.I. 2005/3181), arts. 1, **87(2)**

Commencement Information

I142 S. 150 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)**

151 Proceedings

(1) Proceedings for an offence are instituted against a person—

(a) on his arrest without warrant;

(b) when he is charged with the offence without being arrested;

(c) when a warrant to arrest him is granted;

(d) when a warrant to cite him is granted;

(e) when he first appears on petition or when an indictment or complaint is served on him.

(2) If more than one time is found under subsection (1) in relation to proceedings they are instituted at the earliest of those times.

(3) Proceedings for an offence are concluded when—

(a) the trial diet is deserted simpliciter,

(b) the accused is acquitted or, under section 65 or 147 of the Procedure Act, discharged or liberated,

(c) the court sentences the accused without making a confiscation order and without postponing a decision as regards making such an order,

(d) the court decides, after such a postponement, not to make a confiscation order,

(e) the accused's conviction is quashed, or

(f) the accused is pardoned.

(4) If a confiscation order is made against the accused in proceedings for an offence, the proceedings are concluded—

(a) when the order is satisfied or discharged, or

(b) when the order is quashed and there is no further possibility of an appeal against the decision to quash the order.

(5) If—

(a) the accused is convicted in proceedings for an offence but the court decides not to make a confiscation order against him, and

(b) on appeal under section 108(1)(ca) or 175(4)(ca) of the Procedure Act, the High Court of Justiciary refuses the appeal,

the proceedings are concluded on the determination of the appeal.

Commencement Information

I143 S. 151 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)**

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

152 Applications

(1) An application under section 104, 105, 111 or 112 is concluded—

(a) in a case where the court decides not to make a confiscation order against the accused, when it makes the decision;

(b) in a case where a confiscation order is made against him as a result of the application, when the order is satisfied or discharged, or when the order is quashed and there is no further possibility of an appeal against the decision to quash the order;

(c) in a case where the application is withdrawn, when the prosecutor notifies the withdrawal to the court to which the application was made.

(2) An application under section 106 or 107 is concluded—

(a) in a case where the court decides not to vary the confiscation order concerned, when it makes the decision;

(b) in a case where the court varies the confiscation order as a result of the application, when the order is satisfied or discharged, or when the order is quashed and there is no further possibility of an appeal against the decision to quash the order;

(c) in a case where the application is withdrawn, when the prosecutor notifies the withdrawal to the court to which the application was made.

Commencement Information
I144 S. 152 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)**

153 Satisfaction of confiscation orders

(1) A confiscation order is satisfied—

(a) when no amount is due under it;

(b) where the accused against whom it was made serves a term of imprisonment or detention in default of payment of the amount due under the order, on the completion of that term of imprisonment or detention.

(2) A confiscation order is subject to appeal until there is no further possibility of an appeal on which the order could be varied or quashed; and for this purpose any power to grant leave to appeal out of time must be ignored.

Commencement Information
I145 S. 153 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)**

154 Other interpretative provisions

(1) In this Part—

"accused" means a person against whom proceedings for an offence have been instituted (whether or not he has been convicted);

"clerk of court" includes the sheriff clerk;

"confiscation order" means an order under section 92;

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"conviction", in relation to an offence, includes a finding that the offence has been committed;

"court" must be construed in accordance with sections 92(13) and 119(10);

"criminal investigation" means an investigation which police officers or other persons have a duty to conduct with a view to it being ascertained whether a person should be charged with an offence;

"the Procedure Act" means the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995 (c. 46);

"restraint order" means an order under section 120.

(2) A reference to the offence (or offences) concerned must be construed in accordance with section 92(12).

(3) A reference to sentencing the accused for an offence includes a reference to dealing with him otherwise in respect of the offence.

Commencement Information

I146 S. 154 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)**

General

155 Rules of court

(1) Provision may be made by act of sederunt as to—

(a) giving notice or serving any document for the purposes of this Part;

(b) the accountant of court's functions under Schedule 3;

(c) the accounts to be kept by the administrator in relation to the exercise of his functions.

(2) Subsection (1) is without prejudice to section 32 of the Sheriff Courts (Scotland) Act 1971 (c. 58) or section 5 of the Court of Session Act 1988 (c. 36).

Commencement Information

I147 S. 155 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.S.I. 2003/210, **art. 2(1)(a)**

PART 4

CONFISCATION: NORTHERN IRELAND

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C26 Pt. 4 functions of receiver extended (24.2.2003) by Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Enforcement in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2002 (S.I. 2002/3133), arts. 1, **4(1)(a)**

C27 Pt. 4 applied by S.I. 1989/1341 (N.I. 12), arts. 57(5B), 59(8B) (as substituted (24.3.2003) by Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (c. 29), Supreme Court s. 458(1), **Sch. 11 para. 19(2)**(3); S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, Sch.)

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

C28 Pt. 4: power to amend conferred (1.7.2005) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), **ss. 97(3)**, 178(8); S.I. 2005/1521, art. 3(1)(a)

C29 Pt. 4 applied (3.12.2014) by The Criminal Justice and Data Protection (Protocol No. 36) Regulations 2014 (S.I. 2014/3141), reg. 1(b), **Sch. 2 para. 11(5)**

C30 Pt. 4 applied (3.12.2014) by The Criminal Justice and Data Protection (Protocol No. 36) Regulations 2014 (S.I. 2014/3141), reg. 1(b), **Sch. 2 para. 6(5)**

Confiscation orders

156 Making of order

(1) The Crown Court must proceed under this section if the following two conditions are satisfied.

(2) The first condition is that a defendant falls within either of the following paragraphs—

(a) he is convicted of an offence or offences in proceedings before the Crown Court;

(b) he is committed to the Crown Court in respect of an offence or offences under section 218 below (committal with a view to a confiscation order being considered).

(3) The second condition is that—

(a) the prosecutor [F195]... asks the court to proceed under this section, or

(b) the court believes it is appropriate for it to do so.

(4) The court must proceed as follows—

(a) it must decide whether the defendant has a criminal lifestyle;

(b) if it decides that he has a criminal lifestyle it must decide whether he has benefited from his general criminal conduct;

(c) if it decides that he does not have a criminal lifestyle it must decide whether he has benefited from his particular criminal conduct.

(5) If the court decides under subsection (4)(b) or (c) that the defendant has benefited from the conduct referred to it must—

(a) decide the recoverable amount, and

(b) make an order (a confiscation order) requiring him to pay that amount.

(6) But the court must treat the duty in subsection (5) as a power if it believes that any victim of the conduct has at any time started or intends to start proceedings against the defendant in respect of loss, injury or damage sustained in connection with the conduct.

(7) The court must decide any question arising under subsection (4) or (5) on a balance of probabilities.

(8) The first condition is not satisfied if the defendant absconds (but section 177 may apply).

(9) References in this Part to the offence (or offences) concerned are to the offence (or offences) mentioned in subsection (2).

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Textual Amendments

F195 Words in s. 156(3)(a) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 36, **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C31 Pt. 4 applied by S.I. 1989/1341 (N.I. 12), art. 59(8B) (as substituted (24.3.2003) by Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (c. 29), s. 458(1), **Sch. 11 para. 19(3)**; S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, Sch.)

Commencement Information

I148 S. 156 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 4(1), 8, 10-13) (as amended (6.3.2003) by S.I. 2003/531, art. 3)

157 Recoverable amount

(1) The recoverable amount for the purposes of section 156 is an amount equal to the defendant's benefit from the conduct concerned.

(2) But if the defendant shows that the available amount is less than that benefit the recoverable amount is—

(a) the available amount, or

(b) a nominal amount, if the available amount is nil.

(3) But if section 156(6) applies the recoverable amount is such amount as—

(a) the court believes is just, but

(b) does not exceed the amount found under subsection (1) or (2) (as the case may be).

(4) In calculating the defendant's benefit from the conduct concerned for the purposes of subsection (1), any property in respect of which—

(a) a recovery order is in force under section 266, or

(b) a forfeiture order is in force under section 298(2),

must be ignored.

(5) If the court decides the available amount, it must include in the confiscation order a statement of its findings as to the matters relevant for deciding that amount.

Commencement Information

I149 S. 157 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

158 Defendant's benefit

(1) If the court is proceeding under section 156 this section applies for the purpose of—

(a) deciding whether the defendant has benefited from conduct, and

(b) deciding his benefit from the conduct.

(2) The court must—

(a) take account of conduct occurring up to the time it makes its decision;

(b) take account of property obtained up to that time.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(3) Subsection (4) applies if—

(a) the conduct concerned is general criminal conduct,

(b) a confiscation order mentioned in subsection (5) has at an earlier time been made against the defendant, and

(c) his benefit for the purposes of that order was benefit from his general criminal conduct.

(4) His benefit found at the time the last confiscation order mentioned in subsection (3)(c) was made against him must be taken for the purposes of this section to be his benefit from his general criminal conduct at that time.

(5) If the conduct concerned is general criminal conduct the court must deduct the aggregate of the following amounts—

(a) the amount ordered to be paid under each confiscation order previously made against the defendant;

(b) the amount ordered to be paid under each confiscation order previously made against him under any of the provisions listed in subsection (7).

(6) But subsection (5) does not apply to an amount which has been taken into account for the purposes of a deduction under that subsection on any earlier occasion.

(7) These are the provisions—

(a) the Drug Trafficking Offences Act 1986 (c. 32);

(b) Part 1 of the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 1987 (c. 41);

(c) Part 6 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988 (c. 33);

(d) the Criminal Justice (Confiscation) (Northern Ireland) Order 1990 (S.I. 1990/2588 (N.I. 17));

(e) Part 1 of the Drug Trafficking Act 1994 (c. 37);

(f) Part 1 of the Proceeds of Crime (Scotland) Act 1995 (c. 43);

(g) the Proceeds of Crime (Northern Ireland) Order 1996 (S.I. 1996/1299 (N.I. 9));

(h) Part 2 or 3 of this Act.

(8) The reference to general criminal conduct in the case of a confiscation order made under any of the provisions listed in subsection (7) is a reference to conduct in respect of which a court is required or entitled to make one or more assumptions for the purpose of assessing a person's benefit from the conduct.

Commencement Information

I150 S. 158 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

159 Available amount

(1) For the purposes of deciding the recoverable amount, the available amount is the aggregate of—

(a) the total of the values (at the time the confiscation order is made) of all the free property then held by the defendant minus the total amount payable in pursuance of obligations which then have priority, and

(b) the total of the values (at that time) of all tainted gifts.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(2) An obligation has priority if it is an obligation of the defendant—

(a) to pay an amount due in respect of a fine or other order of a court which was imposed or made on conviction of an offence and at any time before the time the confiscation order is made, or

(b) to pay a sum which would be included among the preferential debts if the defendant's bankruptcy had commenced on the date of the confiscation order or his winding up had been ordered on that date.

(3) "Preferential debts" has the meaning given by Article 346 of the Insolvency (Northern Ireland) Order 1989 (S.I. 1989/2405 (N.I. 19)).

Commencement Information

I151 S. 159 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

160 Assumptions to be made in case of criminal lifestyle

(1) If the court decides under section 156 that the defendant has a criminal lifestyle it must make the following four assumptions for the purpose of—

(a) deciding whether he has benefited from his general criminal conduct, and

(b) deciding his benefit from the conduct.

(2) The first assumption is that any property transferred to the defendant at any time after the relevant day was obtained by him—

(a) as a result of his general criminal conduct, and

(b) at the earliest time he appears to have held it.

(3) The second assumption is that any property held by the defendant at any time after the date of conviction was obtained by him—

(a) as a result of his general criminal conduct, and

(b) at the earliest time he appears to have held it.

(4) The third assumption is that any expenditure incurred by the defendant at any time after the relevant day was met from property obtained by him as a result of his general criminal conduct.

(5) The fourth assumption is that, for the purpose of valuing any property obtained (or assumed to have been obtained) by the defendant, he obtained it free of any other interests in it.

(6) But the court must not make a required assumption in relation to particular property or expenditure if—

(a) the assumption is shown to be incorrect, or

(b) there would be a serious risk of injustice if the assumption were made.

(7) If the court does not make one or more of the required assumptions it must state its reasons.

(8) The relevant day is the first day of the period of six years ending with—

(a) the day when proceedings for the offence concerned were started against the defendant, or

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(b) if there are two or more offences and proceedings for them were started on different days, the earliest of those days.

(9) But if a confiscation order mentioned in section 158(3)(c) has been made against the defendant at any time during the period mentioned in subsection (8)—

(a) the relevant day is the day when the defendant's benefit was calculated for the purposes of the last such confiscation order;

(b) the second assumption does not apply to any property which was held by him on or before the relevant day.

(10) The date of conviction is—

(a) the date on which the defendant was convicted of the offence concerned, or

(b) if there are two or more offences and the convictions were on different dates, the date of the latest.

Commencement Information

I152 S. 160 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

161 Time for payment

(1) The amount ordered to be paid under a confiscation order must be paid on the making of the order; but this is subject to the following provisions of this section.

(2) If the defendant shows that he needs time to pay the amount ordered to be paid, the court making the confiscation order may make an order allowing payment to be made in a specified period.

(3) The specified period—

(a) must start with the day on which the confiscation order is made, and

(b) must not exceed six months.

(4) If within the specified period the defendant applies to the Crown Court for the period to be extended and the court believes there are exceptional circumstances, it may make an order extending the period.

(5) The extended period—

(a) must start with the day on which the confiscation order is made, and

(b) must not exceed 12 months.

(6) An order under subsection (4)—

(a) may be made after the end of the specified period, but

(b) must not be made after the end of the period of 12 months starting with the day on which the confiscation order is made.

(7) The court must not make an order under subsection (2) or (4) unless it gives—

(a) the prosecutor, [F196] . . .

[F196](b) . . . . . .

an opportunity to make representations.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
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Textual Amendments

F196 S. 161(7)(b) and preceding word repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 37, **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C31 Pt. 4 applied by S.I. 1989/1341 (N.I. 12), art. 59(8B) (as substituted (24.3.2003) by Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (c. 29), s. 458(1), **Sch. 11 para. 19(3)**; S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, Sch.)

Commencement Information

I153 S. 161 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

162 Interest on unpaid sums

(1) If the amount required to be paid by a person under a confiscation order is not paid when it is required to be paid, he must pay interest on the amount for the period for which it remains unpaid.

(2) The rate of interest is the same rate as that for the time being applying to a money judgment of the High Court.

(3) For the purposes of this section no amount is required to be paid under a confiscation order if—

(a) an application has been made under section 161(4),

(b) the application has not been determined by the court, and

(c) the period of 12 months starting with the day on which the confiscation order was made has not ended.

(4) In applying this Part the amount of the interest must be treated as part of the amount to be paid under the confiscation order.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C32 S. 162 excluded (3.12.2014) by The Criminal Justice and Data Protection (Protocol No. 36) Regulations 2014 (S.I. 2014/3141), reg. 1(b), **Sch. 2 para. 11(6)**

Commencement Information

I154 S. 162 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

163 Effect of order on court's other powers

(1) If the court makes a confiscation order it must proceed as mentioned in subsections (2) and (4) in respect of the offence or offences concerned.

(2) The court must take account of the confiscation order before—

(a) it imposes a fine on the defendant, or

(b) it makes an order falling within subsection (3).

(3) These orders fall within this subsection—

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(a) an order involving payment by the defendant, other than an order under Article 14 of the Criminal Justice (Northern Ireland) Order 1994 (S.I. 1994/2795 (N.I. 15)) (compensation orders);

(b) an order under section 27 of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 (c. 38) (forfeiture orders);

(c) an order under Article 11 of the Criminal Justice (Northern Ireland) Order 1994 (S.I. 1994/2795 (N.I. 15)) (deprivation orders);

(d) an order under section 23 **[**F197or 23A**]** or 111 of the Terrorism Act 2000 (c. 11) (forfeiture orders).

(4) Subject to subsection (2), the court must leave the confiscation order out of account in deciding the appropriate sentence for the defendant.

(5) Subsection (6) applies if—

(a) a court makes both a confiscation order and an order for the payment of compensation under Article 14 of the Criminal Justice (Northern Ireland) Order 1994 (S.I. 1994/2795 (N.I. 15)) against the same person in the same proceedings, and

(b) the court believes he will not have sufficient means to satisfy both the orders in full.

(6) In such a case the court must direct that so much of the compensation as it specifies is to be paid out of any sums recovered under the confiscation order; and the amount it specifies must be the amount it believes will not be recoverable because of the insufficiency of the person's means.

Textual Amendments

F197 Words in s. 163(3)(d) inserted (18.6.2009) by Counter-Terrorism Act 2008 (c. 28), s. 100(5), **Sch. 3 para. 7(6)** (with s. 101(2)); S.I. 2009/1256, art. 2(c)

Commencement Information

I155 S. 163 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

Procedural matters

164 Postponement

(1) The court may—

(a) proceed under section 161 before it sentences the defendant for the offence (or any of the offences) concerned, or

(b) postpone proceedings under section 161 for a specified period.

(2) A period of postponement may be extended.

(3) A period of postponement (including one as extended) must not end after the permitted period ends.

(4) But subsection (3) does not apply if there are exceptional circumstances.

(5) The permitted period is the period of two years starting with the date of conviction.

(6) But if—

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(a) the defendant appeals against his conviction for the offence (or any of the offences) concerned, and

(b) the period of three months (starting with the day when the appeal is determined or otherwise disposed of) ends after the period found under subsection (5),

the permitted period is that period of three months.

(7) A postponement or extension may be made—

(a) on application by the defendant;

(b) on application by the prosecutor [F198]...;

(c) by the court of its own motion.

(8) If—

(a) proceedings are postponed for a period, and

(b) an application to extend the period is made before it ends,

the application may be granted even after the period ends.

(9) The date of conviction is—

(a) the date on which the defendant was convicted of the offence concerned, or

(b) if there are two or more offences and the convictions were on different dates, the date of the latest.

(10) References to appealing include references to applying under Article 146 of the Magistrates' Courts (Northern Ireland) Order 1981 (S.I. 1981/1675 (N.I. 26)) (statement of case).

(11) A confiscation order must not be quashed only on the ground that there was a defect or omission in the procedure connected with the application for or the granting of a postponement.

(12) But subsection (11) does not apply if before it made the confiscation order the court—

(a) imposed a fine on the defendant;

(b) made an order falling within section 163(3);

(c) made an order under Article 14 of the Criminal Justice (Northern Ireland) Order 1994 (S.I. 1994/2795 (N.I. 15)) (compensation orders).

Textual Amendments

F198 Words in s. 164(7)(b) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 38, **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I156 S. 164 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

165 Effect of postponement

(1) If the court postpones proceedings under section 156 it may proceed to sentence the defendant for the offence (or any of the offences) concerned.

(2) In sentencing the defendant for the offence (or any of the offences) concerned in the postponement period the court must not—

(a) impose a fine on him,

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(b) make an order falling within section 163(3), or

(c) make an order for the payment of compensation under Article 14 of the Criminal Justice (Northern Ireland) Order 1994 (S.I. 1994/2795 (N.I. 15)).

(3) If the court sentences the defendant for the offence (or any of the offences) concerned in the postponement period, after that period ends it may vary the sentence by—

(a) imposing a fine on him,

(b) making an order falling within section 163(3), or

(c) making an order for the payment of compensation under Article 14 of the Criminal Justice (Northern Ireland) Order 1994.

(4) But the court may proceed under subsection (3) only within the period of 28 days which starts with the last day of the postponement period.

(5) For the purposes of—

(a) section 16(1) of the Criminal Appeal (Northern Ireland) Act 1980 (c. 47) (time limit for notice of appeal or of application for leave to appeal), and

(b) paragraph 1 of Schedule 3 to the Criminal Justice Act 1988 (c. 33) (time limit for notice of application for leave to refer a case under section 36 of that Act),

the sentence must be regarded as imposed or made on the day on which it is varied under subsection (3).

(6) If the court proceeds to sentence the defendant under subsection (1), section 156 has effect as if the defendant's particular criminal conduct included conduct which constitutes offences which the court has taken into consideration in deciding his sentence for the offence or offences concerned.

(7) The postponement period is the period for which proceedings under section 156 are postponed.

Commencement Information

I157 S. 165 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

166 Statement of information

(1) If the court is proceeding under section 156 in a case where section 156(3)(a) applies, the prosecutor [F199]... must give the court a statement of information within the period the court orders.

(2) If the court is proceeding under section 156 in a case where section 156(3)(b) applies and it orders the prosecutor to give it a statement of information, the prosecutor must give it such a statement within the period the court orders.

(3) If the prosecutor [F200]... believes the defendant has a criminal lifestyle the statement of information is a statement of matters the prosecutor [F201]... believes are relevant in connection with deciding these issues—

(a) whether the defendant has a criminal lifestyle;

(b) whether he has benefited from his general criminal conduct;

(c) his benefit from the conduct.

(4) A statement under subsection (3) must include information the prosecutor [F202]... believes is relevant—

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(a) in connection with the making by the court of a required assumption under section 160;

(b) for the purpose of enabling the court to decide if the circumstances are such that it must not make such an assumption.

(5) If the prosecutor [F203]... does not believe the defendant has a criminal lifestyle the statement of information is a statement of matters the prosecutor [F204]... believes are relevant in connection with deciding these issues—

(a) whether the defendant has benefited from his particular criminal conduct;

(b) his benefit from the conduct.

(6) If the prosecutor [F205]... gives the court a statement of information—

(a) he may at any time give the court a further statement of information;

(b) he must give the court a further statement of information if it orders him to do so, and he must give it within the period the court orders.

(7) If the court makes an order under this section it may at any time vary it by making another one.

Textual Amendments

F199 Words in s. 166(1) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 39(2), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F200 Words in s. 166(3) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 39(3)(a), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F201 Words in s. 166(3) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 39(3)(b), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F202 Words in s. 166(4) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 39(4), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F203 Words in s. 166(5) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 39(5)(a), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F204 Words in s. 166(5) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 39(5)(b), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F205 Words in s. 166(6) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 39(6), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I158 S. 166 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

167 Defendant's response to statement of information

(1) If the prosecutor [F206]... gives the court a statement of information and a copy is served on the defendant, the court may order the defendant—

(a) to indicate (within the period it orders) the extent to which he accepts each allegation in the statement, and

(b) so far as he does not accept such an allegation, to give particulars of any matters he proposes to rely on.

(2) If the defendant accepts to any extent an allegation in a statement of information the court may treat his acceptance as conclusive of the matters to which it relates for the purpose of deciding the issues referred to in section 166(3) or (5) (as the case may be).

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(3) If the defendant fails in any respect to comply with an order under subsection (1) he may be treated for the purposes of subsection (2) as accepting every allegation in the statement of information apart from—

(a) any allegation in respect of which he has complied with the requirement;

(b) any allegation that he has benefited from his general or particular criminal conduct.

(4) For the purposes of this section an allegation may be accepted or particulars may be given in a manner ordered by the court.

(5) If the court makes an order under this section it may at any time vary it by making another one.

(6) No acceptance under this section that the defendant has benefited from conduct is admissible in evidence in proceedings for an offence.

Textual Amendments

F206 Words in s. 167(1) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 40, **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I159 S. 167 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

168 Provision of information by defendant

(1) This section applies if—

(a) the court is proceeding under section 156 in a case where section 156(3)(a) applies, or

(b) it is proceeding under section 156 in a case where section 156(3)(b) applies or it is considering whether to proceed.

(2) For the purpose of obtaining information to help it in carrying out its functions the court may at any time order the defendant to give it information specified in the order.

(3) An order under this section may require all or a specified part of the information to be given in a specified manner and before a specified date.

(4) If the defendant fails without reasonable excuse to comply with an order under this section the court may draw such inference as it believes is appropriate.

(5) Subsection (4) does not affect any power of the court to deal with the defendant in respect of a failure to comply with an order under this section.

(6) If the prosecutor [F207]... accepts to any extent an allegation made by the defendant—

(a) in giving information required by an order under this section, or

(b) in any other statement given to the court in relation to any matter relevant to deciding the available amount under section 159,

the court may treat the acceptance as conclusive of the matters to which it relates.

(7) For the purposes of this section an allegation may be accepted in a manner ordered by the court.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
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(8) If the court makes an order under this section it may at any time vary it by making another one.

(9) No information given under this section which amounts to an admission by the defendant that he has benefited from criminal conduct is admissible in evidence in proceedings for an offence.

Textual Amendments

F207 Words in s. 168(6) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 41, **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I160 S. 168 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

Reconsideration

169 No order made: reconsideration of case

(1) This section applies if—

(a) the first condition in section 156 is satisfied but no court has proceeded under that section,

(b) there is evidence which was not available to the prosecutor on the relevant date,

(c) before the end of the period of six years starting with the date of conviction the prosecutor [F208]... applies to the Crown Court to consider the evidence, and

(d) after considering the evidence the court believes it is appropriate for it to proceed under section 156.

(2) If this section applies the court must proceed under section 156, and when it does so subsections (3) to (8) below apply.

(3) If the court has already sentenced the defendant for the offence (or any of the offences) concerned, section 156 has effect as if his particular criminal conduct included conduct which constitutes offences which the court has taken into consideration in deciding his sentence for the offence or offences concerned.

(4) Section 158(2) does not apply, and the rules applying instead are that the court must—

(a) take account of conduct occurring before the relevant date;

(b) take account of property obtained before that date;

(c) take account of property obtained on or after that date if it was obtained as a result of or in connection with conduct occurring before that date.

(5) In section 160—

(a) the first and second assumptions do not apply with regard to property first held by the defendant on or after the relevant date;

(b) the third assumption does not apply with regard to expenditure incurred by him on or after that date;

(c) the fourth assumption does not apply with regard to property obtained (or assumed to have been obtained) by him on or after that date.

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(6) The recoverable amount for the purposes of section 156 is such amount as—

(a) the court believes is just, but

(b) does not exceed the amount found under section 157.

(7) In arriving at the just amount the court must have regard in particular to—

(a) the amount found under section 157;

(b) any fine imposed on the defendant in respect of the offence (or any of the offences) concerned;

(c) any order which falls within section 163(3) and has been made against him in respect of the offence (or any of the offences) concerned and has not already been taken into account by the court in deciding what is the free property held by him for the purposes of section 159;

(d) any order which has been made against him in respect of the offence (or any of the offences) concerned under Article 14 of the Criminal Justice (Northern Ireland) Order 1994 (S.I. 1994/2795 (N.I. 15)) (compensation orders).

(8) If an order for the payment of compensation under Article 14 of the Criminal Justice (Northern Ireland) Order 1994 has been made against the defendant in respect of the offence or offences concerned, section 163(5) and (6) above do not apply.

(9) The relevant date is—

(a) if the court made a decision not to proceed under section 156, the date of the decision;

(b) if the court did not make such a decision, the date of conviction.

(10) The date of conviction is—

(a) the date on which the defendant was convicted of the offence concerned, or

(b) if there are two or more offences and the convictions were on different dates, the date of the latest.

Textual Amendments

F208 Words in s. 169(1)(c) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 42, **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I161 S. 169 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

170 No order made: reconsideration of benefit

(1) This section applies if the following two conditions are satisfied.

(2) The first condition is that in proceeding under section 156 the court has decided that—

(a) the defendant has a criminal lifestyle but has not benefited from his general criminal conduct, or

(b) the defendant does not have a criminal lifestyle and has not benefited from his particular criminal conduct.

F209(3) . . . . . .

(4) F210... the second condition is that—

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(a) there is evidence which was not available to the prosecutor when the court decided that the defendant had not benefited from his general or particular criminal conduct,

(b) before the end of the period of six years starting with the date of conviction the prosecutor [F211]... applies to the Crown Court to consider the evidence, and

(c) after considering the evidence the court concludes that it would have decided that the defendant had benefited from his general or particular criminal conduct (as the case may be) if the evidence had been available to it.

(5) If this section applies the court—

(a) must make a fresh decision under section 156(4)(b) or (c) whether the defendant has benefited from his general or particular criminal conduct (as the case may be);

(b) may make a confiscation order under that section.

(6) Subsections (7) to (12) below apply if the court proceeds under section 156 in pursuance of this section.

(7) If the court has already sentenced the defendant for the offence (or any of the offences) concerned, section 156 has effect as if his particular criminal conduct included conduct which constitutes offences which the court has taken into consideration in deciding his sentence for the offence or offences concerned.

(8) Section 158(2) does not apply, and the rules applying instead are that the court must—

(a) take account of conduct occurring before the date of the original decision that the defendant had not benefited from his general or particular criminal conduct;

(b) take account of property obtained before that date;

(c) take account of property obtained on or after that date if it was obtained as a result of or in connection with conduct occurring before that date.

(9) In section 160—

(a) the first and second assumptions do not apply with regard to property first held by the defendant on or after the date of the original decision that the defendant had not benefited from his general or particular criminal conduct;

(b) the third assumption does not apply with regard to expenditure incurred by him on or after that date;

(c) the fourth assumption does not apply with regard to property obtained (or assumed to have been obtained) by him on or after that date.

(10) The recoverable amount for the purposes of section 156 is such amount as—

(a) the court believes is just, but

(b) does not exceed the amount found under section 157.

(11) In arriving at the just amount the court must have regard in particular to—

(a) the amount found under section 157;

(b) any fine imposed on the defendant in respect of the offence (or any of the offences) concerned;

(c) any order which falls within section 163(3) and has been made against him in respect of the offence (or any of the offences) concerned and has not already been taken into account by the court in deciding what is the free property held by him for the purposes of section 159;

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(d) any order which has been made against him in respect of the offence (or any of the offences) concerned under Article 14 of the Criminal Justice (Northern Ireland) Order 1994 (S.I. 1994/2795 (N.I. 15)) (compensation orders).

(12) If an order for the payment of compensation under Article 14 of the Criminal Justice (Northern Ireland) Order 1994 has been made against the defendant in respect of the offence or offences concerned, section 163(5) and (6) above do not apply.

(13) The date of conviction is the date found by applying section 169(10).

Textual Amendments

F209 S. 170(3) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 43(2), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F210 Words in s. 170(4) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 43(3)(a), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F211 Words in s. 170(4)(b) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 43(3)(b), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I162 S. 170 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

171 Order made: reconsideration of benefit

(1) This section applies if—

(a) a court has made a confiscation order,

(b) there is evidence which was not available to the prosecutor [F212]... at the relevant time,

(c) the prosecutor [F213]... believes that if the court were to find the amount of the defendant's benefit in pursuance of this section it would exceed the relevant amount,

(d) before the end of the period of six years starting with the date of conviction the prosecutor [F214]... applies to the Crown Court to consider the evidence, and

(e) after considering the evidence the court believes it is appropriate for it to proceed under this section.

(2) The court must make a new calculation of the defendant's benefit from the conduct concerned, and when it does so subsections (3) to (6) below apply.

(3) If a court has already sentenced the defendant for the offence (or any of the offences) concerned section 156 has effect as if his particular criminal conduct included conduct which constitutes offences which the court has taken into consideration in deciding his sentence for the offence or offences concerned.

(4) Section 158(2) does not apply, and the rules applying instead are that the court must—

(a) take account of conduct occurring up to the time it decided the defendant's benefit for the purposes of the confiscation order;

(b) take account of property obtained up to that time;

(c) take account of property obtained after that time if it was obtained as a result of or in connection with conduct occurring before that time.

(5) In applying section 158(5) the confiscation order must be ignored.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(6) In section 160—

(a) the first and second assumptions do not apply with regard to property first held by the defendant after the time the court decided his benefit for the purposes of the confiscation order;

(b) the third assumption does not apply with regard to expenditure incurred by him after that time;

(c) the fourth assumption does not apply with regard to property obtained (or assumed to have been obtained) by him after that time.

(7) If the amount found under the new calculation of the defendant's benefit exceeds the relevant amount the court—

(a) must make a new calculation of the recoverable amount for the purposes of section 156, and

(b) if it exceeds the amount required to be paid under the confiscation order, may vary the order by substituting for the amount required to be paid such amount as it believes is just.

(8) In applying subsection (7)(a) the court must—

(a) take the new calculation of the defendant's benefit;

(b) apply section 159 as if references to the time the confiscation order is made were to the time of the new calculation of the recoverable amount and as if references to the date of the confiscation order were to the date of that new calculation.

(9) In applying subsection (7)(b) the court must have regard in particular to—

(a) any fine imposed on the defendant for the offence (or any of the offences) concerned;

(b) any order which falls within section 163(3) and has been made against him in respect of the offence (or any of the offences) concerned and has not already been taken into account by the court in deciding what is the free property held by him for the purposes of section 159;

(c) any order which has been made against him in respect of the offence (or any of the offences) concerned under Article 14 of the Criminal Justice (Northern Ireland) Order 1994 (S.I. 1994/2795 (N.I. 15)) (compensation orders).

(10) But in applying subsection (7)(b) the court must not have regard to an order falling within subsection (9)(c) if a court has made a direction under section 163(6).

(11) In deciding under this section whether one amount exceeds another the court must take account of any change in the value of money.

(12) The relevant time is—

(a) when the court calculated the defendant's benefit for the purposes of the confiscation order, if this section has not applied previously;

(b) when the court last calculated the defendant's benefit in pursuance of this section, if this section has applied previously.

(13) The relevant amount is—

(a) the amount found as the defendant's benefit for the purposes of the confiscation order, if this section has not applied previously;

(b) the amount last found as the defendant's benefit in pursuance of this section, if this section has applied previously.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(14) The date of conviction is the date found by applying section 169(10).

Textual Amendments

F212 Words in s. 171(1)(b) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 44, **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F213 Words in s. 171(1)(c) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 44, **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F214 Words in s. 171(1)(d) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 44, **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I163 S. 171 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

172 Order made: reconsideration of available amount

(1) This section applies if—

(a) a court has made a confiscation order,

(b) the amount required to be paid was the amount found under section 157(2), and

(c) an applicant falling within subsection (2) applies to the Crown Court to make a new calculation of the available amount.

(2) These applicants fall within this subsection—

(a) the prosecutor;

F215(b) . . . . . .

(c) a receiver appointed under section 198 F216....

(3) In a case where this section applies the court must make the new calculation, and in doing so it must apply section 159 as if references to the time the confiscation order is made were to the time of the new calculation and as if references to the date of the confiscation order were to the date of the new calculation.

(4) If the amount found under the new calculation exceeds the relevant amount the court may vary the order by substituting for the amount required to be paid such amount as—

(a) it believes is just, but

(b) does not exceed the amount found as the defendant's benefit from the conduct concerned.

(5) In deciding what is just the court must have regard in particular to—

(a) any fine imposed on the defendant for the offence (or any of the offences) concerned;

(b) any order which falls within section 163(3) and has been made against him in respect of the offence (or any of the offences) concerned and has not already been taken into account by the court in deciding what is the free property held by him for the purposes of section 159;

(c) any order which has been made against him in respect of the offence (or any of the offences) concerned under Article 14 of the Criminal Justice (Northern Ireland) Order 1994 (S.I. 1994/2795 (N.I. 15)) (compensation orders).

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(6) But in deciding what is just the court must not have regard to an order falling within subsection (5)(c) if a court has made a direction under section 163(6).

(7) In deciding under this section whether one amount exceeds another the court must take account of any change in the value of money.

(8) The relevant amount is—

(a) the amount found as the available amount for the purposes of the confiscation order, if this section has not applied previously;

(b) the amount last found as the available amount in pursuance of this section, if this section has applied previously.

(9) The amount found as the defendant's benefit from the conduct concerned is—

(a) the amount so found when the confiscation order was made, or

(b) if one or more new calculations of the defendant's benefit have been made under section 171 the amount found on the occasion of the last such calculation.

Textual Amendments

F215 S. 172(2)(b) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 45(a), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F216 Words in s. 172(2)(c) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 45(b), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I164 S. 172 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

173 Inadequacy of available amount: variation of order

(1) This section applies if—

(a) a court has made a confiscation order, and

(b) the defendant, or a receiver appointed under section 198 [F217]..., applies to the Crown Court to vary the order under this section.

(2) In such a case the court must calculate the available amount, and in doing so it must apply section 159 as if references to the time the confiscation order is made were to the time of the calculation and as if references to the date of the confiscation order were to the date of the calculation.

(3) If the court finds that the available amount (as so calculated) is inadequate for the payment of any amount remaining to be paid under the confiscation order it may vary the order by substituting for the amount required to be paid such smaller amount as the court believes is just.

(4) If a person has been adjudged bankrupt or his estate has been sequestrated, or if an order for the winding up of a company has been made, the court must take into account the extent to which realisable property held by that person or that company may be distributed among creditors.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(5) The court may disregard any inadequacy which it believes is attributable (wholly or partly) to anything done by the defendant for the purpose of preserving property held by the recipient of a tainted gift from any risk of realisation under this Part.

(6) In subsection (4) "company" means any company which may be wound up under the Insolvency (Northern Ireland) Order 1989 (S.I. 1989/2405 (N.I. 19)) or the Insolvency Act 1986 (c. 45).

Textual Amendments

F217 Words in s. 173(1)(b) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 46, **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I165 S. 173 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

174 Inadequacy of available amount: discharge of order

(1) This section applies if—

(a) a court has made a confiscation order,

(b) the prosecutor applies to the Crown Court for the discharge of the order, and

(c) the amount remaining to be paid under the order is less than £1,000.

(2) In such a case the court must calculate the available amount, and in doing so it must apply section 159 as if references to the time the confiscation order is made were to the time of the calculation and as if references to the date of the confiscation order were to the date of the calculation.

(3) If the court—

(a) finds that the available amount (as so calculated) is inadequate to meet the amount remaining to be paid, and

(b) is satisfied that the inadequacy is due wholly to a specified reason or a combination of specified reasons,

it may discharge the confiscation order.

(4) The specified reasons are—

(a) in a case where any of the realisable property consists of money in a currency other than sterling, that fluctuations in currency exchange rates have occurred;

(b) any reason specified by the **[**F218Department of Justice in Northern Ireland**]** by order.

(5) The **[**F219Department of Justice in Northern Ireland**]** may by order vary the amount for the time being specified in subsection (1)(c).

Textual Amendments

F218 Words in s. 174(4)(b) substituted (12.4.2010) by The Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Devolution of Policing and Justice Functions) Order 2010 (S.I. 2010/976), art. 1(2), **Sch. 14 para. 48(a)** (with arts. 28-31)

F219 Words in s. 174(5) substituted (12.4.2010) by The Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Devolution of Policing and Justice Functions) Order 2010 (S.I. 2010/976), art. 1(2), **Sch. 14 para. 48(b)** (with arts. 28-31)

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Commencement Information

I166 S. 174 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

175 Small amount outstanding: discharge of order

(1) This section applies if—

(a) a court has made a confiscation order,

(b) a chief clerk applies to the Crown Court for the discharge of the order, and

(c) the amount remaining to be paid under the order is £50 or less.

(2) In such a case the court may discharge the order.

(3) The **[**F220Department of Justice in Northern Ireland**]** may by order vary the amount for the time being specified in subsection (1)(c).

Textual Amendments

F220 Words in s. 175(3) substituted (12.4.2010) by The Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Devolution of Policing and Justice Functions) Order 2010 (S.I. 2010/976), art. 1(2), **Sch. 14 para. 49** (with arts. 28-31)

Commencement Information

I167 S. 175 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

176 Information

(1) This section applies if—

(a) the court proceeds under section 156 in pursuance of section 169 or 170, or

(b) the prosecutor F221... applies under section 171.

(2) In such a case—

(a) the prosecutor F222... must give the court a statement of information within the period the court orders;

(b) section 166 applies accordingly (with appropriate modifications where the prosecutor F223... applies under section 171);

(c) section 167 applies accordingly;

(d) section 168 applies as it applies in the circumstances mentioned in section 168(1).

Textual Amendments

F221 Words in s. 176(1)(b) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 47(2), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F222 Words in s. 176(2)(a) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 47(3)(a), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F223 Words in s. 176(2)(b) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 47(3)(b), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I168 S. 176 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Defendant absconds

177 Defendant convicted or committed

(1) This section applies if the following two conditions are satisfied.

(2) The first condition is that a defendant absconds after—

(a) he is convicted of an offence or offences in proceedings before the Crown Court, or

(b) he is committed to the Crown Court in respect of an offence or offences under section 218 below (committal with a view to a confiscation order being considered).

(3) The second condition is that—

(a) the prosecutor [F224]... applies to the Crown Court to proceed under this section, and

(b) the court believes it is appropriate for it to do so.

(4) If this section applies the court must proceed under section 156 in the same way as it must proceed if the two conditions there mentioned are satisfied; but this is subject to subsection (5).

(5) If the court proceeds under section 156 as applied by this section, this Part has effect with these modifications—

(a) any person the court believes is likely to be affected by an order under section 156 is entitled to appear before the court and make representations;

(b) the court must not make an order under section 156 unless the prosecutor [F225]... has taken reasonable steps to contact the defendant;

(c) section 156(9) applies as if the reference to subsection (2) were to subsection (2) of this section;

(d) sections 160, 166(4), 167 and 168 must be ignored;

(e) sections 169, 170 and 171 must be ignored while the defendant is still an absconder.

(6) Once the defendant has ceased to be an absconder section 169 has effect as if subsection (1)(a) read—

"(a) at a time when the first condition in section 177 was satisfied the court did not proceed under section 156,."

(7) If the court does not believe it is appropriate for it to proceed under this section, once the defendant ceases to be an absconder section 169 has effect as if subsection (1)(b) read—

"(b) there is evidence which was not available to the prosecutor [F226]... on the relevant date,."

Textual Amendments

F224 Words in s. 177(3)(a) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 48(2), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F225 Words in s. 177(5)(b) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 48(3), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F226 Words in s. 177(7) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 48(4), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Commencement Information

I169 S. 177 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 4(2), 10-13)

178 Defendant neither convicted nor acquitted

(1) This section applies if the following two conditions are satisfied.

(2) The first condition is that—

(a) proceedings for an offence or offences are started against a defendant but are not concluded,

(b) he absconds, and

(c) the period of two years (starting with the day the court believes he absconded) has ended.

(3) The second condition is that—

(a) the prosecutor [F227]... applies to the Crown Court to proceed under this section, and

(b) the court believes it is appropriate for it to do so.

(4) If this section applies the court must proceed under section 156 in the same way as it must proceed if the two conditions there mentioned are satisfied; but this is subject to subsection (5).

(5) If the court proceeds under section 156 as applied by this section, this Part has effect with these modifications—

(a) any person the court believes is likely to be affected by an order under section 156 is entitled to appear before the court and make representations;

(b) the court must not make an order under section 156 unless the prosecutor [F228]... has taken reasonable steps to contact the defendant;

(c) section 156(9) applies as if the reference to subsection (2) were to subsection (2) of this section;

(d) sections 160, 166(4) and 167 to 170 must be ignored;

(e) section 171 must be ignored while the defendant is still an absconder.

(6) Once the defendant has ceased to be an absconder section 171 has effect as if references to the date of conviction were to—

(a) the day when proceedings for the offence concerned were started against the defendant, or

(b) if there are two or more offences and proceedings for them were started on different days, the earliest of those days.

(7) If—

(a) the court makes an order under section 156 as applied by this section, and

(b) the defendant is later convicted in proceedings before the Crown Court of the offence (or any of the offences) concerned,

section 156 does not apply so far as that conviction is concerned.

Textual Amendments

F227 Words in s. 178(3)(a) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 49(2), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

F228 Words in s. 178(5)(b) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 49(3), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I170 S. 178 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 4(3), 10-13)

179 Variation of order

(1) This section applies if—

(a) the court makes a confiscation order under section 156 as applied by section 178,

(b) the defendant ceases to be an absconder,

(c) he is convicted of an offence (or any of the offences) mentioned in section 178(2)(a),

(d) he believes that the amount required to be paid was too large (taking the circumstances prevailing when the amount was found for the purposes of the order), and

(e) before the end of the relevant period he applies to the Crown Court to consider the evidence on which his belief is based.

(2) If (after considering the evidence) the court concludes that the defendant's belief is well founded—

(a) it must find the amount which should have been the amount required to be paid (taking the circumstances prevailing when the amount was found for the purposes of the order), and

(b) it may vary the order by substituting for the amount required to be paid such amount as it believes is just.

(3) The relevant period is the period of 28 days starting with—

(a) the date on which the defendant was convicted of the offence mentioned in section 178(2)(a), or

(b) if there are two or more offences and the the convictions were on different dates, the date of the latest.

(4) But in a case where section 178(2)(a) applies to more than one offence the court must not make an order under this section unless it is satisfied that there is no possibility of any further proceedings being taken or continued in relation to any such offence in respect of which the defendant has not been convicted.

Commencement Information

I171 S. 179 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

180 Discharge of order

(1) Subsection (2) applies if—

(a) the court makes a confiscation order under section 156 as applied by section 178,

(b) the defendant is later tried for the offence or offences concerned and acquitted on all counts, and

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(c) he applies to the Crown Court to discharge the order.

(2) In such a case the court must discharge the order.

(3) Subsection (4) applies if—

(a) the court makes a confiscation order under section 156 as applied by section 178,

(b) the defendant ceases to be an absconder,

(c) subsection (1)(b) does not apply, and

(d) he applies to the Crown Court to discharge the order.

(4) In such a case the court may discharge the order if it finds that—

(a) there has been undue delay in continuing the proceedings mentioned in section 178(2), or

(b) the prosecutor does not intend to proceed with the prosecution.

(5) If the court discharges a confiscation order under this section it may make such a consequential or incidental order as it believes is appropriate.

Commencement Information

I172 S. 180 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

Appeals

181 Appeal by prosecutor [F229]...

(1) If the Crown Court makes a confiscation order the prosecutor [F230]... may appeal to the Court of Appeal in respect of the order.

(2) If the Crown Court decides not to make a confiscation order the prosecutor [F231]... may appeal to the Court of Appeal against the decision.

(3) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply to an order or decision made by virtue of section 169, 170, 177 or 178.

Textual Amendments

F229 Words in s. 181 heading repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 50(2), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F230 Words in s. 181(1) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 50(3), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F231 Words in s. 181(2) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 50(4), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I173 S. 181 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

182 Court's powers on appeal

(1) On an appeal under section 181(1) the Court of Appeal may confirm, quash or vary the confiscation order.

(2) On an appeal under section 181(2) the Court of Appeal may confirm the decision, or if it believes the decision was wrong it may—

(a) itself proceed under section 156 (ignoring subsections (1) to (3)), or

(b) direct the Crown Court to proceed afresh under section 156.

(3) In proceeding afresh in pursuance of this section the Crown Court must comply with any directions the Court of Appeal may make.

(4) If a court makes or varies a confiscation order under this section or in pursuance of a direction under this section it must—

(a) have regard to any fine imposed on the defendant in respect of the offence (or any of the offences) concerned;

(b) have regard to any order which falls within section 163(3) and has been made against him in respect of the offence (or any of the offences) concerned, unless the order has already been taken into account by a court in deciding what is the free property held by the defendant for the purposes of section 159.

(5) If the Court of Appeal proceeds under section 156 or the Crown Court proceeds afresh under that section in pursuance of a direction under this section subsections (6) to (10) apply.

(6) If a court has already sentenced the defendant for the offence (or any of the offences) concerned, section 156 has effect as if his particular criminal conduct included conduct which constitutes offences which the court has taken into consideration in deciding his sentence for the offence or offences concerned.

(7) If an order has been made against the defendant in respect of the offence (or any of the offences) concerned under Article 14 of the Criminal Justice (Northern Ireland) Order 1994 (S.I. 1994/2795 (N.I. 15)) (compensation orders)—

(a) the court must have regard to it, and

(b) section 163(5) and (6) above do not apply.

(8) Section 158(2) does not apply, and the rules applying instead are that the court must—

(a) take account of conduct occurring before the relevant date;

(b) take account of property obtained before that date;

(c) take account of property obtained on or after that date if it was obtained as a result of or in connection with conduct occurring before that date.

(9) In section 160—

(a) the first and second assumptions do not apply with regard to property first held by the defendant on or after the relevant date;

(b) the third assumption does not apply with regard to expenditure incurred by him on or after that date;

(c) the fourth assumption does not apply with regard to property obtained (or assumed to have been obtained) by him on or after that date.

(10) Section 176 applies as it applies in the circumstances mentioned in subsection (1) of that section.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(11) The relevant date is the date on which the Crown Court decided not to make a confiscation order.

Commencement Information

I174 S. 182 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

183 Appeal to [F232Supreme Court]

(1) An appeal lies to the **[**F233Supreme Court **]** from a decision of the Court of Appeal on an appeal under section 181.

(2) An appeal under this section lies at the instance of—

(a) the defendant or the prosecutor F234...;

F235(b) . . . . . .

(3) On an appeal from a decision of the Court of Appeal to confirm, vary or make a confiscation order the **[**F236Supreme Court**]** may confirm, quash or vary the order.

(4) On an appeal from a decision of the Court of Appeal to confirm the decision of the Crown Court not to make a confiscation order or from a decision of the Court of Appeal to quash a confiscation order the **[**F236Supreme Court**]** may—

(a) confirm the decision, or

(b) direct the Crown Court to proceed afresh under section 156 if it believes the decision was wrong.

(5) In proceeding afresh in pursuance of this section the Crown Court must comply with any directions the **[**F236Supreme Court**]** may make.

(6) If a court varies a confiscation order under this section or makes a confiscation order in pursuance of a direction under this section it must—

(a) have regard to any fine imposed on the defendant in respect of the offence (or any of the offences) concerned;

(b) have regard to any order which falls within section 163(3) and has been made against him in respect of the offence (or any of the offences) concerned, unless the order has already been taken into account by a court in deciding what is the free property held by the defendant for the purposes of section 159.

(7) If the Crown Court proceeds afresh under section 156 in pursuance of a direction under this section subsections (8) to (12) apply.

(8) If a court has already sentenced the defendant for the offence (or any of the offences) concerned, section 156 has effect as if his particular criminal conduct included conduct which constitutes offences which the court has taken into consideration in deciding his sentence for the offence or offences concerned.

(9) If an order has been made against the defendant in respect of the offence (or any of the offences) concerned under Article 14 of the Criminal Justice (Northern Ireland) Order 1994 (S.I. 1994/2795 (N.I. 15)) (compensation orders)—

(a) the Crown Court must have regard to it, and

(b) section 163(5) and (6) above do not apply.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(10) Section 158(2) does not apply, and the rules applying instead are that the Crown Court must—

(a) take account of conduct occurring before the relevant date;

(b) take account of property obtained before that date;

(c) take account of property obtained on or after that date if it was obtained as a result of or in connection with conduct occurring before that date.

(11) In section 160—

(a) the first and second assumptions do not apply with regard to property first held by the defendant on or after the relevant date;

(b) the third assumption does not apply with regard to expenditure incurred by him on or after that date;

(c) the fourth assumption does not apply with regard to property obtained (or assumed to have been obtained) by him on or after that date.

(12) Section 176 applies as it applies in the circumstances mentioned in subsection (1) of that section.

(13) The relevant date is—

(a) in a case where the Crown Court made a confiscation order which was quashed by the Court of Appeal, the date on which the Crown Court made the order;

(b) in any other case, the date on which the Crown Court decided not to make a confiscation order.

Textual Amendments

F232 Words in s. 183 sidenote substituted (1.10.2009) by Constitutional Reform Act 2005 (c. 4), s. 148(1), **Sch. 9 para. 77(6)**; S.I. 2009/1604, art. 2(d)

F233 Words in s. 183(1) substituted (1.10.2009) by Constitutional Reform Act 2005 (c. 4), s. 148(1), **Sch. 9 para. 77(6)**; S.I. 2009/1604, art. 2(d)

F234 Words in s. 183(2)(a) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 51(a), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F235 S. 183(2)(b) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 51(b), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F236 Words in s. 183(3)-(5) substituted (1.10.2009) by Constitutional Reform Act 2005 (c. 4), s. 148(1), **Sch. 9 para. 77(6)**; S.I. 2009/1604, art. 2(d)

Commencement Information

I175 S. 183 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

Enforcement authority

F237 184 Enforcement authority

. . . . . .

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Textual Amendments

F237 S. 184 repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 52, **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Enforcement as fines etc

185 Enforcement as fines etc

(1) This section applies if a court makes a confiscation order.

(2) Section 35(1)(c), (2), (4) and (5) of the Criminal Justice Act (Northern Ireland) 1945 (c. 15) (functions of court as to fines) apply as if the amount ordered to be paid were a fine imposed on the defendant by the Crown Court.

(3) An amount payable under a confiscation order is not a fine, costs, damages or compensation for the purposes of Article 35 of the Criminal Justice (Northern Ireland) Order 1998 (S.I. 1998/1504 (N.I. 9)) (parent or guardian to pay fine etc. instead of child).

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C33 S. 185 excluded (3.12.2014) by The Criminal Justice and Data Protection (Protocol No. 36) Regulations 2014 (S.I. 2014/3141), reg. 1(b), **Sch. 2 para. 11(6)**

Commencement Information

I176 S. 185 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

F238 186 Director's application for enforcement

. . . . . .

Textual Amendments

F238 S. 186 repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 53, **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

187 Provisions about imprisonment or detention

(1) Subsection (2) applies if—

(a) a warrant committing the defendant to prison or detention is issued for a default in payment of an amount ordered to be paid under a confiscation order in respect of an offence or offences, and

(b) at the time the warrant is issued the defendant is liable to serve a term of custody in respect of the offence (or any of the offences).

(2) In such a case the term of imprisonment or of detention to be served in default of payment of the amount does not begin to run until after the term mentioned in subsection (1)(b) above.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(3) The reference in subsection (1)(b) to the term of custody the defendant is liable to serve in respect of the offence (or any of the offences) is a reference to the term of imprisonment, or detention under section 5 of the Treatment of Offenders Act (Northern Ireland) 1968 (c. 29 (N.I.)), which he is liable to serve in respect of the offence (or any of the offences).

(4) For the purposes of subsection (3) consecutive terms and terms which are wholly or partly concurrent must be treated as a single term and the following must be ignored—

(a) any sentence of imprisonment or order for detention suspended under section 18 of the Treatment of Offenders Act (Northern Ireland) 1968 which has not taken effect at the time the warrant is issued;

(b) any term of imprisonment or detention fixed under section 35(1)(c) of the Criminal Justice Act (Northern Ireland) 1945 (c. 15 (N.I.)) (term to be served in default of payment of fine etc) for which a warrant committing the defendant to prison or detention has not been issued at that time.

(5) If the defendant serves a term of imprisonment or detention in default of paying any amount due under a confiscation order, his serving that term does not prevent the confiscation order from continuing to have effect so far as any other method of enforcement is concerned.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C34 S. 187 excluded (3.12.2014) by The Criminal Justice and Data Protection (Protocol No. 36) Regulations 2014 (S.I. 2014/3141), reg. 1(b), **Sch. 2 para. 11(6)**

Commencement Information

I177 S. 187 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

188 Reconsideration etc: variation of prison term

(1) Subsection (2) applies if—

(a) a court varies a confiscation order under section 171, 172, 173, 179, 182 or 183,

(b) the effect of the variation is to vary the maximum period applicable in relation to the order under section 35(2) of the Criminal Justice Act (Northern Ireland) 1945 (c. 15 (N.I.)), and

(c) the result is that that maximum period is less than the term of imprisonment or detention fixed in respect of the order under section 35(1)(c) of that Act.

(2) In such a case the court must fix a reduced term of imprisonment or detention in respect of the confiscation order under section 35(1)(c) of that Act in place of the term previously fixed.

(3) Subsection (4) applies if paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (1) apply but paragraph (c) does not.

(4) In such a case the court may amend the term of imprisonment or detention fixed in respect of the confiscation order under section 35(1)(c) of that Act.

(5) If the effect of section 162 is to increase the maximum period applicable in relation to a confiscation order under section 35(2) of that Act, on the application of the

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[[F239]prosecutor**]** the Crown Court may amend the term of imprisonment or detention fixed in respect of the order under section 35(1)(c) of that Act.

[F240](6) . . . . . .

Textual Amendments

F239 Word in s. 188(5) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 54(2)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F240 S. 188(6) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 54(3), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C35 S. 188 excluded (3.12.2014) by The Criminal Justice and Data Protection (Protocol No. 36) Regulations 2014 (S.I. 2014/3141), reg. 1(b), **Sch. 2 para. 11(6)**

Commencement Information

I178 S. 188 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

Restraint orders

189 Conditions for exercise of powers

(1) The High Court may exercise the powers conferred by section 190 if any of the following conditions is satisfied.

(2) The first condition is that—

(a) a criminal investigation has been started in Northern Ireland with regard to an offence, and

(b) there is reasonable cause to believe that the alleged offender has benefited from his criminal conduct.

(3) The second condition is that—

(a) proceedings for an offence have been started in Northern Ireland and not concluded,

(b) there is reasonable cause to believe that the defendant has benefited from his criminal conduct.

(4) The third condition is that—

(a) an application by the prosecutor [F241]... has been made under section 169, 170, 177 or 178 and not concluded, or the court believes that such an application is to be made, and

(b) there is reasonable cause to believe that the defendant has benefited from his criminal conduct.

(5) The fourth condition is that—

(a) an application by the prosecutor [F242]... has been made under section 171 and not concluded, or the court believes that such an application is to be made, and

(b) there is reasonable cause to believe that the court will decide under that section that the amount found under the new calculation of the defendant's benefit exceeds the relevant amount (as defined in that section).

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(6) The fifth condition is that—

(a) an application by the prosecutor [F243]... has been made under section 172 and not concluded, or the court believes that such an application is to be made, and

(b) there is reasonable cause to believe that the court will decide under that section that the amount found under the new calculation of the available amount exceeds the relevant amount (as defined in that section).

(7) The second condition is not satisfied if the court believes that—

(a) there has been undue delay in continuing the proceedings, or

(b) the prosecutor does not intend to proceed.

(8) If an application mentioned in the third, fourth or fifth condition has been made the condition is not satisfied if the court believes that—

(a) there has been undue delay in continuing the application, or

(b) the prosecutor [F244]... does not intend to proceed.

(9) If the first condition is satisfied—

(a) references in this Part to the defendant are to the alleged offender;

(b) references in this Part to the prosecutor are to the person the court believes is to have conduct of any proceedings for the offence;

(c) section 225(9) has effect as if proceedings for the offence had been started against the defendant when the investigation was started.

Textual Amendments

F241 Words in s. 189(4)(a) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 55(2), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F242 Words in s. 189(5)(a) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 55(3), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F243 Words in s. 189(6)(a) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 55(4), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F244 Words in s. 189(8)(b) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 55(5), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I179 S. 189 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

190 Restraint orders

(1) If any condition set out in section 189 is satisfied the High Court may make an order (a restraint order) prohibiting any specified person from dealing with any realisable property held by him.

(2) A restraint order may provide that it applies—

(a) to all realisable property held by the specified person whether or not the property is described in the order;

(b) to realisable property transferred to the specified person after the order is made.

(3) A restraint order may be made subject to exceptions, and an exception may in particular—

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Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(a) make provision for reasonable living expenses and reasonable legal expenses;
(b) make provision for the purpose of enabling any person to carry on any trade, business, profession or occupation;
(c) be made subject to conditions.

(4) But an exception to a restraint order may not make provision for any legal expenses which—
(a) relate to an offence which falls within subsection (5), and
(b) are incurred by the defendant or by a recipient of a tainted gift.

(5) These offences fall within this subsection—
(a) the offence mentioned in section 189(2) or (3), if the first or second condition (as the case may be) is satisfied;
(b) the offence (or any of the offences) concerned, if the third, fourth or fifth condition is satisfied.

(6) Subsection (7) applies if—
(a) the court makes a restraint order, and
(b) the applicant for the order applies to the court to proceed under subsection (7) (whether as part of the application for the restraint order or at any time afterwards).

(7) The court may make such order as it believes is appropriate for the purpose of ensuring that the restraint order is effective.

(8) A restraint order does not affect property for the time being subject to a charge under any of these provisions—
(a) section 9 of the Drug Trafficking Offences Act 1986 (c. 32);
(b) section 78 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988 (c. 33);
(c) Article 14 of the Criminal Justice (Confiscation) (Northern Ireland) Order 1990 (S.I. 1990/2588 (N.I. 17));
(d) section 27 of the Drug Trafficking Act 1994 (c. 37);
(e) Article 32 of the Proceeds of Crime (Northern Ireland) Order 1996 (S.I. 1996/1299 (N.I. 9)).

(9) Dealing with property includes removing it from Northern Ireland.

Commencement Information
I180 S. 190 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 6, 10-13)

191 Application, discharge and variation

(1) A restraint order—
(a) may be made only on an application by an applicant falling within subsection (2);
(b) may be made on an ex parte application to a judge in chambers.

(2) These applicants fall within this subsection—
(a) the prosecutor;
F245(b) . . . . . .

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
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(c) an accredited financial investigator.

(3) An application to discharge or vary a restraint order or an order under section 190(7) may be made to the High Court by—

(a) the person who applied for the order;

(b) any person affected by the order.

(4) Subsections (5) to (7) apply to an application under subsection (3).

(5) The court—

(a) may discharge the order;

(b) may vary the order.

(6) If the condition in section 189 which was satisfied was that proceedings were started or an application was made, the court must discharge the order on the conclusion of the proceedings or of the application (as the case may be).

(7) If the condition in section 189 which was satisfied was that an investigation was started or an application was to be made, the court must discharge the order if within a reasonable time proceedings for the offence are not started or the application is not made (as the case may be).

Textual Amendments

F245 S. 191(2)(b) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 56, **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I181 S. 191 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

192 Appeal to Court of Appeal

(1) If on an application for a restraint order the court decides not to make one, the person who applied for the order may appeal to the Court of Appeal against the decision.

(2) If an application is made under section 191(3) in relation to a restraint order or an order under section 190(7) the following persons may appeal to the Court of Appeal in respect of the High Court's decision on the application—

(a) the person who applied for the order;

(b) any person affected by the order.

(3) On an appeal under subsection (1) or (2) the Court of Appeal may—

(a) confirm the decision, or

(b) make such order as it believes is appropriate.

Commencement Information

I182 S. 192 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

193 Appeal to [F246Supreme Court]

(1) An appeal lies to the **[**F247Supreme Court**]** from a decision of the Court of Appeal on an appeal under section 192.

(2) An appeal under this section lies at the instance of any person who was a party to the proceedings before the Court of Appeal.

(3) On an appeal under this section the **[**F248Supreme Court**]** may—

(a) confirm the decision of the Court of Appeal, or

(b) make such order as it believes is appropriate.

Textual Amendments

F246 Words in s. 193 sidenote substituted (1.10.2009) by Constitutional Reform Act 2005 (c. 4), s. 148(1), Sch. 9 para. 77(7); S.I. 2009/1604, art. 2(d)

F247 Words in s. 193(1) substituted (1.10.2009) by Constitutional Reform Act 2005 (c. 4), s. 148(1), **Sch. 9 para. 77(7)**; S.I. 2009/1604, art. 2(d)

F248 Words in s. 193(3) substituted (1.10.2009) by Constitutional Reform Act 2005 (c. 4), s. 148(1), **Sch. 9 para. 77(7)**; S.I. 2009/1604, art. 2(d)

Commencement Information

I183 S. 193 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

194 Seizure

(1) If a restraint order is in force a constable **[**F249, an accredited financial investigato**]** or a customs officer may seize any realisable property to which it applies to prevent its removal from Northern Ireland.

(2) Property seized under subsection (1) must be dealt with in accordance with the directions of the court which made the order.

[F250(3) The reference in subsection (1) to an accredited financial investigator is a reference to an accredited financial investigator who falls within a description specified in an order made for the purposes of that subsection by the Secretary of State under section 453.**]**

Textual Amendments

F249 Words in s. 194(1) inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), **ss. 78(3)**, 94(1); S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(e) (with art. 17(2))

F250 S. 194(3) inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), **ss. 78(4)**, 94(1); S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(e) (with art. 17(2))

Commencement Information

I184 S. 194 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

195 Supplementary

(1) The person applying for a restraint order must be treated for the purposes of section 66 of the Land Registration Act (Northern Ireland) 1970 (c. 18 (N.I.)) (cautions) as a person interested in relation to any registered land to which—

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(a) the application relates, or

(b) a restraint order made in pursuance of the application relates.

(2) Upon being served with a copy of a restraint order, the Registrar shall, in respect of any registered land to which a restraint order or an application for a restraint order relates, make an entry inhibiting any dealing with the land without the consent of the High Court.

(3) Subsections (2) and (4) of section 67 of the Land Registration Act (Northern Ireland) 1970 (inhibitions) shall apply to an entry made under subsection (2) as they apply to an entry made on the application of any person interested in the registered land under subsection (1) of that section.

(4) Where a restraint order has been protected by an entry registered under the Land Registration Act (Northern Ireland) 1970 or the Registration of Deeds Acts, an order discharging the restraint order may require that the entry be vacated.

(5) In this section—

"Registrar" and "entry" have the same meanings as in the Land Registration Act (Northern Ireland) 1970; and

"Registration of Deeds Acts" has the meaning given by section 46(2) of the Interpretation Act (Northern Ireland) 1954 (c. 33 (N.I.)).

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C36 S. 195 applied (24.2.2003) by Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Enforcement in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2002 (S.I. 2002/3133), arts. 1, **17(1)**

Commencement Information

I185 S. 195 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

[F251 Search and seizure powers

Textual Amendments

F251 Ss. 195A-195T and cross-headings inserted (22.11.2014 for the insertion of ss. 195S(1)-(5), 195T(1)-(7) for specified purposes, 1.3.2016 in so far as not already in force) by Policing and Crime Act 2009 (c. 26), **ss. 57(2)**, 116(1) (as amended by The Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Devolution of Policing and Justice Functions) Order 2012 (S.I. 2012/2595), **arts. 1(2)**, 18(2)(m) (with arts. 24-28); S.I. 2014/3101, **art. 3**; S.I. 2016/147, **art. 3(b)**)

195A Sections 195B to 195S: meaning of "appropriate officer"

(1) In sections 195B to 195S "appropriate officer" means—

(a) an officer of Revenue and Customs,

F252(aa) **[** an immigration officer, or**]**

(b) a constable, or

(c) an accredited financial investigator.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(2) In subsection (1)(c) the reference to an accredited financial investigator is a reference to an accredited financial investigator who falls within a description specified in an order made for the purposes of that provision by the Secretary of State under section 453.

Textual Amendments

F252 S. 195A(1)(aa) inserted (22.11.2014) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), **ss. 55(4)(c)**, 61(2) (with Sch. 21 para. 40); S.I. 2014/3098, art. 2(b)

195B Conditions for exercise of powers

(1) An appropriate officer may exercise the power conferred by section 195C if satisfied that any of the following conditions is met.

(2) The first condition is that—

(a) a criminal investigation has been started in Northern Ireland with regard to an indictable offence,

(b) a person has been arrested for the offence,

(c) proceedings for the offence have not yet been started against the person in Northern Ireland,

(d) there is reasonable cause to believe that the person has benefited from conduct constituting the offence, and

(e) a restraint order is not in force in respect of any realisable property.

(3) The second condition is that—

(a) a criminal investigation has been started in Northern Ireland with regard to an indictable offence,

(b) a person has been arrested for the offence,

(c) proceedings for the offence have not yet been started against the person in Northern Ireland, and

(d) a restraint order is in force in respect of any realisable property.

(4) The third condition is that—

(a) proceedings for an indictable offence have been started in Northern Ireland and have not been concluded,

(b) there is reasonable cause to believe that the defendant has benefited from conduct constituting the offence, and

(c) a restraint order is not in force in respect of any realisable property.

(5) The fourth condition is that—

(a) proceedings for an indictable offence have been started in Northern Ireland and have not been concluded, and

(b) a restraint order is in force in respect of any realisable property.

(6) The fifth condition is that—

(a) an application by the prosecutor has been made under section 169, 170, 177 or 178 and not concluded, or the officer believes that such an application is to be made, and

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Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(b) there is reasonable cause to believe that the defendant has benefited from criminal conduct.

(7) The sixth condition is that—

(a) an application by the prosecutor has been made under section 171 and not concluded, or the officer believes that such an application is to be made, and

(b) there is reasonable cause to believe that the court will decide under that section that the amount found under the new calculation of the defendant's benefit exceeds the relevant amount (as defined in that section).

(8) The seventh condition is that—

(a) an application by the prosecutor has been made under section 172 and not concluded, or the officer believes that such an application is to be made, and

(b) there is reasonable cause to believe that the court will decide under that section that the amount found under the new calculation of the available amount exceeds the relevant amount (as defined in that section).

(9) The third or fourth condition is not met if the officer believes that—

(a) there has been undue delay in continuing the proceedings, or

(b) the prosecutor does not intend to proceed.

(10) If an application mentioned in the fifth, sixth or seventh condition has been made the condition is not met if the officer believes that—

(a) there has been undue delay in continuing the application, or

(b) the prosecutor does not intend to proceed.

(11) In relation to the first or second condition references in sections 195C to 195S to the defendant are to the person mentioned in that condition.

(12) In relation to the first or second condition section 225(9) has effect as if proceedings for the offence had been started against the defendant when the investigation was started.

195C Power to seize property

(1) On being satisfied as mentioned in section 195B(1) an appropriate officer may seize any realisable property if the officer has reasonable grounds for suspecting that—

(a) the property may otherwise be made unavailable for satisfying any confiscation order that has been or may be made against the defendant, or

(b) the value of the property may otherwise be diminished as a result of conduct by the defendant or any other person.

(2) But the officer may not seize—

(a) cash, or

(b) exempt property.

(3) "Cash" has the same meaning as in section 289.

(4) "Exempt property" means—

(a) such tools, books, vehicles and other items of equipment as are necessary to the defendant for use personally in the defendant's employment, business or vocation;

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(b) such clothing, bedding, furniture, household equipment, provisions or other things as are necessary for satisfying the basic domestic needs of the defendant and the defendant's family.

(5) In relation to realisable property which is free property held by the recipient of a tainted gift, references in subsection (4) to the defendant are to be read as references to the recipient of that gift.

Section 195B(11) is subject to this subsection.

(6) The power conferred by this section—

(a) may be exercised only with the appropriate approval under section 195G unless, in the circumstances, it is not practicable to obtain that approval before exercising the power, and

[F253(aa) where applicable, in accordance with subsection (6A) or (6B).**]**

[F254(6A) The power conferred by this section is exercisable**]** by an officer of Revenue and Customs only if the officer has reasonable grounds for suspecting that conduct constituting the relevant offence relates to an assigned matter (within the meaning of the Customs and Excise Management Act 1979).

[F255(6B) The power conferred by this section is exercisable by an immigration officer only if the officer has reasonable grounds for suspecting that conduct constituting the relevant offence—

(a) relates to the entitlement of one or more persons who are not nationals of the United Kingdom to enter, transit across, or be in, the United Kingdom (including conduct which relates to conditions or other controls on any such entitlement), or

(b) is undertaken for the purposes of, or otherwise in relation to, a relevant nationality enactment.**]**

(7) "Relevant offence" means—

(a) in a case where the officer is satisfied that the first, second, third or fourth condition in section 195B is met, the offence mentioned in that condition,

(b) in a case where the officer is satisfied that any of the other conditions in section 195B is met, the offence (or any of the offences) concerned.

[F256(8) Relevant nationality enactment" means any enactment in—

(a) the British Nationality Act 1981,

(b) the Hong Kong Act 1985,

(c) the Hong Kong (War Wives and Widows) Act 1996,

(d) the British Nationality (Hong Kong) Act 1997,

(e) the British Overseas Territories Act 2002, or

(f) an instrument made under any of those Acts.**]**

Textual Amendments

F253 S. 195C(6)(aa) inserted (22.11.2014) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 21 para. 25(2)(a)** (with Sch. 21 para. 40); S.I. 2014/3098, art. 2(e)

F254 S. 195C(6A) substituted (22.11.2014) for words by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 21 para. 25(2)(b)** (with Sch. 21 para. 40); S.I. 2014/3098, art. 2(e)

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
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F255 S. 195C(6B) inserted (22.11.2014) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 21 para. 25(3)** (with Sch. 21 para. 40); S.I. 2014/3098, art. 2(e)

F256 S. 195C(8) inserted (22.11.2014) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 21 para. 25(4)** (with Sch. 21 para. 40); S.I. 2014/3098, art. 2(e)

195D Search power: premises

(1) If an appropriate officer is lawfully on any premises the officer may search the premises for the purpose of finding any property which—

(a) the officer has reasonable grounds for suspecting may be found there, and

(b) if found there, the officer intends to seize under section 195C.

(2) The power conferred by this section may be exercised only with the appropriate approval under section 195G unless, in the circumstances, it is not practicable to obtain that approval before exercising the power.

(3) "Premises" has the meaning given by Article 25 of the Police and Criminal Evidence (Northern Ireland) Order 1989.

195E Search power: people

(1) An appropriate officer may exercise the following powers if the officer has reasonable grounds for suspecting that a person is carrying property that may be seized under section 195C.

(2) The officer may, so far as the officer thinks it necessary or expedient for the purpose of seizing the property under that section, require the person—

(a) to permit a search of any article with the person,

(b) to permit a search of the person.

(3) An officer exercising a power under subsection (2) may detain the person for so long as is necessary for its exercise.

(4) A power conferred by this section may be exercised only with the appropriate approval under section 195G unless, in the circumstances, it is not practicable to obtain that approval before exercising the power.

(5) This section does not require a person to submit to an intimate search or strip search (within the meaning of section 164 of the Customs and Excise Management Act 1979).

195F Search power: vehicles

(1) The powers specified in subsection (4) are exercisable if—

(a) an appropriate officer has reasonable grounds for suspecting that a vehicle contains property that may be seized under section 195C, and

(b) it appears to the officer that the vehicle is under the control of a person who is in or in the vicinity of the vehicle.

(2) The powers are exercisable only if the vehicle is—

(a) in any place to which, at the time of the proposed exercise of the powers, the public or any section of the public has access, on payment or otherwise, as of right or by virtue of express or implied permission, or

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(b) in any other place to which at that time people have ready access but which is not a dwelling.

(3) But if the vehicle is in a garden or yard or other land occupied with and used for the purposes of a dwelling, the officer may exercise the powers under subsection (4) only if the officer has reasonable grounds for believing—

(a) that the person does not reside in the dwelling, and

(b) that the vehicle is not in the place in question with the express or implied permission of another who resides in the dwelling.

(4) The officer may, so far as the officer thinks it necessary or expedient for the purpose of seizing the property under section 195C, require the person to—

(a) permit entry to the vehicle,

(b) permit a search of the vehicle.

(5) An officer exercising a power under subsection (4) may detain the vehicle for so long as is necessary for its exercise.

(6) A power conferred by this section may be exercised only with the appropriate approval under section 195G unless, in the circumstances, it is not practicable to obtain that approval before exercising the power.

195G "Appropriate approval"

(1) This section has effect for the purposes of sections 195C, 195D, 195E and 195F.

(2) The appropriate approval, in relation to the exercise of a power by an appropriate officer, means the approval of a lay magistrate or (if that is not practicable in any case) the approval of a senior officer.

(3) A senior officer means—

(a) in relation to the exercise of a power by an officer of Revenue and Customs, an officer of Revenue and Customs of a rank designated by the Commissioners for Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs as equivalent to that of a senior police officer,

[F257(aa) in relation to the exercise of a power by an immigration officer, an immigration officer of a rank designated by the Secretary of State as equivalent to that of a senior police officer,**]**

(b) in relation to the exercise of a power by a constable, a senior police officer,

(c) in relation to the exercise of a power by an accredited financial investigator, an accredited financial investigator who falls within a description specified in an order made for this purpose by the Secretary of State under section 453.

(4) A senior police officer means a police officer of at least the rank of inspector.

Textual Amendments

F257 S. 195G(3)(aa) inserted (22.11.2014) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 21 para. 26** (with Sch. 21 para. 40); S.I. 2014/3098, art. 2(e)

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195H Exercise of powers without judicial approval

(1) An appropriate officer must give a written report to the appointed person in any case where—

(a) the officer seizes property under section 195C without the approval of a lay magistrate, and

(b) any of the property seized is not detained for more than 48 hours.

(2) An appropriate officer must also give a written report to the appointed person in any case where—

(a) the officer exercises any of the powers conferred by sections 195D, 195E and 195F without the approval of a lay magistrate, and

(b) no property is seized under section 195C.

(3) A report under this section must give particulars of the circumstances which led the officer to believe that—

(a) the powers were exercisable, and

(b) it was not practicable to obtain the approval of a lay magistrate.

(4) The appointed person means a person appointed for the purposes of this subsection by the **[**[F258]Department of Justice**]** .

(5) The appointed person must not be a person employed under or for the purposes of a government department; and the terms and conditions of appointment, including any remuneration or expenses to be paid, are to be determined by the **[**[F259]Department of Justice**]** .

["Government department" includes a Northern Ireland department.**]**
[F260](5A)

(6) The period of 48 hours mentioned in subsection (1)(b) is to be calculated in accordance with subsection (7).

(7) In calculating a period of 48 hours in accordance with this subsection, no account is to be taken of—

(a) any Saturday or Sunday,

(b) Christmas Day,

(c) Good Friday, or

(d) any day that is a bank holiday under the Banking and Financial Dealings Act 1971 in Northern Ireland.

Textual Amendments

F258 Words in s. 195H(4) substituted (22.11.2014 for specified purposes, 1.3.2016 in so far as not already in force) by 2009 c. 26, **s. 57(2)** (as amended by The Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Devolution of Policing and Justice Functions) Order 2012 (S.I. 2012/2595), **arts. 1(2)**, 18(2)(a) (with arts. 24-28); S.I. 2014/3101, **art. 3**; S.I. 2016/147, **art. 3(b)**)

F259 Words in s. 195H(5) substituted (22.11.2014 for specified purposes, 1.3.2016 in so far as not already in force) by 2009 c. 26, **s. 57(2)** (as amended by The Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Devolution of Policing and Justice Functions) Order 2012 (S.I. 2012/2595), **arts. 1(2)**, 18(2)(b) (with arts. 24-28); S.I. 2014/3101, **art. 3**; S.I. 2016/147, **art. 3(b)**)

F260 S. 195H(5A) inserted (22.11.2014 for specified purposes, 1.3.2016 in so far as not already in force) by 2009 c. 26, **s. 57(2)** (as amended by The Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Devolution of Policing and

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Justice Functions) Order 2012 (S.I. 2012/2595), **arts. 1(2)**, 18(2)(c) (with arts. 24-28); S.I. 2014/3101, **art. 3**; S.I. 2016/147, **art. 3(b)**)

195I Report by appointed person on exercise of powers

(1) As soon as possible after the end of each financial year, the person appointed under section 195H(4) must prepare a report for that year.

(2) "Financial year" means—

(a) the period beginning with the day on which section 57 of the Policing and Crime Act 2009 comes into force and ending with the next 31 March (which is the first financial year), and

(b) each subsequent period of twelve months beginning with 1 April.

(3) The report must give the appointed person's opinion as to the circumstances and manner in which the powers conferred by sections 195C, 195D, 195E and 195F are being exercised in cases where the officer who exercised them is required to give a report under section 195H.

(4) The report may make any recommendations the appointed person considers appropriate.

(5) The appointed person must send a copy of the report to the **[**F261Department of Justice**]** .

(6) The **[**F262Department of Justice**]** must—

(a) publish any report received under subsection (5), and

(b) lay a copy before **[**F263the Northern Ireland Assembly**]** .

F264**[** (6A) Section 41(3) of the Interpretation Act (Northern Ireland) 1954 applies for the purposes of subsection (6)(b) in relation to the laying of a copy of a report as it applies in relation to the laying of a statutory document under an enactment.**]**

(7) Before acting under subsection (6) the **[**F265Department of Justice**]** must exclude from the report any matter which the **[**F265Department of Justice**]** thinks is likely to prejudice any criminal investigation or criminal proceedings.

(8) If the **[**F265Department of Justice**]** excludes any matter from the report the **[**F265Department of Justice**]** must comply with subsection (6) in relation to the whole of the report as soon as the **[**F265Department of Justice**]** thinks that the excluded matter is no longer likely to prejudice any criminal investigation or criminal proceedings.

Textual Amendments

F261 Words in s. 195I(5) substituted by 2009 c. 26, s. 57(2) (as amended (22.11.2014 for specified purposes in accordance with S.I. 2014/3101, art. 3) by The Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Devolution of Policing and Justice Functions) Order 2012 (S.I. 2012/2595), arts. 1(2), **18(2)(d)** (with arts. 24-28))

F262 Words in s. 195I(6) substituted (22.11.2014 for specified purposes, 1.3.2016 in so far as not already in force) by 2009 c. 26, **s. 57(2)** (as amended by The Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Devolution of Policing and Justice Functions) Order 2012 (S.I. 2012/2595), **arts. 1(2)**, 18(2)(e) (with arts. 24-28); S.I. 2014/3101, **art. 3**; S.I. 2016/147, **art. 3(b)**)

F263 Words in s. 195I(6)(b) substituted (22.11.2014 for specified purposes, 1.3.2016 in so far as not already in force) by 2009 c. 26, **s. 57(2)** (as amended by The Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Devolution of Policing and Justice Functions) Order 2012 (S.I. 2012/2595), **arts. 1(2)**, 18(2)(f) (with arts. 24-28); S.I. 2014/3101, **art. 3**; S.I. 2016/147, **art. 3(b)**)

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F264 S. 195I(6A) inserted (22.11.2014 for specified purposes, 1.3.2016 in so far as not already in force) by 2009 c. 26, **s. 57(2)** (as amended by The Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Devolution of Policing and Justice Functions) Order 2012 (S.I. 2012/2595), **arts. 1(2)**, 18(2)(g) (with arts. 24-28); S.I. 2014/3101, **art. 3**; S.I. 2016/147, **art. 3(b)**)

F265 Words in s. 195I(7)(8) substituted by 2009 c. 26, s. 57(2) (as amended (22.11.2014 for specified purposes in accordance with S.I. 2014/3101, art. 3) by The Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Devolution of Policing and Justice Functions) Order 2012 (S.I. 2012/2595), arts. 1(2), **18(2)(h)** (with arts. 24-28))

195J Initial detention of seized property

(1) This section applies if an appropriate officer seizes property under section 195C.

(2) The property may be detained initially for a period of 48 hours.

(3) The period of 48 hours is to be calculated in accordance with section 195H(7).

195K Further detention pending making of restraint order

(1) This section applies if—

(a) property is detained under section 195J, and

(b) no restraint order is in force in respect of the property.

(2) If within the period mentioned in section 195J an application is made for a restraint order which includes provision under section 190A authorising detention of the property, the property may be detained until the application is determined or otherwise disposed of.

(3) If such an application is made within that period and the application is refused, the property may be detained until there is no further possibility of an appeal against—

(a) the decision to refuse the application, or

(b) any decision made on an appeal against that decision.

(4) In subsection (2) the reference to the period mentioned in section 195J includes that period as extended by any order under section 195M.

195L Further detention pending variation of restraint order

(1) This section applies if—

(a) property is detained under section 195J,

(b) a restraint order is in force in respect of the property, and

(c) the order does not include provision under section 190A authorising the detention of the property.

(2) If within the period mentioned in section 195J an application is made for the order to be varied so as to include provision under section 190A authorising detention of the property, the property may be detained until the application is determined or otherwise disposed of.

(3) If such an application is made within that period and the application is refused, the property may be detained until there is no further possibility of an appeal against—

(a) the decision to refuse the application, or

(b) any decision made on an appeal against that decision.

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195M Further detention in other cases

(1) This section applies if—

(a) property is detained under section 195J,

(b) no restraint order is in force in respect of the property, and

(c) no application has been made for a restraint order which includes provision under section 190A authorising detention of the property.

(2) A magistrates' court may by order extend the period for which the property or any part of it may be detained under section 195J if satisfied that—

(a) any of the conditions in section 195B is met (reading references in that section to the officer as references to the court),

(b) the property or part is realisable property other than exempt property (within the meaning of section 195C(4)), and

(c) there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that—

(i) the property may otherwise be made unavailable for satisfying any confiscation order that has been or may be made against the defendant, or

(ii) the value of the property may otherwise be diminished as a result of conduct by the defendant or any other person.

(3) An application for an order may be made by—

(a) the Commissioners for Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs,

[F266(aa) an immigration officer;**]**

(b) a constable,

(c) an accredited financial investigator, or

(d) the prosecutor.

(4) If the property was seized in reliance on the first or second condition in section 195B, "the prosecutor" means a person who is to have conduct of any proceedings for the offence.

(5) An order under this section must provide for notice to be given to persons affected by it.

(6) In this section "part" includes portion.

Textual Amendments

F266 S. 195M(3)(aa) inserted (22.11.2014) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 21 para. 27** (with Sch. 21 para. 40); S.I. 2014/3098, art. 2(e)

195N Discharge, variation and lapse of detention order

(1) An order under section **[**F267195M**]** may be discharged or varied.

(2) An application for variation or discharge of the order may be made by—

(a) a person mentioned in section 195M(3), or

(b) any person affected by the order.

(3) On an application under this section the court must discharge the order if—

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(a) the order was made on the ground that the first or second condition in section 195B was met but proceedings for the offence mentioned in that condition have not been started within a reasonable time,

(b) the order was made on the ground that the third or fourth condition in section 195B was met but proceedings for the offence mentioned in that condition have now been concluded,

(c) the order was made on the ground that the fifth, sixth or seventh condition in section 195B was met but the application mentioned in that condition has now been concluded or, as the case may be, has not been made within a reasonable time.

(4) An order made under section 195M lapses if a restraint order is made in respect of the property to which it relates (but provision authorising detention of the property may have been included in the restraint order by virtue of section 190A).

Textual Amendments

F267 Word in s. 195N(1) substituted (5.5.2011) by Justice Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 (c. 24 (N.I.)), s. 111(1), Sch. 7 para. 11

195O Appeals

(1) If on an application for an order under section 195M the court decides not to make one, a person mentioned in subsection (3) of that section may appeal to the county court against the decision.

(2) If an application is made under section 195N in relation to an order the following persons may appeal to the county court in respect of the magistrates' court's decision on the application—

(a) a person mentioned in section 195M(3), or

(b) any person affected by the order.

195P Detention of property pending section 195O appeal

(1) This section applies where—

(a) an application for an order under section 195M is made within the period mentioned in section 195J, and

(b) the application is refused.

(2) This section also applies where—

(a) an order is made under section 195M extending the period for which property may be detained under section 195J, and

(b) the order is discharged or varied so that detention of the property is no longer authorised by virtue of the order.

(3) The property may be detained until there is no further possibility of an appeal against the decision to refuse the application or discharge or vary the order (as the case may be).

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195Q Hearsay evidence in detention order proceedings

(1) Evidence must not be excluded in detention order proceedings on the ground that it is hearsay (of whatever degree).

(2) Articles 4 and 5 of the Civil Evidence (Northern Ireland) Order 1997 apply in relation to detention order proceedings as those articles apply in relation to civil proceedings.

(3) Detention order proceedings are proceedings—
- (a) for an order under section 195M;
- (b) for the discharge or variation of such an order;
- (c) on an appeal under section 195O.

(4) Hearsay is a statement which is made otherwise than by a person while giving oral evidence in the proceedings and which is tendered as evidence of the matters stated.

(5) Nothing in this section affects the admissibility of evidence which is admissible apart from this section.

195R Release of property

(1) This section applies in relation to property which—
- (a) has been seized by an appropriate officer under section 195C, and
- (b) is detained under or by virtue of any of sections 195J to 195M and 195P.

(2) The property must be released if at any time an appropriate officer decides that the detention condition is no longer met.

(3) The detention condition is met for so long as—
- (a) any of the conditions in section 195B is met, and
- (b) there are reasonable grounds for the suspicion mentioned in section 195C(1).

(4) Nothing in this section requires property to be released if there is a power to detain it otherwise than under or by virtue of sections 195J to 195M and 195P.

(5) Nothing in this section affects the operation of any power or duty to release property that arises apart from this section.

*Code of practice about search and seizure and detention of property**[**: Secretary of State**]***

195S Codes of practice[F268: Secretary of State]

(1) The Secretary of State must make a code of practice in connection with—
- (a) the carrying out by **[**F269officers of Revenue and Customs**]** of the functions conferred by section 195C to 195H,
- (b) the carrying out by senior officers of their functions under section 195G, and
- (c) the detention of property **[**F270by officers of Revenue and Customs and **[**F271NCA officers**]]** under or by virtue of sections 190A, 193A and 195J to 195P.

F272(1A) **[** In subsection (1) senior officers means officers of Revenue and Customs of a rank designated by the Commissioners for Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs as equivalent to that of a police officer of at least the rank of inspector.**]**

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(2) Where the Secretary of State proposes to issue a code of practice the Secretary of State must—

(a) publish a draft,

(b) consider any representations made about the draft,

(c) if the Secretary of State thinks appropriate, modify the draft in the light of any such representations.

(3) The Secretary of State must lay a draft of the code before Parliament.

(4) When the Secretary of State has laid a draft of the code before Parliament the Secretary of State may bring it into operation by order.

(5) The Secretary of State may revise the whole or any part of the code and issue the code as revised; and subsections (2) to (4) apply to such a revised code as they apply to the original code.

(6) A failure by a person to comply with a provision of the code does not of itself make the person liable to criminal or civil proceedings.

(7) The code is admissible in evidence in criminal or civil proceedings and is to be taken into account by a court or tribunal in any case in which it appears to the court or tribunal to be relevant.**]**

Textual Amendments

F268 Words in s. 195S title inserted by 2009 c. 26, s. 57(2) (as amended (22.11.2014 for specified purposes in accordance with S.I. 2014/3101, art. 3) by The Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Devolution of Policing and Justice Functions) Order 2012 (S.I. 2012/2595), arts. 1(2), **18(2)(i)** (with arts. 24-28))

F269 Words in s. 195S(1)(a) substituted by 2009 c. 26, s. 57(2) (as amended (22.11.2014 for specified purposes in accordance with S.I. 2014/3101, art. 3) by The Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Devolution of Policing and Justice Functions) Order 2012 (S.I. 2012/2595), arts. 1(2), **18(2)(j)** (with arts. 24-28))

F270 Words in s. 195S(1)(c) inserted by 2009 c. 26, s. 57(2) (as amended (22.11.2014 for specified purposes in accordance with S.I. 2014/3101, art. 3) by The Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Devolution of Policing and Justice Functions) Order 2012 (S.I. 2012/2595), arts. 1(2), **18(2)(k)** (with arts. 24-28))

F271 Words in s. 195S(1)(c) substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), Sch. 8 para. 118; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

F272 S. 195S(1A) inserted by 2009 c. 26, s. 57(2) (as amended (22.11.2014 for specified purposes in accordance with S.I. 2014/3101, art. 3) by The Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Devolution of Policing and Justice Functions) Order 2012 (S.I. 2012/2595), arts. 1(2), **18(2)(l)** (with arts. 24-28))

[F273 195T Codes of practice: Department of Justice

(1) The Department of Justice must make a code of practice in connection with—

(a) the carrying out by constables and accredited financial investigators of the functions conferred by sections 195C to 195H,

(b) the carrying out by senior officers of their functions under section 195G, and

(c) the detention of property by—

(i) constables,

(ii) accredited financial investigators, and

(iii) members of staff of the relevant director (within the meaning of section 352(5A)(b)),

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

under or by virtue of sections 190A, 193A and 195J to 195P.

(2) In subsection (1)(b) senior officers means—

(a) police officers of at least the rank of inspector,

(b) accredited financial investigators who fall within a description specified in an order made for this purpose by the Secretary of State under section 453.

(3) Where the Department of Justice proposes to issue a code of practice the Department of Justice must—

(a) publish a draft,

(b) consider any representations made about the draft,

(c) if the Department of Justice thinks appropriate, modify the draft in the light of any such representations.

(4) The Department of Justice must lay a draft of the code before the Northern Ireland Assembly.

(5) When the Department of Justice has laid a draft of the code before the Assembly the Department of Justice may bring it into operation by order.

(6) Section 41(3) of the Interpretation Act (Northern Ireland) 1954 applies for the purposes of subsection (4) in relation to the laying of a draft as it applies in relation to the laying of a statutory document under an enactment.

(7) The Department of Justice may revise the whole or any part of the code and issue the code as revised; and subsections (3) to (6) apply to such a revised code as they apply to the original code.

(8) A failure by a person to comply with a provision of the code does not of itself make the person liable to criminal or civil proceedings.

(9) The code is admissible in evidence in criminal or civil proceedings and is to be taken into account by a court or tribunal in any case in which it appears to the court or tribunal to be relevant.**]**

Textual Amendments

F273 S. 195T inserted by 2009 c. 26, s. 57(2) (as amended (22.11.2014 for specified purposes in accordance with S.I. 2014/3101, art. 3) by The Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Devolution of Policing and Justice Functions) Order 2012 (S.I. 2012/2595), arts. 1(2), **18(2)(m)** (with arts. 24-28))

Management receivers

196 Appointment

(1) Subsection (2) applies if—

(a) the High Court makes a restraint order, and

(b) the applicant for the restraint order applies to the court to proceed under subsection (2) (whether as part of the application for the restraint order or at any time afterwards).

(2) The High Court may by order appoint a receiver in respect of any realisable property to which the restraint order applies.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Commencement Information

I186 S. 196 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

197 Powers

(1) If the court appoints a receiver under section 196 it may act under this section on the application of the person who applied for the restraint order.

(2) The court may by order confer on the receiver the following powers in relation to any realisable property to which the restraint order applies—

(a) power to take possession of the property;

(b) power to manage or otherwise deal with the property;

(c) power to start, carry on or defend any legal proceedings in respect of the property;

(d) power to realise so much of the property as is necessary to meet the receiver's remuneration and expenses.

(3) The court may by order confer on the receiver power to enter any premises in Northern Ireland and to do any of the following—

(a) search for or inspect anything authorised by the court;

(b) make or obtain a copy, photograph or other record of anything so authorised;

(c) remove anything which the receiver is required or authorised to take possession of in pursuance of an order of the court.

(4) The court may by order authorise the receiver to do any of the following for the purpose of the exercise of his functions—

(a) hold property;

(b) enter into contracts;

(c) sue and be sued;

(d) employ agents;

(e) execute powers of attorney, deeds or other instruments;

(f) take any other steps the court thinks appropriate.

(5) The court may order any person who has possession of realisable property to which the restraint order applies to give possession of it to the receiver.

(6) The court—

(a) may order a person holding an interest in realisable property to which the restraint order applies to make to the receiver such payment as the court specifies in respect of a beneficial interest held by the defendant or the recipient of a tainted gift;

(b) may (on the payment being made) by order transfer, grant or extinguish any interest in the property.

(7) Subsections (2), (5) and (6) do not apply to property for the time being subject to a charge under any of these provisions—

(a) section 9 of the Drug Trafficking Offences Act 1986 (c. 32);

(b) section 78 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988 (c. 33);

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Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(c) Article 14 of the Criminal Justice (Confiscation) (Northern Ireland) Order 1990 (S.I. 1990/2588 (N.I. 17));

(d) section 27 of the Drug Trafficking Act 1994 (c. 37);

(e) Article 32 of the Proceeds of Crime (Northern Ireland) Order 1996 (S.I. 1996/1299 (N.I. 9)).

(8) The court must not—

(a) confer the power mentioned in subsection (2)(b) or (d) in respect of property, or

(b) exercise the power conferred on it by subsection (6) in respect of property,

unless it gives persons holding interests in the property a reasonable opportunity to make representations to it.

[F274(8A) Subsection (8), so far as relating to the power mentioned in subsection (2)(b), does not apply to property which—

(a) is perishable; or

(b) ought to be disposed of before its value diminishes.**]**

(9) The court may order that a power conferred by an order under this section is subject to such conditions and exceptions as it specifies.

(10) Managing or otherwise dealing with property includes—

(a) selling the property or any part of it or interest in it;

(b) carrying on or arranging for another person to carry on any trade or business the assets of which are or are part of the property;

(c) incurring capital expenditure in respect of the property.

Textual Amendments

F274 S. 197(8A) inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), **ss. 82(3)**, 94(1); S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(h) (with art. 17(3))

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C37 S. 197(6) excluded (24.2.2003) by Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Enforcement in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2002 (S.I. 2002/3133), arts. 1, **12(3)**

Commencement Information

I187 S. 197 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

Enforcement receivers

198 Appointment

(1) This section applies if—

(a) a confiscation order is made,

(b) it is not satisfied, and

(c) it is not subject to appeal.

(2) On the application of the prosecutor the Crown Court may by order appoint a receiver in respect of realisable property.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Commencement Information

I188 S. 198 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

199 Powers

(1) If the court appoints a receiver under section 198 it may act under this section on the application of the prosecutor.

(2) The court may by order confer on the receiver the following powers in relation to the realisable property—

(a) power to take possession of the property;

(b) power to manage or otherwise deal with the property;

(c) power to realise the property, in such manner as the court may specify;

(d) power to start, carry on or defend any legal proceedings in respect of the property.

(3) The court may by order confer on the receiver power to enter any premises in Northern Ireland and to do any of the following—

(a) search for or inspect anything authorised by the court;

(b) make or obtain a copy, photograph or other record of anything so authorised;

(c) remove anything which the receiver is required or authorised to take possession of in pursuance of an order of the court.

(4) The court may by order authorise the receiver to do any of the following for the purpose of the exercise of his functions—

(a) hold property;

(b) enter into contracts;

(c) sue and be sued;

(d) employ agents;

(e) execute powers of attorney, deeds or other instruments;

(f) take any other steps the court thinks appropriate.

(5) The court may order any person who has possession of realisable property to give possession of it to the receiver.

(6) The court—

(a) may order a person holding an interest in realisable property to make to the receiver such payment as the court specifies in respect of a beneficial interest held by the defendant or the recipient of a tainted gift;

(b) may (on the payment being made) by order transfer, grant or extinguish any interest in the property.

(7) Subsections (2), (5) and (6) do not apply to property for the time being subject to a charge under any of these provisions—

(a) section 9 of the Drug Trafficking Offences Act 1986 (c. 32);

(b) section 78 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988 (c. 33);

(c) Article 14 of the Criminal Justice (Confiscation) (Northern Ireland) Order 1990 (S.I. 1990/2588 (N.I. 17));

(d) section 27 of the Drug Trafficking Act 1994 (c. 37);

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(e) Article 32 of the Proceeds of Crime (Northern Ireland) Order 1996 (S.I. 1996/1299 (N.I. 9)).

(8) The court must not—

(a) confer the power mentioned in subsection (2)(b) or (c) in respect of property, or

(b) exercise the power conferred on it by subsection (6) in respect of property,

unless it gives persons holding interests in the property a reasonable opportunity to make representations to it.

[F275(8A) Subsection (8), so far as relating to the power mentioned in subsection (2)(b), does not apply to property which—

(a) is perishable; or

(b) ought to be disposed of before its value diminishes.**]**

(9) The court may order that a power conferred by an order under this section is subject to such conditions and exceptions as it specifies.

(10) Managing or otherwise dealing with property includes—

(a) selling the property or any part of it or interest in it;

(b) carrying on or arranging for another person to carry on any trade or business the assets of which are or are part of the property;

(c) incurring capital expenditure in respect of the property.

Textual Amendments

F275 S. 199(8A) inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), **ss. 82(4)**, 94(1); S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(h) (with art. 17(3))

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C38 S. 199(6) excluded (24.2.2003) by Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Enforcement in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2002 (S.I. 2002/3133), arts. 1, **12(3)**

Commencement Information

I189 S. 199 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

Director's receivers

F276 200 Appointment

. . . . . .

Textual Amendments

F276 S. 200 repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 57, **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F277 201 Powers

. . . . . .

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Textual Amendments

F277 S. 201 repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 57, **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Application of sums

202 Enforcement receivers

(1) This section applies to sums which are in the hands of a receiver appointed under section 198 if they are—

(a) the proceeds of the realisation of property under section 199;

(b) sums (other than those mentioned in paragraph (a)) in which the defendant holds an interest.

(2) The sums must be applied as follows—

(a) first, they must be applied in payment of such expenses incurred by a person acting as an insolvency practitioner as are payable under this subsection by virtue of section 432;

(b) second, they must be applied in making any payments directed by the Crown Court;

(c) third, they must be applied on the defendant's behalf towards satisfaction of the confiscation order.

(3) If the amount payable under the confiscation order has been fully paid and any sums remain in the receiver's hands he must distribute them—

(a) among such persons who held (or hold) interests in the property concerned as the Crown Court directs, and

(b) in such proportions as it directs.

(4) Before making a direction under subsection (3) the court must give persons who held (or hold) interests in the property concerned a reasonable opportunity to make representations to it.

(5) For the purposes of subsections (3) and (4) the property concerned is—

(a) the property represented by the proceeds mentioned in subsection (1)(a);

(b) the sums mentioned in subsection (1)(b).

(6) The receiver applies sums as mentioned in subsection (2)(c) by paying them to the appropriate chief clerk on account of the amount payable under the order.

(7) The appropriate chief clerk is the chief clerk of the court at the place where the confiscation order was made.

Commencement Information

I190 S. 202 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

203 Sums received by chief clerk

(1) This section applies if a chief clerk receives sums on account of the amount payable under a confiscation order (whether the sums are received under section 202 or otherwise).

(2) The chief clerk's receipt of the sums reduces the amount payable under the order, but he must apply the sums received as follows.

(3) First he must apply them in payment of such expenses incurred by a person acting as an insolvency practitioner as—

(a) are payable under this subsection by virtue of section 432, but

(b) are not already paid under section 202(2)(a).

(4) If the chief clerk received the sums under section 202 he must next apply them—

(a) first, in payment of the remuneration and expenses of a receiver appointed under section 196, to the extent that they have not been met by virtue of the exercise by that receiver of a power conferred under section 197(2)(d);

(b) second, in payment of the remuneration and expenses of the receiver appointed under section 198.

(5) If a direction was made under section 163(6) for an amount of compensation to be paid out of sums recovered under the confiscation order, the chief clerk must next apply the sums in payment of that amount.

(6) If any amount remains after the chief clerk makes any payments required by the preceding provisions of this section, the amount must be treated for the purposes of section 20 of the Administration of Justice Act (Northern Ireland) 1954 (c. 9 (N.I.)) (application of fines) as if it were a fine.

[[F278](7) Subsection (4) does not apply in relation to the remuneration of a receiver if the receiver is a person falling within subsection (8).

(8) The following fall within this subsection—

(a) a constable,

(b) a member of staff of the Northern Ireland Policing Board,

(c) an accredited financial investigator,

(d) a member of staff of the Public Prosecution Service for Northern Ireland,

(e) a member of staff of the Serious Fraud Office,

(f) a member of staff of a Northern Ireland department,

(g) a member of staff of the Commissioners for Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs,

[[F279](h) a National Crime Agency officer.**]**

(9) It is immaterial for the purposes of subsection (7) whether a person falls within subsection (8) by virtue of a permanent or temporary appointment or a secondment from elsewhere.

(10) The reference in subsection (8) to an accredited financial investigator is a reference to an accredited financial investigator who falls within a description specified in an order made for the purposes of that subsection by the Secretary of State under section 453.**]**

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Textual Amendments

F278 S. 203(7)-(10) substituted for s. 203(7) (25.1.2010) by Policing and Crime Act 2009 (c. 26), **ss. 51(3)**, 116(1); S.I. 2009/3096, art. 3(f)

F279 S. 203(8)(h) substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 119**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

Commencement Information

I191 S. 203 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

204 Director's receivers

. . . . . .

F280 205 Sums received by Director

. . . . . .

Textual Amendments

F280 S. 205 repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 58, **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Restrictions

206 Restraint orders

(1) Subsections (2) and (3) apply if a court makes a restraint order.

(2) If the order applies to a tenancy of any premises, no landlord or other person to whom rent is payable may exercise a right within subsection (3) except with the leave of the High Court and subject to any terms the High Court may impose.

(3) A right is within this subsection if it is a right of forfeiture by peaceable re-entry in relation to the premises in respect of any failure by the tenant to comply with any term or condition of the tenancy.

(4) If a court in which proceedings are pending in respect of any property is satisfied that a restraint order has been applied for or made in respect of the property, the court may either stay the proceedings or allow them to continue on any terms it thinks fit.

(5) Before exercising any power conferred by subsection (4), the court must give an opportunity to be heard to—

(a) the applicant for the restraint order, and

(b) any receiver appointed in respect of the property under section 196**[**F281or 198**]**.

Textual Amendments

F281 Words in s. 206(5)(b) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 59**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Commencement Information
I192 S. 206 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

207 Enforcement receivers

(1) Subsections (2) and (3) apply if a court makes an order under section 198 appointing a receiver in respect of any realisable property.

(2) If the receiver is appointed in respect of a tenancy of any premises, no landlord or other person to whom rent is payable may exercise a right within subsection (3) except with the leave of the Crown Court and subject to any terms the Crown Court may impose.

(3) A right is within this subsection if it is a right of forfeiture by peaceable re-entry in relation to the premises in respect of any failure by the tenant to comply with any term or condition of the tenancy.

(4) If a court in which proceedings are pending in respect of any property is satisfied that an order under section 198 appointing a receiver in respect of the property has been applied for or made, the court may either stay the proceedings or allow them to continue on any terms it thinks fit.

(5) Before exercising any power conferred by subsection (4), the court must give an opportunity to be heard to—
(a) the prosecutor, and
(b) the receiver (if the order under section 198 has been made).

Commencement Information
I193 S. 207 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

[F282]208 Director's receivers

. . . . . .

Textual Amendments
F282 S. 208 repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 60, **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Receivers: further provisions

209 Protection

If a receiver appointed under section 196 **[**[F283] or 198**]** —
(a) takes action in relation to property which is not realisable property,
(b) would be entitled to take the action if it were realisable property, and
(c) believes on reasonable grounds that he is entitled to take the action,
he is not liable to any person in respect of any loss or damage resulting from the action, except so far as the loss or damage is caused by his negligence.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Textual Amendments

F283 Words in s. 209 substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 61**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I194 S. 209 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

210 Further applications

(1) This section applies to a receiver appointed under section 196 **[**F284or 198 **]** .

(2) The receiver may apply—

(a) to the High Court if he is appointed under section 196;

(b) to the Crown Court if he is appointed under section 198 F285...,

for an order giving directions as to the exercise of his powers.

(3) The following persons may apply to the High Court if the receiver is appointed under section 196 or to the Crown Court if the receiver is appointed under section 198 F286... —

(a) any person affected by action taken by the receiver;

(b) any person who may be affected by action the receiver proposes to take.

(4) On an application under this section the court may make such order as it believes is appropriate.

Textual Amendments

F284 Words in s. 210(1) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 62(2)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F285 Words in s. 210(2)(b) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 62(3), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F286 Words in s. 210(3) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 62(4), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I195 S. 210 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

211 Discharge and variation

(1) The following persons may apply to the High Court to vary or discharge an order made under section 196 or 197 or to the Crown Court to vary or discharge an order made under **[**F287section 198 or 199**]** —

(a) the receiver;

(b) the person who applied for the order F288...;

(c) any person affected by the order.

(2) On an application under this section the court—

(a) may discharge the order;

(b) may vary the order.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(3) But in the case of an order under section 196 or 197—

(a) if the condition in section 189 which was satisfied was that proceedings were started or an application was made, the court must discharge the order on the conclusion of the proceedings or of the application (as the case may be);

(b) if the condition which was satisfied was that an investigation was started or an application was to be made, the court must discharge the order if within a reasonable time proceedings for the offence are not started or the application is not made (as the case may be).

Textual Amendments

F287 Words in s. 211(1) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 63(a)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F288 Words in s. 211(1)(b) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 63(b), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I196 S. 211 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

212 Management receivers: discharge

(1) This section applies if—

(a) a receiver stands appointed under section 196 in respect of realisable property (the management receiver), and

(b) the court appoints a receiver under section 198 [F289]....

(2) The court must order the management receiver to transfer to the other receiver all property held by the management receiver by virtue of the powers conferred on him by section 197.

[F290](3) . . . . . .

(4) Subsection (2) does not apply to property which the management receiver holds by virtue of the exercise by him of his power under section 197(2)(d).

(5) If the management receiver complies with an order under subsection (2) he is discharged—

(a) from his appointment under section 196;

(b) from any obligation under this Act arising from his appointment.

(6) If this section applies the court may make such a consequential or incidental order as it believes is appropriate.

Textual Amendments

F289 Words in s. 212(1)(b) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 64(2), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F290 S. 212(3) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 64(3), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Commencement Information

I197 S. 212 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

213 Appeal to Court of Appeal

(1) If on an application for an order under any of sections 196 to 199 [F291]... the court decides not to make one, the person who applied for the order may appeal to the Court of Appeal against the decision.

(2) If the court makes an order under any of sections 196 to 199 [F292]..., the following persons may appeal to the Court of Appeal in respect of the court's decision—

(a) the person who applied for the order;

(b) any person affected by the order.

(3) If on an application for an order under section 210 the court decides not to make one, the person who applied for the order may appeal to the Court of Appeal against the decision.

(4) If the court makes an order under section 210, the following persons may appeal to the Court of Appeal in respect of the court's decision—

(a) the person who applied for the order;

(b) any person affected by the order;

(c) the receiver.

(5) The following persons may appeal to the Court of Appeal against a decision of the court on an application under section 211—

(a) the person who applied for the order in respect of which the application was made [F293]...;

(b) any person affected by the court's decision;

(c) the receiver.

(6) On an appeal under this section the Court of Appeal may—

(a) confirm the decision, or

(b) make such order as it believes if appropriate.

Textual Amendments

F291 Words in s. 213(1) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 65(2), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F292 Words in s. 213(2) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 65(3), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F293 Words in s. 213(5)(a) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 65(4), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I198 S. 213 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

214 Appeal to [F294Supreme Court]

(1) An appeal lies to the **[**F295Supreme Court **]**from a decision of the Court of Appeal on an appeal under section 213.

(2) An appeal under this section lies at the instance of any person who was a party to the proceedings before the Court of Appeal.

(3) On an appeal under this section the **[**F296Supreme Court**]** may—

(a) confirm the decision of the Court of Appeal, or

(b) make such order as it believes is appropriate.

Textual Amendments

F294 Words in s. 214 sidenote substituted (1.10.2009) by Constitutional Reform Act 2005 (c. 4), s. 148(1), **Sch. 9 para. 77(7)**; S.I. 2009/1604, art. 2(d)

F295 S. 214(1) substituted (1.10.2009) by Constitutional Reform Act 2005 (c. 4), s. 148(1), **Sch. 9 para. 77(7)**; S.I. 2009/1604, art. 2(d)

F296 Words in s. 214(3) substituted (1.10.2009) by Constitutional Reform Act 2005 (c. 4), s. 148(1), **Sch. 9 para. 77(7)**; S.I. 2009/1604, art. 2(d)

Commencement Information

I199 S. 214 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

Seized money

215 Seized money

(1) This section applies to money which—

(a) is held by a person, and

(b) is held in an account maintained by him with a bank or a building society.

(2) This section also applies to money which is held by a person and which—

(a) has been seized by a constable under Article 21 of the Police and Criminal Evidence (Northern Ireland) Order 1989 (S.I. 1989/1341 (N.I. 12)) (general power of seizure etc), and

(b) is held in an account maintained by a police force with a bank or a building society.

(3) This section also applies to money which is held by a person and which—

(a) has been seized by a customs officer under Article 21 of the 1989 Order as applied by order made under Article 85(1) of that Order, and

(b) is held in an account maintained by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise with a bank or a building society.

(4) This section applies if the following conditions are satisfied—

(a) a restraint order has effect in relation to money to which this section applies;

(b) a receiver has not been appointed under section 198 in relation to the money;

(c) a confiscation order is made against the person by whom the money is held;

F297(d) . . . . . .

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(e) any period allowed under section 161 for payment of the amount ordered to be paid under the confiscation order has ended.

(5) In such a case on the application of the prosecutor a magistrates' court may order the bank or building society to pay the money to the appropriate chief clerk on account of the amount payable under the confiscation order.

(6) If a bank or building society fails to comply with an order under subsection (5)—

(a) the magistrates' court may order it to pay an amount not exceeding £5,000, and

(b) for the purposes of the Magistrates' Courts (Northern Ireland) Order 1981 (S.I. 1981/1675 (N.I. 26)) the sum is to be treated as adjudged to be paid by a conviction of the magistrates' court.

(7) In order to take account of changes in the value of money the **[**F298Department of Justice in Northern Ireland**]** may by order substitute another sum for the sum for the time being specified in subsection (6)(a).

(8) For the purposes of this section—

(a) a bank is a deposit-taking business within the meaning of the Banking Act 1987 (c. 22);

(b) "building society" has the same meaning as in the Building Societies Act 1986 (c. 53);

(c) "appropriate chief clerk" has the same meaning as in section 202(7).

Textual Amendments

F297 S. 215(4)(d) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 66, **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F298 Words in s. 215(7) substituted (12.4.2010) by The Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Devolution of Policing and Justice Functions) Order 2010 (S.I. 2010/976), art. 1(2), **Sch. 14 para. 50** (with arts. 28-31)

Commencement Information

I200 S. 215 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

Financial investigators

216 Applications and appeals

(1) This section applies to—

(a) an application under section 190, 191, 196, 197 or 211;

(b) an appeal under section 192, 193, 213 or 214.

(2) An accredited financial investigator must not make such an application or bring such an appeal unless he falls within subsection (3).

(3) An accredited financial investigator falls within this subsection if he is one of the following or is authorised for the purposes of this section by one of the following—

(a) a police officer who is not below the rank of superintendent,

(b) a customs officer who is not below such grade as is designated by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise as equivalent to that rank,

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(c) an accredited financial investigator who falls within a description specified in an order made for the purposes of this paragraph by the Secretary of State under section 453.

(4) If such an application is made or appeal brought by an accredited financial investigator any subsequent step in the application or appeal or any further application or appeal relating to the same matter may be taken, made or brought by a different accredited financial investigator who falls within subsection (3).

(5) If—

(a) an application for a restraint order is made by an accredited financial investigator, and

(b) a court is required under section 206(5) to give the applicant for the order an opportunity to be heard,

the court may give the opportunity to a different accredited financial investigator who falls within subsection (3).

Commencement Information

I201 S. 216 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

Exercise of powers

217 Powers of court and receiver

(1) This section applies to—

(a) the powers conferred on a court by sections 189 to **[**F299207**]** and sections 210 to 215;

(b) the powers of a receiver appointed under section 196 **[**F300or 198**]** .

(2) The powers—

(a) must be exercised with a view to the value for the time being of realisable property being made available (by the property's realisation) for satisfying any confiscation order that has been or may be made against the defendant;

(b) must be exercised, in a case where a confiscation order has not been made, with a view to securing that there is no diminution in the value of realisable property;

(c) must be exercised without taking account of any obligation of the defendant or a recipient of a tainted gift if the obligation conflicts with the object of satisfying any confiscation order that has been or may be made against the defendant;

(d) may be exercised in respect of a debt owed by the Crown.

(3) Subsection (2) has effect subject to the following rules—

(a) the powers must be exercised with a view to allowing a person other than the defendant or a recipient of a tainted gift to retain or recover the value of any interest held by him;

(b) in the case of realisable property held by a recipient of a tainted gift, the powers must be exercised with a view to realising no more than the value for the time being of the gift;

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(c) in a case where a confiscation order has not been made against the defendant, property must not be realised if the court so orders under subsection (4).

(4) If on an application by the defendant, or by the recipient of a tainted gift, the court decides that property cannot be replaced it may order that it must not be sold.

(5) An order under subsection (4) may be revoked or varied.

Textual Amendments

F299 Word in s. 217(1)(a) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 67(a)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F300 Words in s. 217(1)(b) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 67(b)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I202 S. 217 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

Committal

218 Committal by magistrates' court

(1) This section applies if—

(a) a defendant is convicted of an offence by a magistrates' court, and

(b) the prosecutor asks the court to commit the defendant to the Crown Court with a view to a confiscation order being considered under section 156.

(2) In such a case the magistrates' court—

(a) must commit the defendant to the Crown Court in respect of the offence, and

(b) may commit him to the Crown Court in respect of any other offence falling within subsection (3).

(3) An offence falls within this subsection if—

(a) the defendant has been convicted of it by the magistrates' court or any other court, and

(b) the magistrates' court has power to deal with him in respect of it.

(4) If a committal is made under this section in respect of an offence or offences—

(a) section 156 applies accordingly, and

(b) the committal operates as a committal of the defendant to be dealt with by the Crown Court in accordance with section 219.

(5) A committal under this section may be in custody or on bail.

Commencement Information

I203 S. 218 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

219 Sentencing by Crown Court

(1) If a defendant is committed to the Crown Court under section 218 in respect of an offence or offences, this section applies (whether or not the court proceeds under section 156).

(2) The Crown Court—

(a) must inquire into the circumstances of the case, and

(b) may deal with the defendant in any way in which the magistrates' court could deal with him if it had just convicted him of the offence.

Commencement Information

I204 S. 219 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

Compensation

220 Serious default

(1) If the following three conditions are satisfied the Crown Court may order the payment of such compensation as it believes is just.

(2) The first condition is satisfied if a criminal investigation has been started with regard to an offence and proceedings are not started for the offence.

(3) The first condition is also satisfied if proceedings for an offence are started against a person and—

(a) they do not result in his conviction for the offence, or

(b) he is convicted of the offence but the conviction is quashed or he is pardoned in respect of it.

(4) If subsection (2) applies the second condition is that—

(a) in the criminal investigation there has been a serious default by a person mentioned in subsection (9), and

(b) the investigation would not have continued if the default had not occurred.

(5) If subsection (3) applies the second condition is that—

(a) in any criminal investigation with regard to the offence or in its prosecution there has been a serious default by a person who is mentioned in subsection (9), and

(b) the proceedings would not have been started or continued if the default had not occurred.

(6) The third condition is that an application is made under this section by a person who held realisable property and has suffered loss in consequence of anything done in relation to it by or in pursuance of an order under this Part.

(7) The offence referred to in subsection (2) may be one of a number of offences with regard to which the investigation is started.

(8) The offence referred to in subsection (3) may be one of a number of offences for which the proceedings are started.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(9) Compensation under this section is payable to the applicant and—

(a) if the person in default was or was acting as a police officer within the meaning of the Police (Northern Ireland) Act 2000 (c. 32), the compensation is payable by the Chief Constable;

(b) if the person in default was **[**F301a member of the Public Prosecution Service for Northern Ireland**]** or was acting on his behalf, the compensation is payable by the Director of Public Prosecutions for Northern Ireland;

[F302(ba) if the person in default was a **[**F303National Crime Agency officer**]**, the compensation is payable by **[**F304the National Crime Agency**];]**

(c) if the person in default was a member of the Serious Fraud Office, the compensation is payable by the Director of that Office;

(d) if the person in default was a customs officer, the compensation is payable by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise;

(e) if the person in default was an officer of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, the compensation is payable by those Commissioners.

[F305(f) if the person in default was an accredited financial investigator and none of paragraphs (a) to (e) apply, the compensation is payable in accordance with paragraph (b), (d) or (e) of section 302(7A) (as the case may require).**]**

Textual Amendments

F301 Words in s. 220(9)(b) substituted (25.1.2010) by Policing and Crime Act 2009 (c. 26), **ss. 61(5)**, 116(1); S.I. 2009/3096, art. 3(g)

F302 S. 220(9)(ba) inserted (25.1.2010) by Policing and Crime Act 2009 (c. 26), **ss. 61(6)**, 116(1); S.I. 2009/3096, art. 3(g)

F303 Words in s. 220(9)(ba) substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 120(a)**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

F304 Words in s. 220(9)(ba) substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 120(b)**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

F305 S. 220(9)(f) inserted (25.1.2010) by Policing and Crime Act 2009 (c. 26), **ss. 61(7)**, 116(1); S.I. 2009/3096, art. 3(g)

Commencement Information

I205 S. 220 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

221 Order varied or discharged

(1) This section applies if—

(a) the court varies a confiscation order under section 179 or discharges one under section 180, and

(b) an application is made to the Crown Court by a person who held realisable property and has suffered loss as a result of the making of the order.

(2) The court may order the payment of such compensation as it believes is just.

(3) Compensation under this section is payable—

(a) to the applicant;

(b) by the Lord Chancellor.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C39 S. 221(3)(b): transfer of functions (12.4.2010) by The Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Devolution of Policing and Justice Functions) Order 2010 (S.I. 2010/976), art. 1(2), **Sch. 17 para. 18** (with arts. 28-31)

Commencement Information

I206 S. 221 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

Enforcement abroad

222 Enforcement abroad

(1) This section applies if—

(a) any of the conditions in section 189 is satisfied,

(b) the prosecutor [F306]... believes that realisable property is situated in a country or territory outside the United Kingdom (the receiving country), and

(c) the prosecutor [F307]... sends a request for assistance to the Secretary of State with a view to it being forwarded under this section.

(2) In a case where no confiscation order has been made, a request for assistance is a request to the government of the receiving country to secure that any person is prohibited from dealing with realisable property.

(3) In a case where a confiscation order has been made and has not been satisfied, discharged or quashed, a request for assistance is a request to the government of the receiving country to secure that—

(a) any person is prohibited from dealing with realisable property;

(b) realisable property is realised and the proceeds are applied in accordance with the law of the receiving country.

(4) No request for assistance may be made for the purposes of this section in a case where a confiscation order has been made and has been satisfied, discharged or quashed.

(5) If the Secretary of State believes it is appropriate to do so he may forward the request for assistance to the government of the receiving country.

(6) If property is realised in pursuance of a request under subsection (3) the amount ordered to be paid under the confiscation order must be taken to be reduced by an amount equal to the proceeds of realisation.

(7) A certificate purporting to be issued by or on behalf of the requested government is admissible as evidence of the facts it states if it states—

(a) that property has been realised in pursuance of a request under subsection (3),

(b) the date of realisation, and

(c) the proceeds of realisation.

(8) If the proceeds of realisation made in pursuance of a request under subsection (3) are expressed in a currency other than sterling, they must be taken to be the sterling equivalent calculated in accordance with the rate of exchange prevailing at the end of the day of realisation.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Textual Amendments

F306 Words in s. 222(1)(b) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 68(a), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F307 Words in s. 222(1)(c) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 68(b), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I207 S. 222 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 6, 10-13)

Interpretation

223 Criminal lifestyle

(1) A defendant has a criminal lifestyle if (and only if) the following condition is satisfied.

(2) The condition is that the offence (or any of the offences) concerned satisfies any of these tests—

(a) it is specified in Schedule 5;

(b) it constitutes conduct forming part of a course of criminal activity;

(c) it is an offence committed over a period of at least six months and the defendant has benefited from the conduct which constitutes the offence.

(3) Conduct forms part of a course of criminal activity if the defendant has benefited from the conduct and—

(a) in the proceedings in which he was convicted he was convicted of three or more other offences, each of three or more of them constituting conduct from which he has benefited, or

(b) in the period of six years ending with the day when those proceedings were started (or, if there is more than one such day, the earliest day) he was convicted on at least two separate occasions of an offence constituting conduct from which he has benefited.

(4) But an offence does not satisfy the test in subsection (2)(b) or (c) unless the defendant obtains relevant benefit of not less than £5000.

(5) Relevant benefit for the purposes of subsection (2)(b) is—

(a) benefit from conduct which constitutes the offence;

(b) benefit from any other conduct which forms part of the course of criminal activity and which constitutes an offence of which the defendant has been convicted;

(c) benefit from conduct which constitutes an offence which has been or will be taken into consideration by the court in sentencing the defendant for an offence mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b).

(6) Relevant benefit for the purposes of subsection (2)(c) is—

(a) benefit from conduct which constitutes the offence;

(b) benefit from conduct which constitutes an offence which has been or will be taken into consideration by the court in sentencing the defendant for the offence mentioned in paragraph (a).

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(7) The **[**F308Department of Justice in Northern Ireland**]** may by order amend Schedule 5.

(8) The **[**F309Department of Justice in Northern Ireland**]** may by order vary the amount for the time being specified in subsection (4).

Textual Amendments

F308 Words in s. 223(7) substituted (12.4.2010) by The Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Devolution of Policing and Justice Functions) Order 2010 (S.I. 2010/976), art. 1(2), **Sch. 14 para. 51(a)** (with arts. 28-31)

F309 Words in s. 223(8) substituted (12.4.2010) by The Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Devolution of Policing and Justice Functions) Order 2010 (S.I. 2010/976), art. 1(2), **Sch. 14 para. 51(b)** (with arts. 28-31)

Commencement Information

I208 S. 223 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.** (with art. 8) (as amended (6.3.2003) by S.I. 2003/531, art. 3)

224 Conduct and benefit

(1) Criminal conduct is conduct which—

(a) constitutes an offence in Northern Ireland, or

(b) would constitute such an offence if it occurred in Northern Ireland.

(2) General criminal conduct of the defendant is all his criminal conduct, and it is immaterial—

(a) whether conduct occurred before or after the passing of this Act;

(b) whether property constituting a benefit from conduct was obtained before or after the passing of this Act.

(3) Particular criminal conduct of the defendant is all his criminal conduct which falls within the following paragraphs—

(a) conduct which constitutes the offence or offences concerned;

(b) conduct which constitutes offences of which he was convicted in the same proceedings as those in which he was convicted of the offence or offences concerned;

(c) conduct which constitutes offences which the court will be taking into consideration in deciding his sentence for the offence or offences concerned.

(4) A person benefits from conduct if he obtains property as a result of or in connection with the conduct.

(5) If a person obtains a pecuniary advantage as a result of or in connection with conduct, he is to be taken to obtain as a result of or in connection with the conduct a sum of money equal to the value of the pecuniary advantage.

(6) References to property or a pecuniary advantage obtained in connection with conduct include references to property or a pecuniary advantage obtained both in that connection and some other.

(7) If a person benefits from conduct his benefit is the value of the property obtained.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Commencement Information
I209 S. 224 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.** (with art. 9)

225 Tainted gifts

(1) Subsections (2) and (3) apply if—

(a) no court has made a decision as to whether the defendant has a criminal lifestyle, or

(b) a court has decided that the defendant has a criminal lifestyle.

(2) A gift is tainted if it was made by the defendant at any time after the relevant day.

(3) A gift is also tainted if it was made by the defendant at any time and was of property—

(a) which was obtained by the defendant as a result of or in connection with his general criminal conduct, or

(b) which (in whole or part and whether directly or indirectly) represented in the defendant's hands property obtained by him as a result of or in connection with his general criminal conduct.

(4) Subsection (5) applies if a court has decided that the defendant does not have a criminal lifestyle.

(5) A gift is tainted if it was made by the defendant at any time after—

(a) the date on which the offence concerned was committed, or

(b) if his particular criminal conduct consists of two or more offences and they were committed on different dates, the date of the earliest.

(6) For the purposes of subsection (5) an offence which is a continuing offence is committed on the first occasion when it is committed.

(7) For the purposes of subsection (5) the defendant's particular criminal conduct includes any conduct which constitutes offences which the court has taken into consideration in deciding his sentence for the offence or offences concerned.

(8) A gift may be a tainted gift whether it was made before or after the passing of this Act.

(9) The relevant day is the first day of the period of six years ending with—

(a) the day when proceedings for the offence concerned were started against the defendant, or

(b) if there are two or more offences and proceedings for them were started on different days, the earliest of those days.

Commencement Information
I210 S. 225 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

226 Gifts and their recipients

(1) If the defendant transfers property to another person for a consideration whose value is significantly less than the value of the property at the time of the transfer, he is to be treated as making a gift.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(2) If subsection (1) applies the property given is to be treated as such share in the property transferred as is represented by the fraction—

(a) whose numerator is the difference between the two values mentioned in subsection (1), and

(b) whose denominator is the value of the property at the time of the transfer.

(3) References to a recipient of a tainted gift are to a person to whom the defendant has made the gift.

Commencement Information

I211 S. 226 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

227 Value: the basic rule

(1) This section applies for the purpose of deciding the value at any time of property then held by a person.

(2) Its value is the market value of the property at that time.

(3) But if at that time another person holds an interest in the property its value, in relation to the person mentioned in subsection (1), is the market value of his interest at that time, ignoring any charging order under a provision listed in subsection (4).

(4) The provisions are—

(a) section 9 of the Drug Trafficking Offences Act 1986 (c. 32);

(b) section 78 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988 (c. 33);

(c) Article 14 of the Criminal Justice (Confiscation) (Northern Ireland) Order 1990 (S.I. 1990/2588 (N.I. 17));

(d) section 27 of the Drug Trafficking Act 1994 (c. 37);

(e) Article 32 of the Proceeds of Crime (Northern Ireland) Order 1996 (S.I. 1996/1299 (N.I. 9)).

(5) This section has effect subject to sections 228 and 229.

Commencement Information

I212 S. 227 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

228 Value of property obtained from conduct

(1) This section applies for the purpose of deciding the value of property obtained by a person as a result of or in connection with his criminal conduct; and the material time is the time the court makes its decision.

(2) The value of the property at the material time is the greater of the following—

(a) the value of the property (at the time the person obtained it) adjusted to take account of later changes in the value of money;

(b) the value (at the material time) of the property found under subsection (3).

(3) The property found under this subsection is as follows—

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(a) if the person holds the property obtained, the property found under this subsection is that property;

(b) if he holds no part of the property obtained, the property found under this subsection is any property which directly or indirectly represents it in his hands;

(c) if he holds part of the property obtained, the property found under this subsection is that part and any property which directly or indirectly represents the other part in his hands.

(4) The references in subsection (2)(a) and (b) to the value are to the value found in accordance with section 227.

Commencement Information

I213 S. 228 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

229 Value of tainted gifts

(1) The value at any time (the material time) of a tainted gift is the greater of the following—

(a) the value (at the time of the gift) of the property given, adjusted to take account of later changes in the value of money;

(b) the value (at the material time) of the property found under subsection (2).

(2) The property found under this subsection is as follows—

(a) if the recipient holds the property given, the property found under this subsection is that property;

(b) if the recipient holds no part of the property given, the property found under this subsection is any property which directly or indirectly represents it in his hands;

(c) if the recipient holds part of the property given, the property found under this subsection is that part and any property which directly or indirectly represents the other part in his hands.

(3) The references in subsection (1)(a) and (b) to the value are to the value found in accordance with section 227.

Commencement Information

I214 S. 229 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

230 Free property

Property is free unless an order is in force in respect of it under any of these provisions—

(a) section 27 of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 (c. 38) (forfeiture orders);

(b) Article 11 of the Criminal Justice (Northern Ireland) Order 1994 (S.I. 1994/2795 (N.I. 15)) (deprivation orders);

(c) Part 2 of the Proceeds of Crime (Scotland) Act 1995 (c. 43) (forfeiture of property used in crime);

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(d) section 143 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000 (c. 6) (deprivation orders);

(e) section 23[F310, 23A] or 111 of the Terrorism Act 2000 (c. 11) (forfeiture orders);

(f) section [F311245A,] 246, [F312255A, 256,] 266, 295(2) or 298(2) of this Act.

Textual Amendments

F310 Word in s. 230(e) inserted (18.6.2009) by Counter-Terrorism Act 2008 (c. 28), s. 100(5), **Sch. 3 para. 7(7)** (with s. 101(2)); S.I. 2009/1256, art. 2(c)

F311 Word in s. 230(f) inserted (1.1.2006) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), s. 178(8), **Sch. 6 para. 7(a)**; S.I. 2005/3136, art. 3(c)

F312 Words in s. 230(f) inserted (1.1.2006) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), s. 178(8), **Sch. 6 para. 7(b)**; S.I. 2005/3136, art. 3(c)

Commencement Information

I215 S. 230 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

231 Realisable property

Realisable property is—

(a) any free property held by the defendant;

(b) any free property held by the recipient of a tainted gift.

Commencement Information

I216 S. 231 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

232 Property: general provisions

(1) Property is all property wherever situated and includes—

(a) money;

(b) all forms of real or personal property;

(c) things in action and other intangible or incorporeal property.

(2) The following rules apply in relation to property—

(a) property is held by a person if he holds an interest in it;

(b) property is obtained by a person if he obtains an interest in it;

(c) property is transferred by one person to another if the first one transfers or grants an interest in it to the second;

(d) references to property held by a person include references to property vested in his trustee in bankruptcy, permanent or interim trustee (within the meaning of the Bankruptcy (Scotland) Act 1985 (c. 66)) or liquidator;

(e) references to an interest held by a person beneficially in property include references to an interest which would be held by him beneficially if the property were not so vested;

(f) references to an interest, in relation to land in Northern Ireland or England and Wales, are to any legal estate or equitable interest or power;

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(g) references to an interest, in relation to land in Scotland, are to any estate, interest, servitude or other heritable right in or over land, including a heritable security;

(h) references to an interest, in relation to property other than land, include references to a right (including a right to possession).

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C40 S. 232(2)(a)(c)-(g) applied (1.1.2006) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (External Requests and Orders) Order 2005 (S.I. 2005/3181), arts. 1, **135(3)**

C41 S. 232(2)(c)-(g) applied (1.1.2006) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (External Requests and Orders) Order 2005 (S.I. 2005/3181), arts. 1, **135(3)**

Commencement Information

I217 S. 232 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

233 Proceedings

(1) Proceedings for an offence are started—

(a) when a justice of the peace issues a summons or warrant under Article 20 of the Magistrates' Courts (Northern Ireland) Order 1981 (S.I. 1981/ 1675 (N.I. 26)) in respect of the offence;

(b) when a person is charged with the offence after being taken into custody without a warrant;

(c) when an indictment is preferred under section 2(2)(c), (e) or (f) of the Grand Jury (Abolition) Act (Northern Ireland) 1969 (c. 15 (N.I.)).

(2) If more than one time is found under subsection (1) in relation to proceedings they are started at the earliest of them.

(3) If the defendant is acquitted on all counts in proceedings for an offence, the proceedings are concluded when he is acquitted.

(4) If the defendant is convicted in proceedings for an offence and the conviction is quashed or the defendant is pardoned before a confiscation order is made, the proceedings are concluded when the conviction is quashed or the defendant is pardoned.

(5) If a confiscation order is made against the defendant in proceedings for an offence (whether the order is made by the Crown Court or the Court of Appeal) the proceedings are concluded—

(a) when the order is satisfied or discharged, or

(b) when the order is quashed and there is no further possibility of an appeal against the decision to quash the order.

(6) If the defendant is convicted in proceedings for an offence but the Crown Court decides not to make a confiscation order against him, the following rules apply—

(a) if an application for leave to appeal under section 181(2) is refused, the proceedings are concluded when the decision to refuse is made;

(b) if the time for applying for leave to appeal under section 181(2) expires without an application being made, the proceedings are concluded when the time expires;

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(c) if on an appeal under section 181(2) the Court of Appeal confirms the Crown Court's decision and an application for leave to appeal under section 183 is refused, the proceedings are concluded when the decision to refuse is made;

(d) if on appeal under section 181(2) the Court of Appeal confirms the Crown Court's decision, and the time for applying for leave to appeal under section 183 expires without an application being made, the proceedings are concluded when the time expires;

(e) if on appeal under section 181(2) the Court of Appeal confirms the Crown Court's decision, and on appeal under section 183 the House of Lords confirms the Court of Appeal's decision, the proceedings are concluded when the **[**F313Supreme Court**]** confirms the decision;

(f) if on appeal under section 181(2) the Court of Appeal directs the Crown Court to reconsider the case, and on reconsideration the Crown Court decides not to make a confiscation order against the defendant, the proceedings are concluded when the Crown Court makes that decision;

(g) if on appeal under section 183 the **[**F313Supreme Court**]** directs the Crown Court to reconsider the case, and on reconsideration the Crown Court decides not to make a confiscation order against the defendant, the proceedings are concluded when the Crown Court makes that decision.

(7) In applying subsection (6) any power to extend the time for making an application for leave to appeal must be ignored.

(8) In applying subsection (6) the fact that a court may decide on a later occasion to make a confiscation order against the defendant must be ignored.

Textual Amendments

F313 Words in s. 233(6) substituted (1.10.2009) by Constitutional Reform Act 2005 (c. 4), s. 148(1), **Sch. 9 para. 77(8)**; S.I. 2009/1604, art. 2(d)

Commencement Information

I218 S. 233 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

234 Applications

(1) An application under section 169, 170, 177 or 178 is concluded—

(a) in a case where the court decides not to make a confiscation order against the defendant, when it makes the decision;

(b) in a case where a confiscation order is made against him as a result of the application, when the order is satisfied or discharged, or when the order is quashed and there is no further possibility of an appeal against the decision to quash the order;

(c) in a case where the application is withdrawn, when the person who made the application notifies the withdrawal to the court to which the application was made.

(2) An application under section 171 or 172 is concluded—

(a) in a case where the court decides not to vary the confiscation order concerned, when it makes the decision;

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(b) in a case where the court varies the confiscation order as a result of the application, when the order is satisfied or discharged, or when the order is quashed and there is no further possibility of an appeal against the decision to quash the order;

(c) in a case where the application is withdrawn, when the person who made the application notifies the withdrawal to the court to which the application was made.

Commencement Information

I219 S. 234 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

235 Confiscation orders

(1) A confiscation order is satisfied when no amount is due under it.

(2) A confiscation order is subject to appeal until there is no further possibility of an appeal on which the order could be varied or quashed; and for this purpose any power to grant leave to appeal out of time must be ignored.

Commencement Information

I220 S. 235 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

236 Other interpretative provisions

(1) A reference to the offence (or offences) concerned must be construed in accordance with section 156(9).

(2) A criminal investigation is an investigation which police officers or other persons have a duty to conduct with a view to it being ascertained whether a person should be charged with an offence.

(3) A defendant is a person against whom proceedings for an offence have been started (whether or not he has been convicted).

(4) A reference to sentencing the defendant for an offence includes a reference to dealing with him otherwise in respect of the offence.

(5) The following paragraphs apply to references to orders—

(a) a confiscation order is an order under section 156;

(b) a restraint order is an order under section 190.

(6) Sections 223 to 235 and this section apply for the purposes of this Part.

Commencement Information

I221 S. 236 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
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General

237 Procedure on appeal to the Court of Appeal

(1) An appeal to the Court of Appeal under this Part lies only with the leave of that Court.

(2) In relation to appeals to the Court of Appeal under this Part, the **[**F314Department of Justice in Northern Ireland**]** may make an order containing provision corresponding to any provision in the Criminal Appeal (Northern Ireland) Act 1980 (c. 47) (subject to any specified modifications).

Textual Amendments

F314 Words in s. 237(2) substituted (12.4.2010) by The Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Devolution of Policing and Justice Functions) Order 2010 (S.I. 2010/976), art. 1(2), **Sch. 14 para. 52** (with arts. 28-31)

Commencement Information

I222 S. 237 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

238 Procedure on appeal to the

F315**[**(1)**]** In relation to appeals to the **[**F316Supreme Court**]** under this Part, the Secretary of State may make an order containing provision corresponding to any provision in the Criminal Appeal (Northern Ireland) Act 1980 (subject to any specified modifications).

[F317(2) The power under subsection (1) is exercisable by the Department of Justice in Northern Ireland (and not the Secretary of State) so far as it may be used to make provision which could be made by an Act of the Northern Ireland Assembly without the consent of the Secretary of State (see sections 6 to 8 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998).**]**

Textual Amendments

F315 S. 238(1): s. 238 renumbered as s. 238(1) (12.4.2010) by The Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Devolution of Policing and Justice Functions) Order 2010 (S.I. 2010/976), art. 1(2), **Sch. 14 para. 53(2)** (with arts. 28-31)

F316 Words in s. 238 substituted (1.10.2009) by Constitutional Reform Act 2005 (c. 4), s. 148(1), **Sch. 9 para. 77(9)**; S.I. 2009/1604, art. 2(d)

F317 S. 238(2) inserted (12.4.2010) by The Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Devolution of Policing and Justice Functions) Order 2010 (S.I. 2010/976), art. 1(2), **Sch. 14 para. 53(3)** (with arts. 28-31)

Commencement Information

I223 S. 238 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

239 Crown Court Rules

In relation to—

(a) proceedings under this Part, or

(b) receivers appointed under this Part,

Crown Court Rules may make provision corresponding to provision in rules of court (within the meaning of section 120(1) of the Judicature (Northern Ireland) Act 1978 (c. 23)).

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Commencement Information

I224 S. 239 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

PART 5

CIVIL RECOVERY OF THE PROCEEDS ETC. OF UNLAWFUL CONDUCT

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTORY

240 General purpose of this Part

(1) This Part has effect for the purposes of—

(a) enabling the enforcement authority to recover, in civil proceedings before the High Court or Court of Session, property which is, or represents, property obtained through unlawful conduct,

(b) enabling cash which is, or represents, property obtained through unlawful conduct, or which is intended to be used in unlawful conduct, to be forfeited in civil proceedings before a magistrates' court or (in Scotland) the sheriff.

(2) The powers conferred by this Part are exercisable in relation to any property (including cash) whether or not any proceedings have been brought for an offence in connection with the property.

241 "Unlawful conduct"

(1) Conduct occurring in any part of the United Kingdom is unlawful conduct if it is unlawful under the criminal law of that part.

(2) Conduct which—

(a) occurs in a country **[**F318or territory **]**outside the United Kingdom and is unlawful under the criminal law **[**F319applying in that country or territory**]**, and

(b) if it occurred in a part of the United Kingdom, would be unlawful under the criminal law of that part,

is also unlawful conduct.

(3) The court or sheriff must decide on a balance of probabilities whether it is proved—

(a) that any matters alleged to constitute unlawful conduct have occurred, or

(b) that any person intended to use any cash in unlawful conduct.

Textual Amendments

F318 Words in s. 241(2)(a) inserted (1.1.2006) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), s. 178(8), **Sch. 6 para. 8(a)**; S.I. 2005/3136, art. 3(c)

F319 Words in s. 241(2)(a) substituted (1.1.2006) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), s. 178(8), **Sch. 6 para. 8(b)**; S.I. 2005/3136, art. 3(c)

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
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242 "Property obtained through unlawful conduct"

(1) A person obtains property through unlawful conduct (whether his own conduct or another's) if he obtains property by or in return for the conduct.

(2) In deciding whether any property was obtained through unlawful conduct—

(a) it is immaterial whether or not any money, goods or services were provided in order to put the person in question in a position to carry out the conduct,

(b) it is not necessary to show that the conduct was of a particular kind if it is shown that the property was obtained through conduct of one of a number of kinds, each of which would have been unlawful conduct.

CHAPTER 2

CIVIL RECOVERY IN THE HIGH COURT OR COURT OF SESSION

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C42 Pt. 5 Ch. 2: power to modify conferred (25.4.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(11)(f), **Sch. 25 para. 7**

Proceedings for recovery orders

243 Proceedings for recovery orders in England and Wales or Northern Ireland

(1) Proceedings for a recovery order may be taken by the enforcement authority in the High Court against any person who the authority thinks holds recoverable property.

(2) The enforcement authority must serve the claim form—

(a) on the respondent, and

(b) unless the court dispenses with service, on any other person who the authority thinks holds any associated property which the authority wishes to be subject to a recovery order,

wherever domiciled, resident or present.

(3) If any property which the enforcement authority wishes to be subject to a recovery order is not specified in the claim form it must be described in the form in general terms; and the form must state whether it is alleged to be recoverable property or associated property.

(4) The references above to the claim form include the particulars of claim, where they are served subsequently.

[[F320](5) Nothing in sections 245A to 255 limits any power of the court apart from those sections to grant interim relief in connection with proceedings (including prospective proceedings) under this Chapter.**]**

Textual Amendments

F320 S. 243(5) inserted (1.1.2006) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), s. 178(8), **Sch. 6 para. 9**; S.I. 2005/3136, art. 3(c)

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
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Commencement Information

I225 S. 243 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

244 Proceedings for recovery orders in Scotland

(1) Proceedings for a recovery order may be taken by the enforcement authority in the Court of Session against any person who the authority thinks holds recoverable property.

(2) The enforcement authority must serve the application—

(a) on the respondent, and

(b) unless the court dispenses with service, on any other person who the authority thinks holds any associated property which the authority wishes to be subject to a recovery order,

wherever domiciled, resident or present.

(3) If any property which the enforcement authority wishes to be subject to a recovery order is not specified in the application it must be described in the application in general terms; and the application must state whether it is alleged to be recoverable property or associated property.

Commencement Information

I226 S. 244 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

245 "Associated property"

(1) "Associated property" means property of any of the following descriptions (including property held by the respondent) which is not itself the recoverable property—

(a) any interest in the recoverable property,

(b) any other interest in the property in which the recoverable property subsists,

(c) if the recoverable property is a tenancy in common, the tenancy of the other tenant,

(d) if (in Scotland) the recoverable property is owned in common, the interest of the other owner,

(e) if the recoverable property is part of a larger property, but not a separate part, the remainder of that property.

(2) References to property being associated with recoverable property are to be read accordingly.

(3) No property is to be treated as associated with recoverable property consisting of rights under a pension scheme (within the meaning of sections 273 to 275).

Commencement Information

I227 S. 245 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

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[F321 Property freezing orders (England and Wales and Northern Ireland)

Textual Amendments

F321 Ss. 245A-245D and cross-heading inserted (1.1.2006) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), **ss. 98(1)**, 178(8); S.I. 2005/3136, art. 3(a)

245A Application for property freezing order

(1) Where the enforcement authority may take proceedings for a recovery order in the High Court, the authority may apply to the court for a property freezing order (whether before or after starting the proceedings).

(2) A property freezing order is an order that—

(a) specifies or describes the property to which it applies, and

(b) subject to any exclusions (see section 245C(1)(b) and (2)), prohibits any person to whose property the order applies from in any way dealing with the property.

(3) An application for a property freezing order may be made without notice if the circumstances are such that notice of the application would prejudice any right of the enforcement authority to obtain a recovery order in respect of any property.

(4) The court may make a property freezing order on an application if it is satisfied that the condition in subsection (5) is met and, where applicable, that the condition in subsection (6) is met.

(5) The first condition is that there is a good arguable case—

(a) that the property to which the application for the order relates is or includes recoverable property, and

(b) that, if any of it is not recoverable property, it is associated property.

(6) The second condition is that, if—

(a) the property to which the application for the order relates includes property alleged to be associated property, and

(b) the enforcement authority has not established the identity of the person who holds it,

the authority has taken all reasonable steps to do so.

245B Variation and setting aside of order

(1) The court may at any time vary or set aside a property freezing order.

(2) If the court makes an interim receiving order that applies to all of the property to which a property freezing order applies, it must set aside the property freezing order.

(3) If the court makes an interim receiving order that applies to some but not all of the property to which a property freezing order applies, it must vary the property freezing order so as to exclude any property to which the interim receiving order applies.

(4) If the court decides that any property to which a property freezing order applies is neither recoverable property nor associated property, it must vary the order so as to exclude the property.

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(5) Before exercising power under this Chapter to vary or set aside a property freezing order, the court must (as well as giving the parties to the proceedings an opportunity to be heard) give such an opportunity to any person who may be affected by its decision.

(6) Subsection (5) does not apply where the court is acting as required by subsection (2) or (3).

245C Exclusions

(1) The power to vary a property freezing order includes (in particular) power to make exclusions as follows—

(a) power to exclude property from the order, and

(b) power, otherwise than by excluding property from the order, to make exclusions from the prohibition on dealing with the property to which the order applies.

(2) Exclusions from the prohibition on dealing with the property to which the order applies (other than exclusions of property from the order) may also be made when the order is made.

(3) An exclusion may, in particular, make provision for the purpose of enabling any person—

(a) to meet his reasonable living expenses, or

(b) to carry on any trade, business, profession or occupation.

(4) An exclusion may be made subject to conditions.

(5) Where the court exercises the power to make an exclusion for the purpose of enabling a person to meet legal expenses that he has incurred, or may incur, in respect of proceedings under this Part, it must ensure that the exclusion—

(a) is limited to reasonable legal expenses that the person has reasonably incurred or that he reasonably incurs,

(b) specifies the total amount that may be released for legal expenses in pursuance of the exclusion, and

(c) is made subject to the required conditions (see section 286A) in addition to any conditions imposed under subsection (4).

(6) The court, in deciding whether to make an exclusion for the purpose of enabling a person to meet legal expenses of his in respect of proceedings under this Part—

(a) must have regard (in particular) to the desirability of the person being represented in any proceedings under this Part in which he is a participant, and

(b) must, where the person is the respondent, disregard the possibility that legal representation of the person in any such proceedings might, were an exclusion not made, be **[**F322made available under arrangements made for the purposes of Part 1 of the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 or funded by**]** the Northern Ireland Legal Services Commission.

(7) If excluded property is not specified in the order it must be described in the order in general terms.

(8) The power to make exclusions must, subject to subsection (6), be exercised with a view to ensuring, so far as practicable, that the satisfaction of any right of the enforcement

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authority to recover the property obtained through unlawful conduct is not unduly prejudiced.

(9) Subsection (8) does not apply where the court is acting as required by section 245B(3) or (4).

Textual Amendments

F322 Words in s. 245C(6)(b) substituted (1.4.2013) by Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 (c. 10), s. 151(1), **Sch. 5 para. 59**; S.I. 2013/453, art. 3(h) (with savings and transitional provisions in S.I. 2013/534, art. 6)

245D Restriction on proceedings and remedies

(1) While a property freezing order has effect—

(a) the court may stay any action, execution or other legal process in respect of the property to which the order applies, and

(b) no distress may be levied against the property to which the order applies except with the leave of the court and subject to any terms the court may impose.

(2) If a court (whether the High Court or any other court) in which proceedings are pending in respect of any property is satisfied that a property freezing order has been applied for or made in respect of the property, it may either stay the proceedings or allow them to continue on any terms it thinks fit.

(3) If a property freezing order applies to a tenancy of any premises, no landlord or other person to whom rent is payable may exercise the right of forfeiture by peaceable re-entry in relation to the premises in respect of any failure by the tenant to comply with any term or condition of the tenancy, except with the leave of the court and subject to any terms the court may impose.

(4) Before exercising any power conferred by this section, the court must (as well as giving the parties to any of the proceedings concerned an opportunity to be heard) give such an opportunity to any person who may be affected by the court's decision.**]**

[F323 245E Receivers in connection with property freezing orders

(1) Subsection (2) applies if—

(a) the High Court makes a property freezing order on an application by an enforcement authority, and

(b) the authority applies to the court to proceed under subsection (2) (whether as part of the application for the property freezing order or at any time afterwards).

(2) The High Court may by order appoint a receiver in respect of any property to which the property freezing order applies.

(3) An application for an order under this section may be made without notice if the circumstances are such that notice of the application would prejudice any right of the enforcement authority to obtain a recovery order in respect of any property.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(4) In its application for an order under this section, the enforcement authority must nominate a suitably qualified person for appointment as a receiver.

(5) Such a person may be a member of staff of the enforcement authority.

(6) The enforcement authority may apply a sum received by it under section 280(2) in making payment of the remuneration and expenses of a receiver appointed under this section.

(7) Subsection (6) does not apply in relation to the remuneration of the receiver if he is a member of the staff of the enforcement authority (but it does apply in relation to such remuneration if the receiver is a person providing services under arrangements made by the enforcement authority).

Textual Amendments

F323 Ss. 245E-245G inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), **ss. 83(1)**, 94(1); S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(h)

245F Powers of receivers appointed under section 245E

(1) If the High Court appoints a receiver under section 245E on an application by an enforcement authority, the court may act under this section on the application of the authority.

(2) The court may by order authorise or require the receiver—

(a) to exercise any of the powers mentioned in paragraph 5 of Schedule 6 (management powers) in relation to any property in respect of which the receiver is appointed,

(b) to take any other steps the court thinks appropriate in connection with the management of any such property (including securing the detention, custody or preservation of the property in order to manage it).

(3) The court may by order require any person in respect of whose property the receiver is appointed—

(a) to bring the property to a place (in England and Wales or, as the case may be, Northern Ireland) specified by the receiver or to place it in the custody of the receiver (if, in either case, he is able to do so),

(b) to do anything he is reasonably required to do by the receiver for the preservation of the property.

(4) The court may by order require any person in respect of whose property the receiver is appointed to bring any documents relating to the property which are in his possession or control to a place (in England and Wales or, as the case may be, Northern Ireland) specified by the receiver or to place them in the custody of the receiver.

(5) In subsection (4) "document" means anything in which information of any description is recorded.

(6) Any prohibition on dealing with property imposed by a property freezing order does not prevent a person from complying with any requirements imposed by virtue of this section.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
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(7) If—

(a) the receiver deals with any property which is not property in respect of which he is appointed under section 245E, and

(b) at the time he deals with the property he believes on reasonable grounds that he is entitled to do so by virtue of his appointment,

the receiver is not liable to any person in respect of any loss or damage resulting from his dealing with the property except so far as the loss or damage is caused by his negligence.

Textual Amendments

F323 Ss. 245E-245G inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), **ss. 83(1)**, 94(1); S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(h)

245G Supervision of section 245E receiver and variations

(1) Any of the following persons may at any time apply to the High Court for directions as to the exercise of the functions of a receiver appointed under section 245E—

(a) the receiver,

(b) any party to the proceedings for the appointment of the receiver or the property freezing order concerned,

(c) any person affected by any action taken by the receiver,

(d) any person who may be affected by any action proposed to be taken by the receiver.

(2) Before giving any directions under subsection (1), the court must give an opportunity to be heard to—

(a) the receiver,

(b) the parties to the proceedings for the appointment of the receiver and for the property freezing order concerned,

(c) any person who may be interested in the application under subsection (1).

(3) The court may at any time vary or set aside the appointment of a receiver under section 245E, any order under section 245F or any directions under this section.

(4) Before exercising any power under subsection (3), the court must give an opportunity to be heard to—

(a) the receiver,

(b) the parties to the proceedings for the appointment of the receiver, for the order under section 245F or, as the case may be, for the directions under this section;

(c) the parties to the proceedings for the property freezing order concerned,

(d) any person who may be affected by the court's decision.**]**

Textual Amendments

F323 Ss. 245E-245G inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), **ss. 83(1)**, 94(1); S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(h)

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Interim receiving orders (England and Wales and Northern Ireland)

246 Application for interim receiving order

(1) Where the enforcement authority may take proceedings for a recovery order in the High Court, the authority may apply to the court for an interim receiving order (whether before or after starting the proceedings).

(2) An interim receiving order is an order for—

(a) the detention, custody or preservation of property, and

(b) the appointment of an interim receiver.

(3) An application for an interim receiving order may be made without notice if the circumstances are such that notice of the application would prejudice any right of the enforcement authority to obtain a recovery order in respect of any property.

(4) The court may make an interim receiving order on the application if it is satisfied that the conditions in subsections (5) and, where applicable, (6) are met.

(5) The first condition is that there is a good arguable case—

(a) that the property to which the application for the order relates is or includes recoverable property, and

(b) that, if any of it is not recoverable property, it is associated property.

(6) The second condition is that, if—

(a) the property to which the application for the order relates includes property alleged to be associated property, and

(b) the enforcement authority has not established the identity of the person who holds it,

the authority has taken all reasonable steps to do so.

(7) In its application for an interim receiving order, the enforcement authority must nominate a suitably qualified person for appointment as interim receiver, but the nominee may not be a member of the staff of the **[**F324enforcement authority**]** .

(8) The extent of the power to make an interim receiving order is not limited by sections 247 to 255.

Textual Amendments

F324 Words in s. 246(7) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 86**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I228 S. 246 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

247 Functions of interim receiver

(1) An interim receiving order may authorise or require the interim receiver—

(a) to exercise any of the powers mentioned in Schedule 6,

(b) to take any other steps the court thinks appropriate,

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for the purpose of securing the detention, custody or preservation of the property to which the order applies or of taking any steps under subsection (2).

(2) An interim receiving order must require the interim receiver to take any steps which the court thinks necessary to establish—

(a) whether or not the property to which the order applies is recoverable property or associated property,

(b) whether or not any other property is recoverable property (in relation to the same unlawful conduct) and, if it is, who holds it.

(3) If—

(a) the interim receiver deals with any property which is not property to which the order applies, and

(b) at the time he deals with the property he believes on reasonable grounds that he is entitled to do so in pursuance of the order,

the interim receiver is not liable to any person in respect of any loss or damage resulting from his dealing with the property except so far as the loss or damage is caused by his negligence.

Commencement Information

I229 S. 247 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

[F325 Property freezing orders and interim receiving orders: registration]

Textual Amendments

F325 S. 248 cross-heading inserted (1.1.2006) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), s. 178(8), **Sch. 6 para. 10**; S.I. 2005/3136, art. 3(c)

248 Registration

(1) The registration Acts—

(a) apply in relation to **[**F326property freezing orders, and in relation to interim receiving orders,**]** as they apply in relation to orders which affect land and are made by the court for the purpose of enforcing judgements or recognisances,

(b) apply in relation to applications for **[**F327property freezing orders, and in relation to applications for interim receiving orders, **]** as they apply in relation to other pending land actions.

(2) The registration Acts are—

(a) **[**F328the Land Registration Act 1925 (c. 21),**]**

(b) the Land Charges Act 1972 (c. 61), and

(c) the Land Registration Act 2002 (c. 9).

(3) But no notice may be entered in the register of title under the Land Registration Act 2002 in respect of **[**F329a property freezing order or**]**an interim receiving order.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
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(4) **[**F330A person applying for an interim receiving order must be treated for the purposes of section 57 of the Land Registration Act 1925 (inhibitions) as a person interested in relation to any registered land to which—

(a) the application relates, or

(b) an interim receiving order made in pursuance of the application relates.**]**

Textual Amendments

F326 Words in s. 248(1)(a) substituted (1.1.2006) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), s. 178(8), **Sch. 6 para. 11(2)**; S.I. 2005/3136, art. 3(c)

F327 Words in s. 248(1)(b) substituted (1.1.2006) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), s. 178(8), **Sch. 6 para. 11(3)**; S.I. 2005/3136, art. 3(c)

F328 S. 248(2)(a) repealed (prosp.) by Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (c. 29), ss. 457, 458(1), **Sch. 12**

F329 Words in s. 248(3) inserted (1.1.2006) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), s. 178(8), **Sch. 6 para. 11(4)**; S.I. 2005/3136, art. 3(c)

F330 S. 248(4) repealed (prosp.) by Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (c. 29), ss. 457, 458(1), **Sch 12**

Commencement Information

I230 S. 248 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

249 Registration (Northern Ireland)

(1) A person applying for**[**F331a property freezing order or **]** an interim receiving order must be treated for the purposes of section 66 of the Land Registration Act (Northern Ireland) 1970 (c. 18 (N.I.)) (cautions) as a person interested in relation to any registered land to which—

(a) the application relates, or

(b) **[**F332a property freezing order, or an interim receiving order,**]** made in pursuance of the application relates.

[F333(1A) Upon being served with a copy of a property freezing order, the Registrar must, in respect of any registered land to which a property freezing order or an application for a property freezing order relates, make an entry inhibiting any dealing with the land without the consent of the High Court.**]**

(2) Upon being served with a copy of an interim receiving order, the Registrar must, in respect of any registered land to which an interim receiving order or an application for an interim receiving order relates, make an entry inhibiting any dealing with the land without the consent of the High Court.

(3) Subsections (2) and (4) of section 67 of the Land Registration Act (Northern Ireland) 1970 (inhibitions) apply to an entry made under subsection**[**F334(1A) or**]** (2) as they apply to an entry made on the application of any person interested in the registered land under subsection (1) of that section.

(4) Where **[**F335a property freezing order or **]**an interim receiving order has been protected by an entry registered under the Land Registration Act (Northern Ireland) 1970 or the Registration of Deeds Acts, an order setting aside the**[**F336property freezing order or **]** interim receiving order may require that entry to be vacated.

(5) In this section—

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"Registrar" and "entry" have the same meanings as in the Land Registration Act (Northern Ireland) 1970, and

"Registration of Deeds Acts" has the meaning given by section 46(2) of the Interpretation Act (Northern Ireland) 1954 (c. 33 (N.I.)).

Textual Amendments

F331 Words in s. 249(1) inserted (1.1.2006) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), s. 178(8), **Sch. 6 para. 12(2)**; S.I. 2005/3136, art. 3(c)

F332 Words in s. 249(1)(b) substituted (1.1.2006) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), s. 178(8), **Sch. 6 para. 12(3)**; S.I. 2005/3136, art. 3(c)

F333 S. 249(1A) inserted (1.1.2006) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), s. 178(8), **Sch. 6 para. 12(4)**; S.I. 2005/3136, art. 3(c)

F334 Words in s. 249(3) inserted (1.1.2006) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), s. 178(8), **Sch. 6 para. 12(5)**; S.I. 2005/3136, art. 3(c)

F335 Words in s. 249(4) inserted (1.1.2006) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), s. 178(8), **Sch. 6 para. 12(6)(a)**; S.I. 2005/3136, art. 3(c)

F336 Words in s. 249(4) inserted (1.1.2006) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), s. 178(8), **Sch. 6 para. 12(6)(b)**; S.I. 2005/3136, art. 3(c)

Commencement Information

I231 S. 249 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

[F337 Interim receiving orders: further provisions]

Textual Amendments

F337 S. 250 cross-heading inserted (1.1.2006) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), s. 178(8), **Sch. 6 para. 13**; S.I. 2005/3136, art. 3(c)

250 Duties of respondent etc.

(1) An interim receiving order may require any person to whose property the order applies—

(a) to bring the property to a place (in England and Wales or, as the case may be, Northern Ireland) specified by the interim receiver or place it in the custody of the interim receiver (if, in either case, he is able to do so),

(b) to do anything he is reasonably required to do by the interim receiver for the preservation of the property.

(2) An interim receiving order may require any person to whose property the order applies to bring any documents relating to the property which are in his possession or control to a place (in England and Wales or, as the case may be, Northern Ireland) specified by the interim receiver or to place them in the custody of the interim receiver.

"Document" means anything in which information of any description is recorded.

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Commencement Information

I232 S. 250 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

251 Supervision of interim receiver and variation of order

(1) The interim receiver, any party to the proceedings and any person affected by any action taken by the interim receiver, or who may be affected by any action proposed to be taken by him, may at any time apply to the court for directions as to the exercise of the interim receiver's functions.

(2) Before giving any directions under subsection (1), the court must (as well as giving the parties to the proceedings an opportunity to be heard) give such an opportunity to the interim receiver and to any person who may be interested in the application.

(3) The court may at any time vary or set aside an interim receiving order.

(4) Before exercising any power under this Chapter to vary or set aside an interim receiving order, the court must (as well as giving the parties to the proceedings an opportunity to be heard) give such an opportunity to the interim receiver and to any person who may be affected by the court's decision.

Commencement Information

I233 S. 251 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

252 Restrictions on dealing etc. with property

(1) An interim receiving order must, subject to any exclusions made in accordance with this section, prohibit any person to whose property the order applies from dealing with the property.

(2) Exclusions may be made when the interim receiving order is made or on an application to vary the order.

(3) An exclusion may, in particular, make provision for the purpose of enabling any person—

(a) to meet his reasonable living expenses, or

(b) to carry on any trade, business, profession or occupation,

and may be made subject to conditions.

[F338(4) Where the court exercises the power to make an exclusion for the purpose of enabling a person to meet legal expenses that he has incurred, or may incur, in respect of proceedings under this Part, it must ensure that the exclusion—

(a) is limited to reasonable legal expenses that the person has reasonably incurred or that he reasonably incurs,

(b) specifies the total amount that may be released for legal expenses in pursuance of the exclusion, and

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(c) is made subject to the required conditions (see section 286A) in addition to any conditions imposed under subsection (3).

(4A) The court, in deciding whether to make an exclusion for the purpose of enabling a person to meet legal expenses of his in respect of proceedings under this Part—

(a) must have regard (in particular) to the desirability of the person being represented in any proceedings under this Part in which he is a participant, and

(b) must, where the person is the respondent, disregard the possibility that legal representation of the person in any such proceedings might, were an exclusion not made, be **[**F339made available under arrangements made for the purposes of Part 1 of the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 or funded by**]** the Northern Ireland Legal Services Commission.**]**

(5) If the excluded property is not specified in the order it must be described in the order in general terms.

(6) The power to make exclusions must **[**F340, subject to subsection (4A),**]** be exercised with a view to ensuring, so far as practicable, that the satisfaction of any right of the enforcement authority to recover the property obtained through unlawful conduct is not unduly prejudiced.

Textual Amendments

F338 S. 252(4)(4A) substituted for s. 252(4) (1.1.2006) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), s. 178(8), **Sch. 6 para. 14(2)**; S.I. 2005/3136, art. 3(c)

F339 Words in s. 252(4A)(b) substituted (1.4.2013) by Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 (c. 10), s. 151(1), **Sch. 5 para. 60**; S.I. 2013/453, art. 3(h) (with savings and transitional provisions in S.I. 2013/534, art. 6)

F340 Words in s. 252(6) inserted (1.1.2006) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), s. 178(8), **Sch. 6 para. 14(3)**; S.I. 2005/3136, art. 3(c)

Commencement Information

I234 S. 252 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

253 Restriction on proceedings and remedies

(1) While an interim receiving order has effect—

(a) the court may stay any action, execution or other legal process in respect of the property to which the order applies,

(b) no distress may be levied **[**F341, and no power to use the procedure in Schedule 12 to the Tribunals, Courts and Enforcement Act 2007 (taking control of goods) may be exercised,**]** against the property to which the order applies except with the leave of the court and subject to any terms the court may impose.

(2) If a court (whether the High Court or any other court) in which proceedings are pending in respect of any property is satisfied that an interim receiving order has been applied for or made in respect of the property, the court may either stay the proceedings or allow them to continue on any terms it thinks fit.

(3) If the interim receiving order applies to a tenancy of any premises, no landlord or other person to whom rent is payable may exercise any right of forfeiture by peaceable re-

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entry in relation to the premises in respect of any failure by the tenant to comply with any term or condition of the tenancy, except with the leave of the court and subject to any terms the court may impose.

(4) Before exercising any power conferred by this section, the court must (as well as giving the parties to any of the proceedings in question an opportunity to be heard) give such an opportunity to the interim receiver (if appointed) and any person who may be affected by the court's decision.

Textual Amendments

F341 Words in s. 253(1)(b) inserted (6.4.2014) by Tribunals, Courts and Enforcement Act 2007 (c. 15), s. 148, **Sch. 13 para. 146** (with s. 89); S.I. 2014/768, art. 2(1)(b)

Commencement Information

I235 S. 253 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

254 Exclusion of property which is not recoverable etc.

(1) If the court decides that any property to which an interim receiving order applies is neither recoverable property nor associated property, it must vary the order so as to exclude it.

(2) The court may vary an interim receiving order so as to exclude from the property to which the order applies any property which is alleged to be associated property if the court thinks that the satisfaction of any right of the enforcement authority to recover the property obtained through unlawful conduct will not be prejudiced.

(3) The court may exclude any property within subsection (2) on any terms or conditions, applying while the interim receiving order has effect, which the court thinks necessary or expedient.

Commencement Information

I236 S. 254 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

255 Reporting

(1) An interim receiving order must require the interim receiver to inform the enforcement authority and the court as soon as reasonably practicable if he thinks that—

(a) any property to which the order applies by virtue of a claim that it is recoverable property is not recoverable property,

(b) any property to which the order applies by virtue of a claim that it is associated property is not associated property,

(c) any property to which the order does not apply is recoverable property (in relation to the same unlawful conduct) or associated property, or

(d) any property to which the order applies is held by a person who is different from the person it is claimed holds it,

or if he thinks that there has been any other material change of circumstances.

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(2) An interim receiving order must require the interim receiver—

(a) to report his findings to the court,

(b) to serve copies of his report on the enforcement authority and on any person who holds any property to which the order applies or who may otherwise be affected by the report.

Commencement Information

I237 S. 255 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

[F342 Prohibitory property orders (Scotland)

Textual Amendments

F342 Ss. 255A-255F and cross-heading inserted (1.1.2006) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), **ss. 98(2)**, 178(7)(a); S.I. 2005/3136, art. 2(a)

255A Application for prohibitory property order

(1) Where the enforcement authority may take proceedings for a recovery order in the Court of Session, the authority may apply to the court for a prohibitory property order (whether before or after starting the proceedings).

(2) A prohibitory property order is an order that—

(a) specifies or describes the property to which it applies, and

(b) subject to any exclusions (see section 255C(1)(b) and (2)), prohibits any person to whose property the order applies from in any way dealing with the property.

(3) An application for a prohibitory property order may be made without notice if the circumstances are such that notice of the application would prejudice any right of the enforcement authority to obtain a recovery order in respect of any property.

(4) The court may make a prohibitory property order on an application if it is satisfied that the condition in subsection (5) is met and, where applicable, that the condition in subsection (6) is met.

(5) The first condition is that there is a good arguable case—

(a) that the property to which the application for the order relates is or includes recoverable property, and

(b) that, if any of it is not recoverable property, it is associated property.

(6) The second condition is that, if—

(a) the property to which the application for the order relates includes property alleged to be associated property, and

(b) the enforcement authority has not established the identity of the person who holds it,

the authority has taken all reasonable steps to do so.

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255B Variation and recall of prohibitory property order

(1) The court may at any time vary or recall a prohibitory property order.

(2) If the court makes an interim administration order that applies to all of the property to which a prohibitory property order applies, it must recall the prohibitory property order.

(3) If the court makes an interim administration order that applies to some but not all of the property to which a prohibitory property order applies, it must vary the prohibitory property order so as to exclude any property to which the interim administration order applies.

(4) If the court decides that any property to which a prohibitory property order applies is neither recoverable property nor associated property, it must vary the order so as to exclude the property.

(5) Before exercising power under this Chapter to vary or recall a prohibitory property order, the court must (as well as giving the parties to the proceedings an opportunity to be heard) give such an opportunity to any person who may be affected by its decision.

(6) Subsection (5) does not apply where the court is acting as required by subsection (2) or (3).

255C Exclusions

(1) The power to vary a prohibitory property order includes (in particular) power to make exclusions as follows—

(a) power to exclude property from the order, and

(b) power, otherwise than by excluding property from the order, to make exclusions from the prohibition on dealing with the property to which the order applies.

(2) Exclusions from the prohibition on dealing with the property to which the order applies (other than exclusions of property from the order) may also be made when the order is made.

(3) An exclusion may, in particular, make provision for the purpose of enabling any person—

(a) to meet his reasonable living expenses, or

(b) to carry on any trade, business, profession or occupation.

(4) An exclusion may be made subject to conditions.

(5) An exclusion may not be made for the purpose of enabling any person to meet any legal expenses in respect of proceedings under this Part.

(6) If excluded property is not specified in the order it must be described in the order in general terms.

(7) The power to make exclusions must be exercised with a view to ensuring, so far as practicable, that the satisfaction of any right of the enforcement authority to recover the property obtained through unlawful conduct is not unduly prejudiced.

(8) Subsection (7) does not apply where the court is acting as required by section 255B(3) or (4).

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

255D Restriction on proceedings and remedies

(1) While a prohibitory property order has effect the court may sist any action, execution or other legal process in respect of the property to which the order applies.

(2) If a court (whether the Court of Session or any other court) in which proceedings are pending in respect of any property is satisfied that a prohibitory property order has been applied for or made in respect of the property, it may either sist the proceedings or allow them to continue on any terms it thinks fit.

(3) Before exercising any power conferred by this section, the court must (as well as giving the parties to any of the proceedings concerned an opportunity to be heard) give such an opportunity to any person who may be affected by the court's decision.

255E Arrestment of property affected by prohibitory property order

(1) On the application of the enforcement authority the Court of Session may, in relation to moveable recoverable property to which a prohibitory property order applies (whether generally or to such of it as is specified in the application), grant warrant for arrestment.

(2) An application under subsection (1) may be made at the same time as the application for the prohibitory property order or at any time thereafter.

(3) Such a warrant for arrestment may be granted only if the property would be arrestable if the person entitled to it were a debtor.

(4) A warrant under subsection (1) has effect as if granted on the dependence of an action for debt at the instance of the enforcement authority against the person and may be executed, recalled, loosed or restricted accordingly.

(5) An arrestment executed under this section ceases to have effect when, or in so far as, the prohibitory property order ceases to apply in respect of the property in relation to which the warrant for arrestment was granted.

(6) If an arrestment ceases to have effect to any extent by virtue of subsection (5) the enforcement authority must apply to the Court of Session for an order recalling or, as the case may be, restricting the arrestment.

255F Inhibition of property affected by prohibitory property order

(1) On the application of the enforcement authority, the Court of Session may, in relation to the property mentioned in subsection (2), grant warrant for inhibition against any person specified in a prohibitory property order.

(2) That property is heritable property situated in Scotland to which the prohibitory property order applies (whether generally or to such of it as is specified in the application).

(3) The warrant for inhibition—

(a) has effect as if granted on the dependence of an action for debt by the enforcement authority against the person and may be executed, recalled, loosed or restricted accordingly, and

(b) has the effect of letters of inhibition and must forthwith be registered by the enforcement authority in the register of inhibitions and adjudications.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(4) Section 155 of the Titles to Land Consolidation (Scotland) Act 1868 (c. 101) (effective date of inhibition) applies in relation to an inhibition for which warrant is granted under subsection (1) as it applies to an inhibition by separate letters or contained in a summons.

(5) An inhibition executed under this section ceases to have effect when, or in so far as, the prohibitory property order ceases to apply in respect of the property in relation to which the warrant for inhibition was granted.

(6) If an inhibition ceases to have effect to any extent by virtue of subsection (5) the enforcement authority must—

(a) apply for the recall or, as the case may be, the restriction of the inhibition, and

(b) ensure that the recall or restriction is reflected in the register of inhibitions and adjudications.**]**

Interim administration orders (Scotland)

256 Application for interim administration order

(1) Where the enforcement authority may take proceedings for a recovery order in the Court of Session, the authority may apply to the court for an interim administration order (whether before or after starting the proceedings).

(2) An interim administration order is an order for—

(a) the detention, custody or preservation of property, and

(b) the appointment of an interim administrator.

(3) An application for an interim administration order may be made without notice if the circumstances are such that notice of the application would prejudice any right of the enforcement authority to obtain a recovery order in respect of any property.

(4) The court may make an interim administration order on the application if it is satisfied that the conditions in subsections (5) and, where applicable, (6) are met.

(5) The first condition is that there is a probabilis causa litigandi—

(a) that the property to which the application for the order relates is or includes recoverable property, and

(b) that, if any of it is not recoverable property, it is associated property.

(6) The second condition is that, if—

(a) the property to which the application for the order relates includes property alleged to be associated property, and

(b) the enforcement authority has not established the identity of the person who holds it,

the authority has taken all reasonable steps to do so.

(7) In its application for an interim administration order, the enforcement authority must nominate a suitably qualified person for appointment as interim administrator, but the nominee may not be a member of the staff of the Scottish Administration.

(8) The extent of the power to make an interim administration order is not limited by sections 257 to 264.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Commencement Information

I238 S. 256 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

257 Functions of interim administrator

(1) An interim administration order may authorise or require the interim administrator—

(a) to exercise any of the powers mentioned in Schedule 6,

(b) to take any other steps the court thinks appropriate,

for the purpose of securing the detention, custody or preservation of the property to which the order applies or of taking any steps under subsection (2).

(2) An interim administration order must require the interim administrator to take any steps which the court thinks necessary to establish—

(a) whether or not the property to which the order applies is recoverable property or associated property,

(b) whether or not any other property is recoverable property (in relation to the same unlawful conduct) and, if it is, who holds it.

(3) If—

(a) the interim administrator deals with any property which is not property to which the order applies, and

(b) at the time he deals with the property he believes on reasonable grounds that he is entitled to do so in pursuance of the order,

the interim administrator is not liable to any person in respect of any loss or damage resulting from his dealing with the property except so far as the loss or damage is caused by his negligence.

Commencement Information

I239 S. 257 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

258 Inhibition of property affected by order

(1) On the application of the enforcement authority, the Court of Session may, in relation to the property mentioned in subsection (2), grant warrant for inhibition against any person specified in an interim administration order.

(2) That property is heritable property situated in Scotland to which the interim administration order applies (whether generally or such of it as is specified in the application).

(3) The warrant for inhibition—

(a) has effect as if granted on the dependence of an action for debt by the enforcement authority against the person and may be executed, recalled, loosed or restricted accordingly, and

(b) has the effect of letters of inhibition and must forthwith be registered by the enforcement authority in the register of inhibitions and adjudications.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(4) Section 155 of the Titles to Land Consolidation (Scotland) Act 1868 (c. 101) (effective date of inhibition) applies in relation to an inhibition for which warrant is granted under subsection (1) as it applies to an inhibition by separate letters or contained in a summons.

(5) The execution of an inhibition under this section in respect of property does not prejudice the exercise of an interim administrator's powers under or for the purposes of this Part in respect of that property.

(6) An inhibition executed under this section ceases to have effect when, or in so far as, the interim administration order ceases to apply in respect of the property in relation to which the warrant for inhibition was granted.

(7) If an inhibition ceases to have effect to any extent by virtue of subsection (6) the enforcement authority must—

(a) apply for the recall or, as the case may be, the restriction of the inhibition, and

(b) ensure that the recall or restriction is reflected in the register of inhibitions and adjudications.

Commencement Information

I240 S. 258 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

259 Duties of respondent etc.

(1) An interim administration order may require any person to whose property the order applies—

(a) to bring the property to a place (in Scotland) specified by the interim administrator or place it in the custody of the interim administrator (if, in either case, he is able to do so),

(b) to do anything he is reasonably required to do by the interim administrator for the preservation of the property.

(2) An interim administration order may require any person to whose property the order applies to bring any documents relating to the property which are in his possession or control to a place (in Scotland) specified by the interim administrator or to place them in the custody of the interim administrator.

"Document" means anything in which information of any description is recorded.

Commencement Information

I241 S. 259 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

260 Supervision of interim administrator and variation of order

(1) The interim administrator, any party to the proceedings and any person affected by any action taken by the interim administrator, or who may be affected by any action

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proposed to be taken by him, may at any time apply to the court for directions as to the exercise of the interim administrator's functions.

(2) Before giving any directions under subsection (1), the court must (as well as giving the parties to the proceedings an opportunity to be heard) give such an opportunity to the interim administrator and to any person who may be interested in the application.

(3) The court may at any time vary or recall an interim administration order.

(4) Before exercising any power under this Chapter to vary or set aside an interim administration order, the court must (as well as giving the parties to the proceedings an opportunity to be heard) give such an opportunity to the interim administrator and to any person who may be affected by the court's decision.

Commencement Information

I242 S. 260 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

261 Restrictions on dealing etc. with property

(1) An interim administration order must, subject to any exclusions made in accordance with this section, prohibit any person to whose property the order applies from dealing with the property.

(2) Exclusions may be made when the interim administration order is made or on an application to vary the order.

(3) An exclusion may, in particular, make provision for the purpose of enabling any person—

(a) to meet his reasonable living expenses, or

(b) to carry on any trade, business, profession or occupation,

and may be made subject to conditions.

(4) But an exclusion may not be made for the purpose of enabling any person to meet any legal expenses in respect of proceedings under this Part.

(5) If the excluded property is not specified in the order it must be described in the order in general terms.

(6) The power to make exclusions must be exercised with a view to ensuring, so far as practicable, that the satisfaction of any right of the enforcement authority to recover the property obtained through unlawful conduct is not unduly prejudiced.

Commencement Information

I243 S. 261 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

262 Restriction on proceedings and remedies

(1) While an interim administration order has effect, the court may sist any action, execution or other legal process in respect of the property to which the order applies.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
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(2) If a court (whether the Court of Session or any other court) in which proceedings are pending in respect of any property is satisfied that an interim administration order has been applied for or made in respect of the property, the court may either sist the proceedings or allow them to continue on any terms it thinks fit.

(3) Before exercising any power conferred by this section, the court must (as well as giving the parties to any of the proceedings in question an opportunity to be heard) give such an opportunity to the interim administrator (if appointed) and any person who may be affected by the court's decision.

Commencement Information

I244 S. 262 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

263 Exclusion of property which is not recoverable etc.

(1) If the court decides that any property to which an interim administration order applies is neither recoverable property nor associated property, it must vary the order so as to exclude it.

(2) The court may vary an interim administration order so as to exclude from the property to which the order applies any property which is alleged to be associated property if the court thinks that the satisfaction of any right of the enforcement authority to recover the property obtained through unlawful conduct will not be prejudiced.

(3) The court may exclude any property within subsection (2) on any terms or conditions, applying while the interim administration order has effect, which the court thinks necessary or expedient.

Commencement Information

I245 S. 263 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

264 Reporting

(1) An interim administration order must require the interim administrator to inform the enforcement authority and the court as soon as reasonably practicable if he thinks that—

(a) any property to which the order applies by virtue of a claim that it is recoverable property is not recoverable property,

(b) any property to which the order applies by virtue of a claim that it is associated property is not associated property,

(c) any property to which the order does not apply is recoverable property (in relation to the same unlawful conduct) or associated property, or

(d) any property to which the order applies is held by a person who is different from the person it is claimed holds it,

or if he thinks that there has been any other material change of circumstances.

(2) An interim administration order must require the interim administrator—

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(a) to report his findings to the court,

(b) to serve copies of his report on the enforcement authority and on any person who holds any property to which the order applies or who may otherwise be affected by the report.

Commencement Information

I246 S. 264 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

265 Arrestment of property affected by interim administration order

(1) On the application of the enforcement authority or the interim administrator the Court of Session may, in relation to moveable recoverable property to which an interim administration order applies (whether generally or such of it as is specified in the application), grant warrant for arrestment.

(2) An application by the enforcement authority under subsection (1) may be made at the same time as the application for the interim administration order or at any time thereafter.

(3) Such a warrant for arrestment may be granted only if the property would be arrestable if the person entitled to it were a debtor.

(4) A warrant under subsection (1) has effect as if granted on the dependence of an action for debt at the instance of the enforcement authority or, as the case may be, the interim administrator against the person and may be executed, recalled, loosed or restricted accordingly.

(5) The execution of an arrestment under this section in respect of property does not prejudice the exercise of an interim administrator's powers under or for the purposes of this Part in respect of that property.

(6) An arrestment executed under this section ceases to have effect when, or in so far as, the interim administration order ceases to apply in respect of the property in relation to which the warrant for arrestment was granted.

(7) If an arrestment ceases to have effect to any extent by virtue of subsection (6) the enforcement authority or, as the case may be, the interim administrator must apply to the Court of Session for an order recalling or, as the case may be, restricting the arrestment.

Commencement Information

I247 S. 265 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Vesting and realisation of recoverable property

266 Recovery orders

(1) If in proceedings under this Chapter the court is satisfied that any property is recoverable, the court must make a recovery order.

(2) The recovery order must vest the recoverable property in the trustee for civil recovery.

(3) But the court may not make in a recovery order—

(a) any provision in respect of any recoverable property if each of the conditions in subsection (4) or (as the case may be) (5) is met and it would not be just and equitable to do so, or

(b) any provision which is incompatible with any of the Convention rights (within the meaning of the Human Rights Act 1998 (c. 42)).

(4) In relation to a court in England and Wales or Northern Ireland, the conditions referred to in subsection (3)(a) are that—

(a) the respondent obtained the recoverable property in good faith,

(b) he took steps after obtaining the property which he would not have taken if he had not obtained it or he took steps before obtaining the property which he would not have taken if he had not believed he was going to obtain it,

(c) when he took the steps, he had no notice that the property was recoverable,

(d) if a recovery order were made in respect of the property, it would, by reason of the steps, be detrimental to him.

(5) In relation to a court in Scotland, the conditions referred to in subsection (3)(a) are that—

(a) the respondent obtained the recoverable property in good faith,

(b) he took steps after obtaining the property which he would not have taken if he had not obtained it or he took steps before obtaining the property which he would not have taken if he had not believed he was going to obtain it,

(c) when he took the steps, he had no reasonable grounds for believing that the property was recoverable,

(d) if a recovery order were made in respect of the property, it would, by reason of the steps, be detrimental to him.

(6) In deciding whether it would be just and equitable to make the provision in the recovery order where the conditions in subsection (4) or (as the case may be) (5) are met, the court must have regard to—

(a) the degree of detriment that would be suffered by the respondent if the provision were made,

(b) the enforcement authority's interest in receiving the realised proceeds of the recoverable property.

(7) A recovery order may sever any property.

(8) A recovery order may impose conditions as to the manner in which the trustee for civil recovery may deal with any property vested by the order for the purpose of realising it.

[[F343](8A) A recovery order made by a court in England and Wales or Northern Ireland may provide for payment under section 280 of reasonable legal expenses that a person has reasonably incurred, or may reasonably incur, in respect of—

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
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(a) the proceedings under this Part in which the order is made, or

(b) any related proceedings under this Part.

(8B) If regulations under section 286B apply to an item of expenditure, a sum in respect of the item is not payable under section 280 in pursuance of provision under subsection (8A) unless—

(a) the enforcement authority agrees to its payment, or

(b) the court has assessed the amount allowed by the regulations in respect of that item and the sum is paid in respect of the assessed amount.**]**

(9) This section is subject to sections 270 to 278.

Textual Amendments

F343 S. 266(8A)(8B) inserted (1.1.2006) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), s. 178(8), **Sch. 6 para. 15**; S.I. 2005/3136, art. 3(c)

Commencement Information

I248 S. 266 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

267 Functions of the trustee for civil recovery

(1) The trustee for civil recovery is a person appointed by the court to give effect to a recovery order.

(2) The enforcement authority must nominate a suitably qualified person for appointment as the trustee.

(3) The functions of the trustee are—

(a) to secure the detention, custody or preservation of any property vested in him by the recovery order,

(b) in the case of property other than money, to realise the value of the property for the benefit of the enforcement authority, and

(c) to perform any other functions conferred on him by virtue of this Chapter.

(4) In performing his functions, the trustee acts on behalf of the enforcement authority and must comply with any directions given by the authority.

(5) The trustee is to realise the value of property vested in him by the recovery order, so far as practicable, in the manner best calculated to maximise the amount payable to the enforcement authority.

(6) The trustee has the powers mentioned in Schedule 7.

(7) References in this section to a recovery order include an order under section 276 and references to property vested in the trustee by a recovery order include property vested in him in pursuance of an order under section 276.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
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Commencement Information

I249 S. 267 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

268 Recording of recovery order (Scotland)

(1) The clerk of the court must immediately after the making of a recovery order which relates to heritable property situated in Scotland send a certified copy of it to the keeper of the register of inhibitions and adjudications for recording in that register.

(2) Recording under subsection (1) is to have the effect, as from the date of the recovery order, of an inhibition at the instance of the trustee for civil recovery against the person in whom the heritable property was vest prior to that date.

Commencement Information

I250 S. 268 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

269 Rights of pre-emption, etc.

(1) A recovery order is to have effect in relation to any property despite any provision (of whatever nature) which would otherwise prevent, penalise or restrict the vesting of the property.

(2) A right of pre-emption, right of irritancy, right of return or other similar right does not operate or become exercisable as a result of the vesting of any property under a recovery order.

A right of return means any right under a provision for the return or reversion of property in specified circumstances.

(3) Where property is vested under a recovery order, any such right is to have effect as if the person in whom the property is vested were the same person in law as the person who held the property and as if no transfer of the property had taken place.

(4) References to rights in subsections (2) and (3) do not include any rights in respect of which the recovery order was made.

(5) This section applies in relation to the creation of interests, or the doing of anything else, by a recovery order as it applies in relation to the vesting of property.

Commencement Information

I251 S. 269 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
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270 Associated and joint property

(1) Sections 271 and 272 apply if the court makes a recovery order in respect of any recoverable property in a case within subsection (2) or (3).

(2) A case is within this subsection if—

(a) the property to which the proceedings relate includes property which is associated with the recoverable property and is specified or described in the claim form or (in Scotland) application, and

(b) if the associated property is not the respondent's property, the claim form or application has been served on the person whose property it is or the court has dispensed with service.

(3) A case is within this subsection if—

(a) the recoverable property belongs to joint tenants, and

(b) one of the tenants is an excepted joint owner.

(4) An excepted joint owner is a person who obtained the property in circumstances in which it would not be recoverable as against him; and references to the excepted joint owner's share of the recoverable property are to so much of the recoverable property as would have been his if the joint tenancy had been severed.

(5) Subsections (3) and (4) do not extend to Scotland.

Commencement Information

I252 S. 270(4)(5) in force (30.12.2002) by S.I. 2002/3015, **art. 2**, Sch.

I253 S. 270(1)(2)(3) in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

271 Agreements about associated and joint property

(1) Where—

(a) this section applies, and

(b) the enforcement authority (on the one hand) and the person who holds the associated property or who is the excepted joint owner (on the other) agree,

the recovery order may, instead of vesting the recoverable property in the trustee for civil recovery, require the person who holds the associated property or who is the excepted joint owner to make a payment to the trustee.

(2) A recovery order which makes any requirement under subsection (1) may, so far as required for giving effect to the agreement, include provision for vesting, creating or extinguishing any interest in property.

(3) The amount of the payment is to be the amount which the enforcement authority and that person agree represents—

(a) in a case within section 270(2), the value of the recoverable property,

(b) in a case within section 270(3), the value of the recoverable property less the value of the excepted joint owner's share.

(4) But if—

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(a) **[**F344a property freezing order, an interim receiving order, a prohibitory property order or an**]** interim administration order applied at any time to the associated property or joint tenancy, and

(b) the enforcement authority agrees that the person has suffered loss as a result of the **[**F345order mentioned in paragraph (a)**]**,

the amount of the payment may be reduced by any amount the enforcement authority and that person agree is reasonable, having regard to that loss and to any other relevant circumstances.

(5) If there is more than one such item of associated property or excepted joint owner, the total amount to be paid to the trustee, 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 enforcement authority.

(6) A recovery order which makes any requirement under subsection (1) must make provision for any recoverable property to cease to be recoverable.

Textual Amendments

F344 Words in s. 271(4)(a) substituted (1.1.2006) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), s. 178(8), **Sch. 6 para. 16(a)**; S.I. 2005/3136, art. 3(c)

F345 Words in s. 271(4)(b) substituted (1.1.2006) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), s. 178(8), **Sch. 6 para. 16(b)**; S.I. 2005/3136, art. 3(c)

Commencement Information

I254 S. 271 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

272 Associated and joint property: default of agreement

(1) Where this section applies, the court may make the following provision if—

(a) there is no agreement under section 271, and

(b) the court thinks it just and equitable to do so.

(2) The recovery order may provide—

(a) for the associated property to vest in the trustee for civil recovery or (as the case may be) for the excepted joint owner's interest to be extinguished, or

(b) in the case of an excepted joint owner, for the severance of his interest.

(3) A recovery order making any provision by virtue of subsection (2)(a) may provide—

(a) for the trustee to pay an amount to the person who holds the associated property or who is an excepted joint owner, or

(b) for the creation of interests in favour of that person, or the imposition of liabilities or conditions, in relation to the property vested in the trustee,

or for both.

(4) In making any provision in a recovery order by virtue of subsection (2) or (3), the court 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 him of that property or, as the case may

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be, of his share (including any value which cannot be assessed in terms of money),

(b) the enforcement authority's interest in receiving the realised proceeds of the recoverable property.

(5) If—

(a) **[**F346a property freezing order, an interim receiving order, a prohibitory property order or an **]** interim administration order applied at any time to the associated property or joint tenancy, and

(b) the court is satisfied that the person who holds the associated property or who is an excepted joint owner has suffered loss as a result of the **[**F347order mentioned in paragraph (a) **]**,

a recovery order making any provision by virtue of subsection (2) or (3) may require the enforcement authority to pay compensation to that person.

(6) The amount of compensation to be paid under subsection (5) is the amount the court thinks reasonable, having regard to the person's loss and to any other relevant circumstances.

[F348(7) In subsection (5) the reference to the enforcement authority is, in the case of an enforcement authority in relation to England and Wales or Northern Ireland, a reference to the enforcement authority which obtained the property freezing order or interim receiving order concerned.**]**

Textual Amendments

F346 Words in s. 272(5)(a) substituted (1.1.2006) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), s. 178(8), **Sch. 6 para. 17(a)**; S.I. 2005/3136, art. 3(c)

F347 Words in s. 272(5)(b) substituted (1.1.2006) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), s. 178(8), **Sch. 6 para. 17(b)**; S.I. 2005/3136, art. 3(c)

F348 S. 272(7) inserted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 87**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I255 S. 272 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

273 Payments in respect of rights under pension schemes

(1) This section applies to recoverable property consisting of rights under a pension scheme.

(2) A recovery order in respect of the property must, instead of vesting the property in the trustee for civil recovery, require the trustees or managers of the pension scheme—

(a) to pay to the trustee for civil recovery within a prescribed period the amount determined by the trustees or managers to be equal to the value of the rights, and

(b) to give effect to any other provision made by virtue of this section and the two following sections in respect of the scheme.

This subsection is subject to sections 276 to 278.

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(3) A recovery order made by virtue of subsection (2) overrides the provisions of the pension scheme to the extent that they conflict with the provisions of the order.

(4) A recovery order made by virtue of subsection (2) may provide for the recovery by the trustees or managers of the scheme (whether by deduction from any amount which they are required to pay to the trustee for civil recovery or otherwise) of costs incurred by them in—

(a) complying with the recovery order, or

(b) providing information, before the order was made, to the enforcement authority, **[**F349receiver appointed under section 245E,**]** interim receiver or interim administrator.

(5) None of the following provisions applies to a court making a recovery order by virtue of subsection (2)—

(a) any provision of section 159 of the Pension Schemes Act 1993 (c. 48), section 155 of the Pension Schemes (Northern Ireland) Act 1993 (c. 49), section 91 of the Pensions Act 1995 (c. 26) or Article 89 of the Pensions (Northern Ireland) Order 1995 (S.I. 1995/3213 (N.I. 22)) (which prevent assignment and the making of orders that restrain a person from receiving anything which he is prevented from assigning),

(b) any provision of any enactment (whenever passed or made) corresponding to any of the provisions mentioned in paragraph (a),

(c) any provision of the pension scheme in question corresponding to any of those provisions.

Textual Amendments

F349 Words in s. 273(4)(b) inserted (E.W.N.I.) (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), **ss. 83(2)**, 94(1); S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(h)

Commencement Information

I256 S. 273 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

274 Consequential adjustment of liabilities under pension schemes

(1) A recovery order made by virtue of section 273(2) must require the trustees or managers of the pension scheme to make such reduction in the liabilities of the scheme as they think necessary in consequence of the payment made in pursuance of that subsection.

(2) Accordingly, the order must require the trustees or managers to provide for the liabilities of the pension scheme in respect of the respondent's recoverable property to which section 273 applies to cease.

(3) So far as the trustees or managers are required by the recovery order to provide for the liabilities of the pension scheme in respect of the respondent's recoverable property to which section 273 applies to cease, their powers include (in particular) power to reduce the amount of—

(a) any benefit or future benefit to which the respondent is or may be entitled under the scheme,

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(b) any future benefit to which any other person may be entitled under the scheme in respect of that property.

Commencement Information

I257 S. 274 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

275 Pension schemes: supplementary

(1) Regulations may make provision as to the exercise by trustees or managers of their powers under sections 273 and 274, including provision about the calculation and verification of the value at any time of rights or liabilities.

(2) The power conferred by subsection (1) includes power to provide for any values to be calculated or verified—

(a) in a manner which, in the particular case, is approved by a prescribed person, or

(b) in accordance with guidance from time to time prepared by a prescribed person.

(3) Regulations means regulations made by the Secretary of State after consultation with the Scottish Ministers **[**F350or, in relation to Northern Ireland, regulations made by the Department of Justice**]** ; and prescribed means prescribed by regulations.

(4) A pension scheme means an occupational pension scheme or a personal pension scheme; and those expressions have the same meaning as in the Pension Schemes Act 1993 (c. 48) or, in relation to Northern Ireland, the Pension Schemes (Northern Ireland) Act 1993 (c. 49).

(5) In relation to an occupational pension scheme or a personal pension scheme, the trustees or managers means—

(a) in the case of a scheme established under a trust, the trustees,

(b) in any other case, the managers.

(6) References to a pension scheme include—

(a) a retirement annuity contract (within the meaning of Part 3 of the Welfare Reform and Pensions Act 1999 (c. 30) or, in relation to Northern Ireland, Part 4 of the Welfare Reform and Pensions (Northern Ireland) Order 1999),

(b) an annuity or insurance policy purchased, or transferred, for the purpose of giving effect to rights under an occupational pension scheme or a personal pension scheme,

(c) an annuity purchased, or entered into, for the purpose of discharging any liability in respect of a pension credit under section 29(1)(b) of the Welfare Reform and Pensions Act 1999 (c. 30) or, in relation to Northern Ireland, Article 26(1)(b) of the Welfare Reform and Pensions (Northern Ireland) Order 1999.

(7) References to the trustees or managers—

(a) in relation to a retirement annuity contract or other annuity, are to the provider of the annuity,

(b) in relation to an insurance policy, are to the insurer.

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(8) Subsections (3) to (7) have effect for the purposes of this group of sections (that is, sections 273 and 274 and this section).

Textual Amendments

F350 Words in s. 275(3) inserted (12.4.2010) by The Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Devolution of Policing and Justice Functions) Order 2010 (S.I. 2010/976), art. 1(2), **Sch. 14 para. 54** (with arts. 28-31)

Commencement Information

I258 S. 275 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

276 Consent orders

(1) The court may make an order staying (in Scotland, sisting) any proceedings for a recovery order on terms agreed by the parties for the disposal of the proceedings if each person to whose property the proceedings, or the agreement, relates is a party both to the proceedings and the agreement.

(2) An order under subsection (1) may, as well as staying (or sisting) the proceedings on terms—

(a) make provision for any property which may be recoverable property to cease to be recoverable,

(b) make any further provision which the court thinks appropriate.

(3) Section 280 applies to property vested in the trustee for civil recovery, or money paid to him, in pursuance of the agreement as it applies to property vested in him by a recovery order or money paid under section 271.

Commencement Information

I259 S. 276 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

277 Consent orders: pensions

(1) This section applies where recoverable property to which proceedings under this Chapter relate includes rights under a pension scheme.

(2) An order made under section 276—

(a) may not stay (in Scotland, sist) the proceedings on terms that the rights are vested in any other person, but

(b) may include provision imposing the following requirement, if the trustees or managers of the scheme are parties to the agreement by virtue of which the order is made.

(3) The requirement is that the trustees or managers of the pension scheme—

(a) make a payment in accordance with the agreement, and

(b) give effect to any other provision made by virtue of this section in respect of the scheme.

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(4) The trustees or managers of the pension scheme have power to enter into an agreement in respect of the proceedings on any terms on which an order made under section 276 may stay (in Scotland, sist) the proceedings.

(5) The following provisions apply in respect of an order under section 276, so far as it includes the requirement mentioned in subsection (3).

(6) The order overrides the provisions of the pension scheme to the extent that they conflict with the requirement.

(7) The order may provide for the recovery by the trustees or managers of the scheme (whether by deduction from any amount which they are required to pay in pursuance of the agreement or otherwise) of costs incurred by them in—

(a) complying with the order, or

(b) providing information, before the order was made, to the enforcement authority, **[**F351receiver appointed under section 245E,**]** interim receiver or interim administrator.

(8) Sections 273(5) and 274 (read with section 275) apply as if the requirement were included in an order made by virtue of section 273(2).

(9) Section 275(4) to (7) has effect for the purposes of this section.

Textual Amendments

F351 Words in s. 277(7)(b) inserted (E.W.N.I.) (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), **ss. 83(2)**, 94(1); S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(h)

Commencement Information

I260 S. 277 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

278 Limit on recovery

(1) This section applies if the enforcement authority seeks a recovery order—

(a) in respect of both property which is or represents property obtained through unlawful conduct and related property, or

(b) in respect of property which is or represents property obtained through unlawful conduct where such an order, or an order under section 276, has previously been made in respect of related property.

(2) For the purposes of this section—

(a) the original property means the property obtained through unlawful conduct,

(b) the original property, and any items of property which represent the original property, are to be treated as related to each other.

(3) The court is not to make a recovery order if it thinks that the enforcement authority's right to recover the original property has been satisfied by a previous recovery order or order under section 276.

(4) Subject to subsection (3), the court may act under subsection (5) if it thinks that—

(a) a recovery order may be made in respect of two or more related items of recoverable property, but

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(b) the making of a recovery order in respect of both or all of them is not required in order to satisfy the enforcement authority's right to recover the original property.

(5) The court may in order to satisfy that right to the extent required make a recovery order in respect of—

(a) only some of the related items of property, or

(b) only a part of any of the related items of property,

or both.

(6) Where the court may make a recovery order in respect of any property, this section does not prevent the recovery of any profits which have accrued in respect of the property.

(7) If—

(a) an order is made under section 298 for the forfeiture of recoverable property, and

(b) the enforcement authority subsequently seeks a recovery order in respect of related property,

the order under section 298 is to be treated for the purposes of this section as if it were a recovery order obtained by the enforcement authority in respect of the forfeited property.

(8) If—

(a) in pursuance of a judgment in civil proceedings (whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere), the claimant has obtained property from the defendant ("the judgment property"),

(b) the claim was based on the defendant's having obtained the judgment property or related property through unlawful conduct, and

(c) the enforcement authority subsequently seeks a recovery order in respect of property which is related to the judgment property,

the judgment is to be treated for the purposes of this section as if it were a recovery order obtained by the enforcement authority in respect of the judgment property.

In relation to Scotland, "claimant" and "defendant" are to be read as "pursuer" and "defender".

(9) If—

(a) property has been taken into account in deciding the amount of a person's benefit from criminal conduct for the purpose of making a confiscation order, and

(b) the enforcement authority subsequently seeks a recovery order in respect of related property,

the confiscation order is to be treated for the purposes of this section as if it were a recovery order obtained by the enforcement authority in respect of the property referred to in paragraph (a).

(10) In subsection (9), a confiscation order means—

(a) an order under section 6, 92 or 156, or

(b) an order under a corresponding provision of an enactment mentioned in section 8(7)(a) to (g),

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and, in relation to an order mentioned in paragraph (b), the reference to the amount of a person's benefit from criminal conduct is to be read as a reference to the corresponding amount under the enactment in question.

Commencement Information

I261 S. 278 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

279 Section 278: supplementary

(1) Subsections (2) and (3) give examples of the satisfaction of the enforcement authority's right to recover the original property.

(2) If—

(a) there is a disposal, other than a part disposal, of the original property, and

(b) other property (the representative property) is obtained in its place,

the enforcement authority's right to recover the original property is satisfied by the making of a recovery order in respect of either the original property or the representative property.

(3) If—

(a) there is a part disposal of the original property, and

(b) other property (the representative property) is obtained in place of the property disposed of,

the enforcement authority's right to recover the original property is satisfied by the making of a recovery order in respect of the remainder of the original property together with either the representative property or the property disposed of.

(4) In this section—

(a) a part disposal means a disposal to which section 314(1) applies,

(b) the original property has the same meaning as in section 278.

Commencement Information

I262 S. 279 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

280 Applying realised proceeds

(1) **[**[F352]This section applies to**][**[F352]Subsection (2) applies to sums which are in the hands of the trustee for civil recovery if they are**]**—

(a) sums which represent the realised proceeds of property which was vested in the trustee for civil recovery by a recovery order or which he obtained in pursuance of a recovery order,

(b) sums vested in the trustee by a recovery order or obtained by him in pursuance of a recovery order.

(2) The trustee is to make out of the sums—

(a) first, any payment required to be made by him by virtue of section 272,

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[F353(aa) next, any payment of legal expenses which, after giving effect to section 266(8B), are payable under this subsection in pursuance of provision under section 266(8A) contained in the recovery order,**]**

(b) **[**F354then**]**, any payment of expenses incurred by a person acting as an insolvency practitioner which are payable under this subsection by virtue of section 432(10),

and any sum which remains is to be paid to the enforcement authority.

[F355(3) The **[**F356enforcement authority (unless it is the Scottish Ministers)**]** may apply a sum received by **[**F357it**]** under subsection (2) in making payment of the remuneration and expenses of—

(a) the trustee, or

(b) any interim receiver appointed in, or in anticipation of, the proceedings for the recovery order.

(4) Subsection (3)(a) does not apply in relation to the remuneration of the trustee if the trustee is a member of the staff of the **[**F358enforcement authority concerned **[**F359(but it does apply in relation to such remuneration if the trustee is a person providing services under arrangements made by that enforcement authority)**]]**.**]**

Textual Amendments

F352 Words in s. 280(1) substituted (E.W.S.) (retrospectively) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), ss. 48(7), 61(11)(d), **Sch. 18 para. 5** (with s. 48(8), Sch. 25); this amendment extended to N.I. (20.3.2015) by The Crime and Courts Act 2013 (National Crime Agency and Proceeds of Crime) (Northern Ireland) Order 2015 (S.I. 2015/798), arts. 1(2), **7(a)**

F353 S. 280(2)(aa) inserted (1.1.2006) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), s. 178(8), **Sch. 6 para. 18(a)**; S.I. 2005/3136, art. 3(c)

F354 Word in s. 280(2)(b) substituted (1.1.2006) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), s. 178(8), **Sch. 6 para. 18(b)**; S.I. 2005/3136, art. 3(c)

F355 S. 280(3)(4) inserted (1.7.2005) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), **ss. 99(2)**, 178(7)(a); S.I. 2005/1521, art. 2(1)(b)

F356 Words in s. 280(3) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 88(2)(a)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F357 Word in s. 280(3) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 88(2)(b)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F358 Words in s. 280(4) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 88(3)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F359 Words in s. 280(4) inserted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (Amendment of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002) Order 2008 (S.I. 2008/949), arts. 1, **2**

Commencement Information

I263 S. 280 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
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Exemptions etc.

281 Victims of theft, etc.

(1) In proceedings for a recovery order, a person who claims that any property alleged to be recoverable property, or any part of the property, belongs to him may apply for a declaration under this section.

(2) If the applicant appears to the court to meet the following condition, the court may make a declaration to that effect.

(3) The condition is that—

(a) the person was deprived of the property he claims, or of property which it represents, by unlawful conduct,

(b) the property he was deprived of was not recoverable property immediately before he was deprived of it, and

(c) the property he claims belongs to him.

(4) Property to which a declaration under this section applies is not recoverable property.

Commencement Information

I264 S. 281 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

282 Other exemptions

(1) Proceedings for a recovery order may not be taken against any person in circumstances of a prescribed description; and the circumstances may relate to the person himself or to the property or to any other matter.

In this subsection, prescribed means prescribed by an order made by the Secretary of State after consultation with the Scottish Ministers **[**F360or, in relation to Northern Ireland, prescribed by an order made by the Department of Justice**]**.

(2) Proceedings for a recovery order may not be taken in respect of cash found at any place in the United Kingdom unless the proceedings are also taken in respect of property other than cash which is property of the same person.

(3) Proceedings for a recovery order may not be taken against the **[**F361Financial Conduct Authority or the Prudential Regulation Authority**]** in respect of any recoverable property held by **[**F362it**]**.

(4) Proceedings for a recovery order may not be taken in respect of any property which is subject to any of the following charges—

(a) a collateral security charge, within the meaning of the Financial Markets and Insolvency (Settlement Finality) Regulations 1999 (S.I. 1999/2979),

(b) a market charge, within the meaning of Part 7 of the Companies Act 1989 (c. 40),

(c) a money market charge, within the meaning of the Financial Markets and Insolvency (Money Market) Regulations 1995 (S.I. 1995/2049),

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(d) a system charge, within the meaning of the Financial Markets and Insolvency Regulations 1996 (S.I. 1996/1469) or the Financial Markets and Insolvency Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1996 (S.R. 1996/252).

(5) Proceedings for a recovery order may not be taken against any person in respect of any recoverable property which he holds by reason of his acting, or having acted, as an insolvency practitioner.

Acting as an insolvency practitioner has the same meaning as in section 433.

Textual Amendments

F360 Words in s. 282(1) inserted (12.4.2010) by The Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Devolution of Policing and Justice Functions) Order 2010 (S.I. 2010/976), art. 1(2), **Sch. 14 para. 55** (with arts. 28-31)

F361 Words in s. 282(3) substituted (1.4.2013) by Financial Services Act 2012 (c. 21), s. 122(3), **Sch. 18 para. 94(2)(a)** (with Sch. 20); S.I. 2013/423, art. 3, Sch.

F362 Word in s. 282(3) substituted (1.4.2013) by Financial Services Act 2012 (c. 21), s. 122(3), **Sch. 18 para. 94(2)(b)** (with Sch. 20); S.I. 2013/423, art. 3, Sch.

Commencement Information

I265 S. 282 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

I[F363] Scope of powers

Textual Amendments

F363 S. 282A and cross-heading inserted (retrospectively) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), **ss. 48(2)(7)**, 61(11)(c) (with s. 48(8), Sch. 25); this insertion extended to N.I. (20.3.2015) by The Crime and Courts Act 2013 (National Crime Agency and Proceeds of Crime) (Northern Ireland) Order 2015 (S.I. 2015/798), arts. 1(2), **7(a)**

282A Scope of powers

(1) An order under this Chapter may be made by the High Court in England and Wales or the Court of Session—

(a) in respect of property wherever situated, and

(b) in respect of a person wherever domiciled, resident or present,

subject to subsection (2).

(2) Such an order may not be made by the High Court in England and Wales or the Court of Session in respect of—

(a) property that is outside the United Kingdom, or

(b) property that is in the United Kingdom but outside the relevant part of the United Kingdom,

unless there is or has been a connection between the case and the relevant part of the United Kingdom.

(3) The circumstances in which there is or has been such a connection include those described in Schedule 7A.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
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(4) "The relevant part of the United Kingdom" means—

(a) in relation to an order made by the High Court in England and Wales, England and Wales, and

(b) in relation to an order made by the Court of Session, Scotland.**]**

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C43 S. 282A: power to modify conferred (25.4.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(11)(f), **Sch. 25 para. 4(2)(a)**

[F364 Enforcement outside the United Kingdom

Textual Amendments

F364 Ss. 282B-282F and cross-heading inserted (retrospectively) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), ss. 48(7), 61(11)(d), **Sch. 18 para. 6** (with s. 48(8), Sch. 25); this insertion extended to N.I. (20.3.2015) by The Crime and Courts Act 2013 (National Crime Agency and Proceeds of Crime) (Northern Ireland) Order 2015 (S.I. 2015/798), arts. 1(2), **7(a)**

282B Enforcement abroad before recovery order: enforcement authority

(1) This section applies if—

(a) the property freezing conditions are met in relation to property,

(b) the property is not property to which a recovery order applies, and

(c) an enforcement authority in relation to England and Wales or Scotland believes that the property is in a country outside the United Kingdom (the receiving country).

(2) The property freezing conditions are—

(a) in England and Wales, the conditions in section 245A(5) and (6), and

(b) in Scotland, the conditions in section 255A(5) and (6),

and, for the purposes of this subsection, the references in those provisions to property to which the application for the order relates are to be read as references to the property mentioned in subsection (1)(a).

(3) The enforcement authority may send a request for assistance in relation to the property to the Secretary of State with a view to it being forwarded under this section.

(4) The Secretary of State may forward the request for assistance to the government of the receiving country.

(5) A request for assistance under this section is a request to the government of the receiving country—

(a) to secure that any person is prohibited from dealing with the property;

(b) for assistance in connection with the management of the property, including with securing its detention, custody or preservation.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

282C Enforcement abroad before recovery order: receiver or administrator

(1) This section applies if—

(a) a property freezing order made by the High Court in England and Wales has effect in relation to property, and

(b) the receiver appointed under section 245E in respect of the property believes that it is in a country outside the United Kingdom (the receiving country).

(2) This section also applies if—

(a) an interim receiving order made by the High Court in England and Wales or an interim administration order has effect in relation to property, and

(b) the interim receiver or interim administrator believes that the property is in a country outside the United Kingdom (the receiving country).

(3) The receiver or administrator may send a request for assistance in relation to the property to the Secretary of State with a view to it being forwarded under this section.

(4) The Secretary of State must forward the request for assistance to the government of the receiving country.

(5) A request for assistance under this section is a request to the government of the receiving country—

(a) to secure that any person is prohibited from dealing with the property;

(b) for assistance in connection with the management of the property, including with securing its detention, custody or preservation.

282D Evidence overseas: interim receiver or interim administrator

(1) This section applies if—

(a) an interim receiving order made by the High Court in England and Wales or an interim administration order has effect in relation to property, and

(b) the order requires the interim receiver or interim administrator to take steps to establish a matter described in section 247(2)(a) or (b) or 257(2)(a) or (b).

(2) The interim receiver or interim administrator may request assistance under this section if the interim receiver or interim administrator thinks that there is relevant evidence in a country outside the United Kingdom.

(3) A judge of the High Court in England and Wales may request assistance under this section if—

(a) an application is made by the interim receiver or by a person subject to investigation by the interim receiver, and

(b) the judge thinks that there is relevant evidence in a country outside the United Kingdom.

(4) A judge of the Court of Session may request assistance under this section if—

(a) an application is made by the interim administrator or by a person subject to investigation by the interim administrator, and

(b) the judge thinks that there is relevant evidence in a country outside the United Kingdom.

(5) The assistance that may be requested under this section is assistance in obtaining outside the United Kingdom relevant evidence specified in the request.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(6) Relevant evidence is—

(a) in relation to an application or request made for the purposes of an investigation by an interim receiver, evidence as to a matter described in section 247(2)(a) or (b);

(b) in relation to an application or request made for the purposes of an investigation by an interim administrator, evidence as to a matter described in section 257(2)(a) or (b).

(7) A request for assistance under this section may be sent—

(a) to a court or tribunal which is specified in the request and which exercises jurisdiction in the place where the evidence is to be obtained,

(b) to the government of the country concerned, or

(c) to an authority recognised by the government of the country concerned as the appropriate authority for receiving requests for assistance of that kind.

(8) Alternatively, a request for assistance under this section may be sent to the Secretary of State with a view to it being forwarded to a court, tribunal, government or authority mentioned in subsection (7).

(9) The Secretary of State must forward the request for assistance to the court, tribunal, government or authority.

(10) In a case of urgency, a request for assistance under this section may be sent to—

(a) the International Criminal Police Organisation, or

(b) any person competent to receive it under any provisions adopted under the EU Treaties,

for forwarding to the court, tribunal, government or authority mentioned in subsection (7).

(11) Rules of court may make provision as to the practice and procedure to be followed in connection with proceedings relating to requests for assistance made by a judge under this section.

(12) "Evidence" includes documents, information in any other form and material.

282E Evidence overseas: restrictions on use

(1) This section applies to evidence obtained by means of a request for assistance under section 282D.

(2) The evidence must not be used for any purpose other than—

(a) for the purposes of carrying out the functions of the interim receiver or interim administrator, or

(b) for the purposes of proceedings under this Chapter of this Part in respect of property described in subsection (3) or any proceedings arising out of such proceedings.

(3) That property is—

(a) the property that is the subject of the interim receiving order or interim administration order, or

(b) other property that is recoverable property in respect of the same unlawful conduct.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(4) Subsection (2) does not apply if the court, tribunal, government or authority to whom the request for assistance was sent consents to the use.

(5) In Scotland, the evidence may be received in evidence without being sworn to by anyone, so far as that may be done without unfairness to any party.

282F Enforcement abroad: after recovery order

(1) This section applies if—

(a) a recovery order made by the High Court in England and Wales or the Court of Session has effect in relation to property, and

(b) the enforcement authority or the trustee for civil recovery believes that the property is in a country outside the United Kingdom (the receiving country).

(2) The enforcement authority or trustee for civil recovery may send a request for assistance in relation to the property to the Secretary of State with a view to it being forwarded under this section.

(3) The Secretary of State may forward a request for assistance from the enforcement authority to the government of the receiving country.

(4) The Secretary of State must forward a request for assistance from the trustee for civil recovery to the government of the receiving country.

(5) A request for assistance is a request to the government of the receiving country for assistance in connection with the management and disposal of the property and includes a request—

(a) to secure the detention, custody or preservation of the property;

(b) in the case of money, to secure that it is applied in accordance with the law of the receiving country;

(c) in the case of property other than money, to secure that the property is realised and the proceeds are applied in accordance with the law of the receiving country.

(6) A certificate purporting to be issued by or on behalf of the government of the receiving country is admissible as evidence of the facts it states if it states—

(a) that property has been realised in pursuance of a request under this section,

(b) the date of realisation, and

(c) the proceeds of realisation.**]**

Miscellaneous

283 Compensation

(1) If, in the case of any property to which **[**[F365]a property freezing order, an interim receiving order, a prohibitory property order or an**]** interim administration order has at any time applied, the court does not in the course of the proceedings decide that the property is recoverable property or associated property, the person whose property it is may make an application to the court for compensation.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply if the court—

(a) has made a declaration in respect of the property by virtue of section 281, or

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
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(b) makes an order under section 276.

(3) If the court has made a decision by reason of which no recovery order could be made in respect of the property, the application for compensation must be made within the period of three months beginning—

(a) in relation to a decision of the High Court in England and Wales, with the date of the decision or, if any application is made for leave to appeal, with the date on which the application is withdrawn or refused or (if the application is granted) on which any proceedings on appeal are finally concluded,

(b) in relation to a decision of the Court of Session or of the High Court in Northern Ireland, with the date of the decision or, if there is an appeal against the decision, with the date on which any proceedings on appeal are finally concluded.

(4) If, in England and Wales or Northern Ireland, the proceedings in respect of the property have been discontinued, the application for compensation must be made within the period of three months beginning with the discontinuance.

(5) If the court is satisfied that the applicant has suffered loss as a result of the **[**F366order mentioned in subsection (1) **]**, it may require the enforcement authority to pay compensation to him.

(6) If, but for section 269(2), any right mentioned there would have operated in favour of, or become exercisable by, any person, he may make an application to the court for compensation.

(7) The application for compensation under subsection (6) must be made within the period of three months beginning with the vesting referred to in section 269(2).

(8) If the court is satisfied that, in consequence of the operation of section 269, the right in question cannot subsequently operate in favour of the applicant or (as the case may be) become exercisable by him, it may require the enforcement authority to pay compensation to him.

(9) The amount of compensation to be paid under this section is the amount the court thinks reasonable, having regard to the loss suffered and any other relevant circumstances.

[F367(10) In the case of an enforcement authority in relation to England and Wales or Northern Ireland—

(a) the reference in subsection (5) to the enforcement authority is a reference to the enforcement authority which obtained the property freezing order or interim receiving order concerned, and

(b) the reference in subsection (8) to the enforcement authority is a reference to the enforcement authority which obtained the recovery order concerned.**]**

Textual Amendments

F365 Words in s. 283(1) substituted (1.1.2006) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), s. 178(8), **Sch. 6 para. 19(a)**; S.I. 2005/3136, art. 3(c)

F366 Words in s. 283(5) substituted (1.1.2006) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), s. 178(8), **Sch. 6 para. 19(b)**; S.I. 2005/3136, art. 3(c)

F367 S. 283(10) inserted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 89**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Commencement Information

I266 S. 283 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

284 Payment of interim administrator or trustee (Scotland)

[F368(1)**]** Any fees or expenses incurred by an interim administrator, or a trustee for civil recovery appointed by the Court of Session, in the exercise of his functions are to be reimbursed by the Scottish Ministers as soon as is practicable after they have been incurred.

[F369(2) The Scottish Ministers may apply a sum received by them under section 280(2) in making payment of such fees or expenses.

(3) Subsection (2) does not apply in relation to the fees of a trustee for civil recovery if the trustee is a member of their staff.**]**

Textual Amendments

F368 S. 284(1): s. 284 renumbered as s. 284(1) (1.7.2005) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), **ss. 99(3)(a)**, 178(7)(a); S.I. 2005/1521, art. 2(1)(b)

F369 S. 284(2)(3) inserted (1.7.2005) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), **ss. 99(3)(b)**, 178(7)(a); S.I. 2005/1521, art. 2(1)(b)

Commencement Information

I267 S. 284 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

285 Effect on diligence of recovery order (Scotland)

(1) An arrestment or **[**F370attachment**]** of any recoverable property executed on or after the appointment of the trustee for civil recovery is ineffectual in a question with the trustee.

(2) Any recoverable property so arrested or **[**F371attached.**]** , or (if the property has been sold) the proceeds of sale, must be handed over to the trustee for civil recovery.

(3) A poinding of the ground in respect of recoverable property on or after such an appointment is ineffectual in a question with the trustee for civil recovery except for the interest mentioned in subsection (4).

(4) That interest is—

(a) interest on the debt of a secured creditor for the current half yearly term, and

(b) arrears of interest on that debt for one year immediately before the commencement of that term.

(5) On and after such appointment no other person may raise or insist in an adjudication against recoverable property or be confirmed as an executor-creditor on that property.

(6) An inhibition on recoverable property shall cease to have effect in relation to any heritable property comprised in the recoverable property on such appointment.

(7) **[**F372The provisions of this section apply in relation to—

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(a) an action of maills and duties, and

(b) an action for sequestration of rent,

as they apply in relation to an arrestment or **[**[F373]attachment**]** .**]**

Textual Amendments

F370 Words in s. 285(1) substituted (30.12.2002) by Debt Arrangement and Attachment (Scotland) Act 2002 (asp 17), ss. 61, 64(2), **Sch. 3 Pt. 1** {para. 29(1)(a)} (with s. 59)

F371 Words in s. 285(2) substituted (30.12.2002) by Debt Arrangement and Attachment (Scotland) Act 2002 (asp 17), ss. 61, 64(2), **Sch. 3 Pt. 1** {para. 29(1)(b)} (with s. 59)

F372 S. 285(7) repealed (S.) (1.4.2008 for specified purposes) by Bankruptcy and Diligence etc. (Scotland) Act 2007 (asp 3), s. 227(3), **sch. 6 Pt. 1** (with s. 223); S.S.I. 2008/115, art. 3(2)(3), sch. 2 (with arts. 4-691015)

F373 Words in s. 285(7)(b) substituted (30.12.2002) by Debt Arrangement and Attachment (Scotland) Act 2002 (asp 17), ss. 61, 64(2), **Sch. 3 Pt. 1** {para 29(1)(a)} (with s. 59)

Commencement Information

I268 S. 285 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

[F374]286 Scope of powers (Scotland)

. . . . . .

Textual Amendments

F374 S. 286 omitted (retrospectively) by virtue of Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), **ss. 48(4)**(7), 61(11)(c) (with s. 48(8), Sch. 25)

[[F375]286A Legal expenses excluded from freezing: required conditions

(1) The Lord Chancellor may by regulations specify the required conditions for the purposes of section 245C(5) or 252(4).

(2) A required condition may (in particular)—

(a) restrict who may receive sums released in pursuance of the exclusion (by, for example, requiring released sums to be paid to professional legal advisers), or

(b) be made for the purpose of controlling the amount of any sum released in pursuance of the exclusion in respect of an item of expenditure.

(3) A required condition made for the purpose mentioned in subsection (2)(b) may (for example)—

(a) provide for sums to be released only with the agreement of the enforcement authority;

(b) provide for a sum to be released in respect of an item of expenditure only if the court has assessed the amount allowed by regulations under section 286B in respect of that item and the sum is released for payment of the assessed amount;

(c) provide for a sum to be released in respect of an item of expenditure only if—

(i) the enforcement authority agrees to its release, or

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Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(ii) the court has assessed the amount allowed by regulations under section 286B in respect of that item and the sum is released for payment of the assessed amount.

(4) Before making regulations under this section, the Lord Chancellor must consult such persons as he considers appropriate.

Textual Amendments

F375 Ss. 286A, 286B inserted (1.8.2005) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), s. 178(8), **Sch. 6 para. 20**; S.I. 2005/2026, art. 2(b)

286B Legal expenses: regulations for purposes of section 266(8B) or 286A(3)

(1) The Lord Chancellor may by regulations—

(a) make provision for the purposes of section 266(8B);

(b) make provision for the purposes of required conditions that make provision of the kind mentioned in section 286A(3)(b) or (c).

(2) Regulations under this section may (in particular)—

(a) limit the amount of remuneration allowable to representatives for a unit of time worked;

(b) limit the total amount of remuneration allowable to representatives for work done in connection with proceedings or a step in proceedings;

(c) limit the amount allowable in respect of an item of expense incurred by a representative or incurred, otherwise than in respect of the remuneration of a representative, by a party to proceedings.

(3) Before making regulations under this section, the Lord Chancellor must consult such persons as he considers appropriate.**]**

Textual Amendments

F375 Ss. 286A, 286B inserted (1.8.2005) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), s. 178(8), **Sch. 6 para. 20**; S.I. 2005/2026, art. 2(b)

287 Financial threshold

(1) At any time when an order specifying an amount for the purposes of this section has effect, the enforcement authority may not start proceedings for a recovery order unless the authority reasonably believes that the aggregate value of the recoverable property which the authority wishes to be subject to a recovery order is not less than the specified amount.

(2) The power to make an order under subsection (1) is exercisable by the Secretary of State after consultation with the Scottish Ministers **[**F376or, in relation to Northern Ireland, exercisable by the Department of Justice**]** .

(3) If the authority applies for **[**F377a property freezing order, an interim receiving order, a prohibitory property order or an**]** interim administration order before starting the

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proceedings, subsection (1) applies to the application instead of to the start of the proceedings.

(4) This section does not affect the continuation of proceedings for a recovery order which have been properly started or the making or continuing effect of **[**[F378]a property freezing order, an interim receiving order, a prohibitory property order or an**]** interim administration order which has been properly applied for.

Textual Amendments

F376 Words in s. 287(2) inserted (12.4.2010) by The Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Devolution of Policing and Justice Functions) Order 2010 (S.I. 2010/976), art. 1(2), **Sch. 14 para. 56** (with arts. 28-31)

F377 Words in s. 287(3) substituted (1.1.2006) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), s. 178(8), **Sch. 6 para. 21**; S.I. 2005/3136, art. 3(c)

F378 Words in s. 287(4) substituted (1.1.2006) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), s. 178(8), **Sch. 6 para. 21**; S.I. 2005/3136, art. 3(c)

Commencement Information

I269 S. 287 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

288 Limitation

(1) After section 27 of the Limitation Act 1980 (c. 58) there is inserted—

"**27A Actions for recovery of property obtained through unlawful conduct etc.**

(1) None of the time limits given in the preceding provisions of this Act applies to any proceedings under Chapter 2 of Part 5 of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (civil recovery of proceeds of unlawful conduct).

(2) Proceedings under that Chapter for a recovery order in respect of any recoverable property shall not be brought after the expiration of the period of twelve years from the date on which the Director's cause of action accrued.

(3) Proceedings under that Chapter are brought when—

(a) a claim form is issued, or

(b) an application is made for an interim receiving order,

whichever is the earlier.

(4) The Director's cause of action accrues in respect of any recoverable property—

(a) in the case of proceedings for a recovery order in respect of property obtained through unlawful conduct, when the property is so obtained,

(b) in the case of proceedings for a recovery order in respect of any other recoverable property, when the property obtained through unlawful conduct which it represents is so obtained.

(5) If—

(a) a person would (but for the preceding provisions of this Act) have a cause of action in respect of the conversion of a chattel, and

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(b) proceedings are started under that Chapter for a recovery order in respect of the chattel,

section 3(2) of this Act does not prevent his asserting on an application under section 281 of that Act that the property belongs to him, or the court making a declaration in his favour under that section.

(6) If the court makes such a declaration, his title to the chattel is to be treated as not having been extinguished by section 3(2) of this Act.

(7) Expressions used in this section and Part 5 of that Act have the same meaning in this section as in that Part."

(2) After section 19A of the Prescription and Limitation (Scotland) Act 1973 (c. 52) there is inserted—

"**19B Actions for recovery of property obtained through unlawful conduct etc.**

(1) None of the time limits given in the preceding provisions of this Act applies to any proceedings under Chapter 2 of Part 5 of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (civil recovery of proceeds of unlawful conduct).

(2) Proceedings under that Chapter for a recovery order in respect of any recoverable property shall not be commenced after the expiration of the period of twelve years from the date on which the Scottish Ministers' right of action accrued.

(3) Proceedings under that Chapter are commenced when—

(a) the proceedings are served, or

(b) an application is made for an interim administration order,

whichever is the earlier.

(4) The Scottish Ministers' right of action accrues in respect of any recoverable property—

(a) in the case of proceedings for a recovery order in respect of property obtained through unlawful conduct, when the property is so obtained,

(b) in the case of proceedings for a recovery order in respect of any other recoverable property, when the property obtained through unlawful conduct which it represents is so obtained.

(5) Expressions used in this section and Part 5 of that Act have the same meaning in this section as in that Part."

(3) After Article 72 of the Limitation (Northern Ireland) Order 1989 (SI 1989/1339 (N.I. 11)) there is inserted—

"72A **Actions for recovery of property obtained through unlawful conduct etc.**

(1) None of the time limits fixed by Parts II and III applies to any proceedings under Chapter 2 of Part 5 of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (civil recovery of proceeds of unlawful conduct).

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(2) Proceedings under that Chapter for a recovery order in respect of any recoverable property shall not be brought after the expiration of the period of twelve years from the date on which the Director's cause of action accrued.

(3) Proceedings under that Chapter are brought when—

(a) a claim form is issued, or

(b) an application is made for an interim receiving order,

whichever is the earlier.

(4) The Director's cause of action accrues in respect of any recoverable property—

(a) in the case of proceedings for a recovery order in respect of property obtained through unlawful conduct, when the property is so obtained,

(b) in the case of proceedings for a recovery order in respect of any other recoverable property, when the property obtained through unlawful conduct which it represents is so obtained.

(5) If—

(a) a person would (but for a time limit fixed by this Order) have a cause of action in respect of the conversion of a chattel, and

(b) proceedings are started under that Chapter for a recovery order in respect of the chattel,

Article 17(2) does not prevent his asserting on an application under section 281 of that Act that the property belongs to him, or the court making a declaration in his favour under that section.

(6) If the court makes such a declaration, his title to the chattel is to be treated as not having been extinguished by Article 17(2).

(7) Expressions used in this Article and Part 5 of that Act have the same meaning in this Article as in that Part."

Commencement Information

I270 S. 288 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

CHAPTER 3

RECOVERY OF CASH IN SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C44 Pt. 5 Ch. 3 applied (1.4.2010) by UK Borders Act 2007 (c. 30), **ss. 24(1)**, 59(2); S.I. 2010/606, art. 2

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Searches

289 Searches

(1) If **[**F379an officer of Revenue and Customs**]** or constable who **[**F380, a constable or an accredited financial investigator**]** is lawfully on any premises **[**F381 and**]** has reasonable grounds for suspecting that there is on the premises cash—

(a) which is recoverable property or is intended by any person for use in unlawful conduct, and

(b) the amount of which is not less than the minimum amount,

he may search for the cash there.

(2) If **[**F382an officer of Revenue and Customs**]****[**F383, a constable or an accredited financial investigator**]** has reasonable grounds for suspecting that a person (the suspect) is carrying cash—

(a) which is recoverable property or is intended by any person for use in unlawful conduct, and

(b) the amount of which is not less than the minimum amount,

he may exercise the following powers.

(3) The officer **[**F384, constable or accredited financial investigator**]** may, so far as he thinks it necessary or expedient, require the suspect—

(a) to permit a search of any article he has with him,

(b) to permit a search of his person.

(4) An officer **[**F385 , constable or accredited financial investigator**]** exercising powers by virtue of subsection (3)(b) may detain the suspect for so long as is necessary for their exercise.

(5) The powers conferred by this section—

(a) are exercisable only so far as reasonably required for the purpose of finding cash,

(b) are exercisable by a customs officer only if he has reasonable grounds for suspecting that the unlawful conduct in question relates to an assigned matter (within the meaning of the Customs and Excise Management Act 1979 (c. 2)).

[F386(ba) are exercisable by an officer of Revenue and Customs only so far as the officer is exercising a function relating to a matter other than an excluded matter,**]**

[F387(c) are exercisable by an accredited financial investigator only in relation to premises or (as the case may be) suspects in England, Wales or Northern Ireland.**]**

[F388(5A) The reference in subsection (5)(ba) to an excluded matter is to a matter specified in section 54(4)(b) of, or in any of paragraphs 3, 5, 7, 10, 12 and 14 to 30 of Schedule 1 to, the Commissioners for Revenue and Customs Act 2005.**]**

(6) Cash means—

(a) notes and coins in any currency,

(b) postal orders,

(c) cheques of any kind, including travellers' cheques,

(d) bankers' drafts,

(e) bearer bonds and bearer shares,

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

found at any place in the United Kingdom.

(7) Cash also includes any kind of monetary instrument which is found at any place in the United Kingdom, if the instrument is specified by the Secretary of State by an order made after consultation with the Scottish Ministers **[**F389or, in relation to Northern Ireland, is specified by the Department of Justice by an order**]**.

(8) This section does not require a person to submit to an intimate search or strip search (within the meaning of section 164 of the Customs and Excise Management Act 1979 (c. 2)).

Textual Amendments

F379 Words in s. 289(1) substituted (17.7.2013) by Finance Act 2013 (c. 29), **Sch. 48 para. 2(2)**

F380 Words in s. 289(1) substituted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 11 para. 2(2)(a)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(f)

F381 Word in s. 289(1) inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 11 para. 2(2)(b)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(f)

F382 Words in s. 289(2) substituted (17.7.2013) by Finance Act 2013 (c. 29), **Sch. 48 para. 2(2)**

F383 Words in s. 289(2) substituted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 11 para. 2(3)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(f)

F384 Words in s. 289(3) substituted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 11 para. 2(4)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(f)

F385 Words in s. 289(4) substituted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 11 para. 2(4)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(f)

F386 S. 289(5)(ba) inserted (17.7.2013) by Finance Act 2013 (c. 29), **Sch. 48 para. 2(4)**

F387 S. 289(5)(c) inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 11 para. 2(5)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(f)

F388 S. 289(5A) inserted (17.7.2013) by Finance Act 2013 (c. 29), **Sch. 48 para. 2(5)**

F389 Words in s. 289(7) inserted (12.4.2010) by The Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Devolution of Policing and Justice Functions) Order 2010 (S.I. 2010/976), art. 1(2), **Sch. 14 para. 57** (with arts. 28-31)

290 Prior approval

(1) The powers conferred by section 289 may be exercised only with the appropriate approval unless, in the circumstances, it is not practicable to obtain that approval before exercising the power.

(2) The appropriate approval means the approval of a judicial officer or (if that is not practicable in any case) the approval of a senior officer.

(3) A judicial officer means—

(a) in relation to England and Wales and Northern Ireland, a justice of the peace,

(b) in relation to Scotland, the sheriff.

(4) A senior officer means—

(a) in relation to the exercise of the power by **[**F390an officer of Revenue and Customs, such an officer**]** of a rank designated by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise as equivalent to that of a senior police officer,

(b) in relation to the exercise of the power by a constable, a senior police officer.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

[F391(c) in relation to the exercise of the power by an accredited financial investigator, an accredited financial investigator who falls within a description specified in an order made for this purpose by the Secretary of State under section 453.**]**

(5) A senior police officer means a police officer of at least the rank of inspector.

(6) If the powers are exercised without the approval of a judicial officer in a case where—

(a) no cash is seized by virtue of section 294, or

(b) any cash so seized is not detained for more than 48 hours **[**F392(calculated in accordance with section 295(1B))**]**,

the **[**F393officer of Revenue and Customs**][**F394, constable or accredited financial investigator**]** who exercised the powers must give a written report to the appointed person.

(7) The report must give particulars of the circumstances which led him to believe that—

(a) the powers were exercisable, and

(b) it was not practicable to obtain the approval of a judicial officer.

(8) In this section and section 291, the appointed person means—

(a) in relation to England and Wales F395..., a person appointed by the Secretary of State,

(b) in relation to Scotland, a person appointed by the Scottish Ministers.

[F396(c) in relation to Northern Ireland, a person appointed by the Department of Justice.**]**

(9) The appointed person must not be a person employed under or for the purposes of a government department or of the Scottish Administration; and the terms and conditions of his appointment, including any remuneration or expenses to be paid to him, are to be determined by the person appointing him.

Textual Amendments

F390 Words in s. 290(4)(a) substituted (17.7.2013) by Finance Act 2013 (c. 29), **Sch. 48 para. 3(a)**

F391 S. 290(4)(c) inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 11 para. 3(2)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(f)

F392 Words in s. 290(6) inserted (1.7.2005) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), **ss. 100(3)**, 178(7)(a); S.I. 2005/1521, art. 2(1)(c)

F393 Words in s. 290(6) substituted (17.7.2013) by Finance Act 2013 (c. 29), **Sch. 48 para. 3(b)**

F394 Words in s. 290(6) substituted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 11 para. 3(3)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(f)

F395 Words in s. 290(8)(a) omitted (12.4.2010) by virtue of The Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Devolution of Policing and Justice Functions) Order 2010 (S.I. 2010/976), art. 1(2), **Sch. 14 para. 58(a)** (with arts. 28-31)

F396 S. 290(8)(c) inserted (12.4.2010) by The Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Devolution of Policing and Justice Functions) Order 2010 (S.I. 2010/976), art. 1(2), **Sch. 14 para. 58(b)** (with arts. 28-31)

291 Report on exercise of powers

(1) As soon as possible after the end of each financial year, the appointed person must prepare a report for that year.

"Financial year" means—

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(a) the period beginning with the day on which this section comes into force and ending with the next 31 March (which is the first financial year), and

(b) each subsequent period of twelve months beginning with 1 April.

(2) The report must give his opinion as to the circumstances and manner in which the powers conferred by section 289 are being exercised in cases where the **[**F397officer of Revenue and Customs**]****[**F398, constable or accredited financial investigator**]** who exercised them is required to give a report under section 290(6).

(3) In the report, he may make any recommendations he considers appropriate.

(4) He must send a copy of his report to the Secretary of State or, as the case may be, the Scottish Ministers **[**F399or the Department of Justice**]**, who must arrange for it to be published.

(5) The Secretary of State must lay a copy of any report he receives under this section before Parliament; and the Scottish Ministers must lay a copy of any report they receive under this section before the Scottish Parliament **[**F400; and the Department of Justice must lay a copy of any report it receives under this section before the Northern Ireland Assembly**]**.

[F401(6) Section 41(3) of the Interpretation Act (Northern Ireland) 1954 applies for the purposes of subsection (5) in relation to the laying of a copy of a report as it applies in relation to the laying of a statutory document under an enactment.**]**

Textual Amendments

F397 Words in s. 291(2) substituted (17.7.2013) by Finance Act 2013 (c. 29), **Sch. 48 para. 4**

F398 Words in s. 291(2) substituted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 11 para. 4**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(f)

F399 Words in s. 291(4) inserted (12.4.2010) by The Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Devolution of Policing and Justice Functions) Order 2010 (S.I. 2010/976), art. 1(2), **Sch. 14 para. 59(2)** (with arts. 28-31)

F400 Words in s. 291(5) inserted (12.4.2010) by The Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Devolution of Policing and Justice Functions) Order 2010 (S.I. 2010/976), art. 1(2), **Sch. 14 para. 59(3)** (with arts. 28-31)

F401 S. 291(6) inserted (12.4.2010) by The Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Devolution of Policing and Justice Functions) Order 2010 (S.I. 2010/976), art. 1(2), **Sch. 14 para. 59(4)** (with arts. 28-31)

292 Code of practice

(1) The Secretary of State must make a code of practice in connection with the exercise by **[**F402officers of Revenue and Customs**]** and (in relation to England and Wales F403...) constables **[**F404and accredited financial investigators**]** of the powers conferred by virtue of section 289.

(2) Where he proposes to issue a code of practice he must—

(a) publish a draft,

(b) consider any representations made to him about the draft by the Scottish Ministers **[**F405, the Department of Justice**]** or any other person,

(c) if he thinks it appropriate, modify the draft in the light of any such representations.

(3) He must lay a draft of the code before Parliament.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(4) When he has laid a draft of the code before Parliament he may bring it into operation by order.

(5) He may revise the whole or any part of the code issued by him and issue the code as revised; and subsections (2) to (4) apply to such a revised code as they apply to the original code.

(6) A failure by **[**F406an officer of Revenue and Customs**]**[F407, a constable or an accredited financial investigator**]** to comply with a provision of the code does not of itself make him liable to criminal or civil proceedings.

(7) The code is admissible in evidence in criminal or civil proceedings and is to be taken into account by a court or tribunal in any case in which it appears to the court or tribunal to be relevant.

Textual Amendments

F402 Words in s. 292(1) substituted (17.7.2013) by Finance Act 2013 (c. 29), **Sch. 48 para. 5(a)**

F403 Words in s. 292(1) omitted (12.4.2010) by virtue of The Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Devolution of Policing and Justice Functions) Order 2010 (S.I. 2010/976), art. 1(2), **Sch. 14 para. 60(2)** (with arts. 28-31)

F404 Words in s. 292(1) inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 11 para. 5(2)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(f)

F405 Words in s. 292(2)(b) inserted (12.4.2010) by The Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Devolution of Policing and Justice Functions) Order 2010 (S.I. 2010/976), art. 1(2), **Sch. 14 para. 60(3)** (with arts. 28-31)

F406 Words in s. 292(6) substituted (17.7.2013) by Finance Act 2013 (c. 29), **Sch. 48 para. 5(b)**

F407 Words in s. 292(6) substituted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 11 para. 5(3)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(f)

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C45 S. 292 modified (1.4.2010) by UK Borders Act 2007 (c. 30), **ss. 24(2)(d)**, 59(2); S.I. 2010/606, art. 2 (as amended (18.10.2012) by The Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Devolution of Policing and Justice Functions) Order 2012 (S.I. 2012/2595), arts. 1(2), **16(2)** (with arts. 24-28))

293 Code of practice (Scotland)

(1) The Scottish Ministers must make a code of practice in connection with the exercise by constables in relation to Scotland of the powers conferred by virtue of section 289.

(2) Where they propose to issue a code of practice they must—

(a) publish a draft,

(b) consider any representations made to them about the draft,

(c) if they think it appropriate, modify the draft in the light of any such representations.

(3) They must lay a draft of the code before the Scottish Parliament.

(4) When they have laid a draft of the code before the Scottish Parliament they may bring it into operation by order.

(5) They may revise the whole or any part of the code issued by them and issue the code as revised; and subsections (2) to (4) apply to such a revised code as they apply to the original code.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(6) A failure by a constable to comply with a provision of the code does not of itself make him liable to criminal or civil proceedings.

(7) The code is admissible in evidence in criminal or civil proceedings and is to be taken into account by a court or tribunal in any case in which it appears to the court or tribunal to be relevant.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C46 S. 293 excluded (1.4.2010) by UK Borders Act 2007 (c. 30), **ss. 24(2)(e)**, 59(2); S.I. 2010/606, art. 2 (as amended (18.10.2012) by The Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Devolution of Policing and Justice Functions) Order 2012 (S.I. 2012/2595), arts. 1(2), **16(3)** (with arts. 24-28))

[F408 293A Code of practice (Northern Ireland)

(1) The Department of Justice must make a code of practice in connection with the exercise by constables and accredited financial investigators, in relation to Northern Ireland, of the powers conferred by virtue of section 289.

(2) Where the Department of Justice proposes to issue a code of practice it must—

(a) publish a draft,

(b) consider any representations made to the Department of Justice about the draft,

(c) if the Department of Justice thinks it appropriate, modify the draft in the light of any such representations.

(3) The Department of Justice must lay a draft of the code before the Northern Ireland Assembly.

(4) When the Department of Justice has laid a draft of the code before the Northern Ireland Assembly, the Department of Justice may bring it into operation by order.

(5) Section 41(3) of the Interpretation Act (Northern Ireland) 1954 applies for the purposes of subsections (3) and (4) in relation to the laying of a draft as it applies in relation to the laying of a statutory document under an enactment.

(6) The Department of Justice may revise the whole or any part of the code issued by it and issue the code as revised; and subsections (2) to (5) apply to such a revised code as they apply to the original code.

(7) A failure by a constable or accredited financial investigator to comply with a provision of the code does not of itself make him liable to criminal or civil proceedings.

(8) The code is admissible in evidence in criminal or civil proceedings and is to be taken into account by a court or tribunal in any case in which it appears to the court or tribunal to be relevant.**]**

Textual Amendments

F408 S. 293A inserted (12.4.2010) by The Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Devolution of Policing and Justice Functions) Order 2010 (S.I. 2010/976), art. 1(2), **Sch. 14 para. 61** (with arts. 28-31)

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Seizure and detention

294 Seizure of cash

(1) **[**F409An officer of Revenue and Customs**]****[**F410, a constable or an accredited financial investigator**]** may seize any cash if he has reasonable grounds for suspecting that it is—

(a) recoverable property, or

(b) intended by any person for use in unlawful conduct.

(2) **[**F409An officer of Revenue and Customs**]****[**F411, a constable or an accredited financial investigator**]** may also seize cash part of which he has reasonable grounds for suspecting to be—

(a) recoverable property, or

(b) intended by any person for use in unlawful conduct,

if it is not reasonably practicable to seize only that part.

[F412(2A) The powers conferred by this section are exercisable by an officer of Revenue and Customs only so far as the officer is exercising a function relating to a matter other than an excluded matter.

(2B) But the powers may be exercised by the officer in reliance on a suspicion that relates to an excluded matter.

(2C) The reference in subsection (2A) to an excluded matter is to a matter specified in section 54(4)(b) of, or in any of paragraphs 3, 5, 7, 10, 12 and 14 to 30 of Schedule 1 to, the Commissioners for Revenue and Customs Act 2005.**]**

(3) This section does not authorise the seizure of an amount of cash if it or, as the case may be, the part to which his suspicion relates, is less than the minimum amount.

[F413(4) This section does not authorise the seizure by an accredited financial investigator of cash found in Scotland.**]**

Textual Amendments

F409 Words in s. 294(1)(2) substituted (17.7.2013) by Finance Act 2013 (c. 29), **Sch. 48 para. 6(2)**

F410 Words in s. 294(1) substituted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 11 para. 6(2)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(f)

F411 Words in s. 294(2) substituted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 11 para. 6(2)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(f)

F412 S. 294(2A)-(2C) inserted (17.7.2013) by Finance Act 2013 (c. 29), **Sch. 48 para. 6(3)**

F413 S. 294(4) inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 11 para. 6(3)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(f)

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C47 S. 294 restricted (18.4.2005) by Commissioners for Revenue and Customs Act 2005 (c. 11), s. 53(1), **Sch. 2 para. 13**; S.I. 2005/1126, art. 2(2)(d)

295 Detention of seized cash

(1) While the **[**F414officer of Revenue and Customs**]****[**F415 , constable or accredited financial investigator**]** continues to have reasonable grounds for his suspicion, cash seized under section 294 may be detained initially for a period of 48 hours.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

[F416(1A) The period of 48 hours mentioned in subsection (1) is to be calculated in accordance with subsection (1B).

(1B) In calculating a period of 48 hours in accordance with this subsection, no account shall be taken of—

(a) any Saturday or Sunday,

(b) Christmas Day,

(c) Good Friday,

(d) any day that is a bank holiday under the Banking and Financial Dealings Act 1971 in the part of the United Kingdom within which the cash is seized, or

(e) any day prescribed under section 8(2) of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995 as a court holiday in a sheriff court in the sheriff court district within which the cash is seized.**]**

(2) The period for which the cash or any part of it may be detained may be extended by an order made by a magistrates' court or (in Scotland) the sheriff; but the order may not authorise the detention of any of the cash—

(a) beyond the end of the period of **[**F417six months**]** beginning with the date of the order,

(b) in the case of any further order under this section, beyond the end of the period of two years beginning with the date of the first order.

(3) A justice of the peace may also exercise the power of a magistrates' court to make the first order under subsection (2) extending the period.

(4) An application for an order under subsection (2)—

(a) in relation to England and Wales and Northern Ireland, may be made by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise **[**F418, a constable or an accredited financial investigator**]**,

(b) in relation to Scotland, may be made by the Scottish Ministers in connection with their functions under section 298 or by a procurator fiscal,

and the court, sheriff or justice may make the order if satisfied, in relation to any cash to be further detained, that either of the following conditions is met.

(5) The first condition is that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that the cash is recoverable property and that either—

(a) its continued detention is justified while its derivation is further investigated or consideration is given to bringing (in the United Kingdom or elsewhere) proceedings against any person for an offence with which the cash is connected, or

(b) proceedings against any person for an offence with which the cash is connected have been started and have not been concluded.

(6) The second condition is that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that the cash is intended to be used in unlawful conduct and that either—

(a) its continued detention is justified while its intended use is further investigated or consideration is given to bringing (in the United Kingdom or elsewhere) proceedings against any person for an offence with which the cash is connected, or

(b) proceedings against any person for an offence with which the cash is connected have been started and have not been concluded.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(7) An application for an order under subsection (2) may also be made in respect of any cash seized under section 294(2), and the court, sheriff or justice may make the order if satisfied that—

(a) the condition in subsection (5) or (6) is met in respect of part of the cash, and

(b) it is not reasonably practicable to detain only that part.

(8) An order under subsection (2) must provide for notice to be given to persons affected by it.

Textual Amendments

F414 Words in s. 295(1) substituted (17.7.2013) by Finance Act 2013 (c. 29), **Sch. 48 para. 7**

F415 Words in s. 295(1) substituted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 11 para. 7(2)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(f)

F416 S. 295(1A)(1B) inserted (1.7.2005) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), **ss. 100(2)**, 178(7)(a); S.I. 2005/1521, art. 2(1)(c)

F417 Words in s. 295(2)(a) substituted (25.1.2010) by Policing and Crime Act 2009 (c. 26), **ss. 64(1)**, 116(1) (with s. 64(2); S.I. 2009/3096, art. 3(i)

F418 Words in s. 295(4)(a) substituted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 11 para. 7(3)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(f)

296 Interest

(1) If cash is detained under section 295 for more than 48 hours **[**F419(calculated in accordance with section 295(1B))**]**, it is at the first opportunity to be paid into an interest-bearing account and held there; and the interest accruing on it is to be added to it on its forfeiture or release.

(2) In the case of cash detained under section 295 which was seized under section 294(2), the **[**F420officer of Revenue and Customs**]****[**F421 , constable or accredited financial investigator**]** must, on paying it into the account, release the part of the cash to which the suspicion does not relate.

(3) Subsection (1) does not apply if the cash or, as the case may be, the part to which the suspicion relates is required as evidence of an offence or evidence in proceedings under this Chapter.

Textual Amendments

F419 Words in s. 296(1) inserted (1.7.2005) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), **ss. 100(3)**, 178(7)(a); S.I. 2005/1521, art. 2(1)(c)

F420 Words in s. 296(2) substituted (17.7.2013) by Finance Act 2013 (c. 29), **Sch. 48 para. 8**

F421 Words in s. 296(2) substituted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 11 para. 8**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(f)

297 Release of detained cash

(1) This section applies while any cash is detained under section 295.

(2) A magistrates' court or (in Scotland) the sheriff may direct the release of the whole or any part of the cash if the following condition is met.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(3) The condition is that the court or sheriff is satisfied, on an application by the person from whom the cash was seized, that the conditions in section 295 for the detention of the cash are no longer met in relation to the cash to be released.

(4) **[**[F422]An officer of Revenue and Customs**]**, constable **[**[F423]or accredited financial investigator**]** or (in Scotland) procurator fiscal may, after notifying the magistrates' court, sheriff or justice under whose order cash is being detained, release the whole or any part of it if satisfied that the detention of the cash to be released is no longer justified.

Textual Amendments

F422 Words in s. 297(4) substituted (17.7.2013) by Finance Act 2013 (c. 29), **Sch. 48 para. 9**

F423 Words in s. 297(4) inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 11 para. 9**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(f)

I[F424]*Forfeiture without court order*

Textual Amendments

F424 Ss. 297A-297G and cross-heading inserted (22.11.2014 for the insertion of s. 297A(3)-(5) for specified purposes, 1.6.2015 for specified purposes, 1.3.2016 in so far as not already in force) by Policing and Crime Act 2009 (c. 26), **ss. 65(1)**, 116(1) (with s. 65(4)); S.I. 2014/3101, art. 3; S.I. 2015/983, art. 2(2)(c); S.I. 2016/147, art. 3(e)

297A Forfeiture notice

(1) Subsection (2) applies while any cash is detained in pursuance of an order under section 295(2) made by a magistrates' court in England and Wales or Northern Ireland.

(2) A senior officer may give a notice for the purpose of forfeiting the cash or any part of it if satisfied that the cash or part—

(a) is recoverable property, or

(b) is intended by any person for use in unlawful conduct.

(3) The Secretary of State must make regulations about how a notice is to be given.

(4) The regulations may provide—

(a) for a notice to be given to such person or persons, and in such manner, as may be prescribed;

(b) for a notice to be given by publication in such manner as may be prescribed;

(c) for circumstances in which, and the time at which, a notice is to be treated as having been given.

(5) The regulations must ensure that where a notice is given it is, if possible, given to every person to whom notice of an order under section 295(2) in respect of the cash has been given.

(6) A senior officer means—

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(a) an officer of Revenue and Customs of a rank designated by the Commissioners for Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs as equivalent to that of a senior police officer,

[
F425(aa) an immigration officer of a rank designated by the Secretary of State as equivalent to that of a senior police officer,**]**

(b) a senior police officer, or

(c) an accredited financial investigator.

(7) A senior police officer means a police officer of at least the rank of inspector.

(8) A notice under this section is referred to in this Chapter as a forfeiture notice.

Textual Amendments

F425 S. 297A(6)(aa) inserted (22.11.2014) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 21 para. 28** (with Sch. 21 para. 40); S.I. 2014/3098, art. 2(e)

297B Content

(1) A forfeiture notice must—

(a) state the amount of cash in respect of which it is given,

(b) state when and where the cash was seized,

(c) confirm that the senior officer is satisfied as mentioned in section 297A(2),

(d) specify a period for objecting to the proposed forfeiture and an address to which any objections must be sent, and

(e) explain that the cash will be forfeited unless an objection is received at that address within the period for objecting.

(2) The period for objecting must be at least 30 days starting with the day after the notice is given.

297C Effect

(1) This section applies if a forfeiture notice is given in respect of any cash.

(2) The cash is to be detained until—

(a) the cash is forfeited under this section,

(b) the notice lapses under this section, or

(c) the cash is released under a power conferred by this Chapter.

(3) If no objection is made within the period for objecting, and the notice has not lapsed, the cash is forfeited (subject to section 297E).

(4) If an objection is made within the period for objecting, the notice lapses.

(5) If an application is made for the forfeiture of the whole or any part of the cash under section 298, the notice lapses.

(6) If the cash or any part of it is released under a power conferred by this Chapter, the notice lapses or (as the case may be) lapses in relation to that part.

(7) An objection may be made by anyone, whether a recipient of the notice or not.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(8) An objection means a written objection sent to the address specified in the notice; and an objection is made when it is received at the address.

(9) An objection does not prevent forfeiture of the cash under section 298.

(10) Nothing in this section affects the validity of an order under section 295(2).

297D Detention following lapse of notice

(1) This section applies if—

(a) a forfeiture notice is given in respect of any cash,

(b) the notice lapses under section 297C(4), and

(c) the period for which detention of the cash was authorised under section 295(2) has expired.

(2) The cash may be detained for a further period of up to 48 hours (calculated in accordance with section 295(1B)).

(3) But if within that period the Commissioners for Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs, a constable or an accredited financial investigator decides that neither of the applications mentioned in subsection (4) ought to be made, the cash must be released.

(4) The applications are—

(a) an application for a further order under section 295(2);

(b) an application for forfeiture of the cash under section 298.

(5) " If within that period an application is made for a further order under section 295(2) the cash may be detained until the application is determined or otherwise disposed of. "

297E Application to set aside forfeiture

(1) This section applies if any cash is forfeited in pursuance of a forfeiture notice.

(2) A person aggrieved by the forfeiture may apply to a magistrates' court in England and Wales or Northern Ireland for an order setting aside the forfeiture of the cash or any part of it.

(3) The application must be made before the end of the period of 30 days starting with the day on which the period for objecting ended.

(4) But the court may give permission for an application to be made after the 30-day period has ended if it thinks that there are exceptional circumstances to explain why the applicant—

(a) failed to object to the forfeiture within the period for objecting, and

(b) failed to make an application within the 30-day period.

(5) On an application under this section the court must consider whether the cash to which the application relates could be forfeited under section 298 (ignoring the forfeiture mentioned in subsection (1) above).

(6) If the court is satisfied that the cash to which the application relates or any part of it could not be forfeited under that section it must set aside the forfeiture of that cash or part.

(7) Where the court sets aside the forfeiture of any cash—

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(a) it must order the release of that cash, and
(b) that cash is to be treated as never having been forfeited.

297F Release of cash subject to forfeiture notice

(1) This section applies while any cash is detained under section 297C or 297D.

(2) A magistrates' court may direct the release of the whole or any part of the cash if the following condition is met.

(3) The condition is that the court is not satisfied, on an application by the person from whom the cash was seized, that the cash to be released—
(a) is recoverable property, or
(b) is intended by any person for use in unlawful conduct.

(4) An officer of Revenue and Customs, **[**F426immigration officer,**]** constable or accredited financial investigator may release the cash or any part of it if satisfied that the detention of the cash to be released is no longer justified.

Textual Amendments

F426 Words in s. 297F(4) inserted (22.11.2014) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 21 para. 29** (with Sch. 21 para. 40); S.I. 2014/3098, art. 2(e)

297G Application of forfeited cash

(1) Cash forfeited in pursuance of a forfeiture notice, and any accrued interest on it, is to be paid into the Consolidated Fund.

(2) But it is not to be paid in—
(a) before the end of the period within which an application under section 297E may be made (ignoring the possibility of an application by virtue of section 297E(4)), or
(b) if an application is made within that period, before the application is determined or otherwise disposed of.**]**

Forfeiture

298 Forfeiture

(1) While cash is detained under section 295, an application for the forfeiture of the whole or any part of it may be made—
(a) to a magistrates' court by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise **[**F427, an accredited financial investigator**]** or a constable,
(b) (in Scotland) to the sheriff by the Scottish Ministers.

(2) The court or sheriff may order the forfeiture of the cash or any part of it if satisfied that the cash or part—
(a) is recoverable property, or
(b) is intended by any person for use in unlawful conduct.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(3) But in the case of recoverable property which belongs to joint tenants, one of whom is an excepted joint owner, the order may not apply to so much of it as the court thinks is attributable to the excepted joint owner's share.

(4) Where an application for the forfeiture of any cash is made under this section, the cash is to be detained (and may not be released under any power conferred by this Chapter) until any proceedings in pursuance of the application (including any proceedings on appeal) are concluded.

Textual Amendments

F427 Words in s. 298(1)(a) inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 11 para. 10**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(f)

[F428 299 Appeal against decision under section 298

(1) Any party to proceedings for an order for the forfeiture of cash under section 298 who is aggrieved by an order under that section or by the decision of the court not to make such an order may appeal—

(a) in relation to England and Wales, to the Crown Court;

(b) in relation to Scotland, to the Sheriff Principal;

(c) in relation to Northern Ireland, to a county court.

(2) An appeal under subsection (1) must be made before the end of the period of 30 days starting with the day on which the court makes the order or decision.

(3) The court hearing the appeal may make any order it thinks appropriate.

(4) If the court upholds an appeal against an order forfeiting the cash, it may order the release of the cash.**]**

Textual Amendments

F428 S. 299 substituted (1.7.2005) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), **ss. 101(1)**, 178(7)(a) (with s. 101(2)); S.I. 2005/1521, art. 2(1)(d) (with art. 2(2))

300 Application of forfeited cash

(1) Cash forfeited under this Chapter, and any accrued interest on it—

(a) if forfeited by a magistrates' court in England and Wales or Northern Ireland, is to be paid into the Consolidated Fund,

(b) if forfeited by the sheriff, is to be paid into the Scottish Consolidated Fund.

(2) But it is not to be paid in—

(a) before the end of the period within which an appeal under section 299 may be made, or

(b) if a person appeals under that section, before the appeal is determined or otherwise disposed of.

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Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Supplementary

301 Victims and other owners

(1) A person who claims that any cash detained under this Chapter, or any part of it, belongs to him may apply to a magistrates' court or (in Scotland) the sheriff for the cash or part to be released to him.

(2) The application may be made in the course of proceedings under section 295 or 298 or at any other time.

(3) If it appears to the court or sheriff concerned that—

(a) the applicant was deprived of the cash to which the application relates, or of property which it represents, by unlawful conduct,

(b) the property he was deprived of was not, immediately before he was deprived of it, recoverable property, and

(c) that cash belongs to him,

the court or sheriff may order the cash to which the application relates to be released to the applicant.

(4) If—

(a) the applicant is not the person from whom the cash to which the application relates was seized,

(b) it appears to the court or sheriff that that cash belongs to the applicant,

(c) the court or sheriff is satisfied that the conditions in section 295 for the detention of that cash are no longer met or, if an application has been made under section 298, the court or sheriff decides not to make an order under that section in relation to that cash, and

(d) no objection to the making of an order under this subsection has been made by the person from whom that cash was seized,

the court or sheriff may order the cash to which the application relates to be released to the applicant or to the person from whom it was seized.

302 Compensation

(1) If no forfeiture order is made in respect of any cash detained under this Chapter, the person to whom the cash belongs or from whom it was seized may make an application to the magistrates' court or (in Scotland) the sheriff for compensation.

(2) If, for any period beginning with the first opportunity to place the cash in an interest-bearing account after the initial detention of the cash for 48 hours **[**[F429](calculated in accordance with section 295(1B))**]**, the cash was not held in an interest-bearing account while detained, the court or sheriff may order an amount of compensation to be paid to the applicant.

(3) The amount of compensation to be paid under subsection (2) is the amount the court or sheriff thinks would have been earned in interest in the period in question if the cash had been held in an interest-bearing account.

(4) If the court or sheriff is satisfied that, taking account of any interest to be paid under section 296 or any amount to be paid under subsection (2), the applicant has suffered loss as a result of the detention of the cash and that the circumstances are exceptional,

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the court or sheriff may order compensation (or additional compensation) to be paid to him.

(5) The amount of compensation to be paid under subsection (4) is the amount the court or sheriff thinks reasonable, having regard to the loss suffered and any other relevant circumstances.

(6) If the cash was seized by **[**F430an officer of Revenue and Customs**]**, the compensation is to be paid by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise.

(7) If the cash was seized by a constable, the compensation is to be paid as follows—

(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 a police force in Scotland, it is to be paid by the **[**F431Scottish Police Authority**]**,

[F432(ba) 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 (c. 32), it is to be paid out of money provided by the Chief Constable.

[F433(7A) If the cash was seized by an accredited financial investigator who was not an officer of Revenue and Customs or a constable, the compensation is to be paid as follows—

(a) in the case of an investigator—

[F434(i) who was a member of the civilian staff of a police force, including the metropolitan police force, (within the meaning of that Part of that Act), or**]**

(ii) who was 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 an 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,

(c) in the case of an investigator who was a member of staff of a department of the Government of the United Kingdom, it is to be paid by the Minister of the Crown in charge of the department or by the department,

(d) in the case of an investigator who was a member of staff of a Northern Ireland department, it is to be paid by the department,

(e) in any other case, it is to be paid by the employer of the investigator.

(7B) The Secretary of State may by order amend subsection (7A).**]**

(8) If a forfeiture order is made in respect only of a part of any cash detained under this Chapter, this section has effect in relation to the other part.

[F435(9) The power in subsection (7B) is exercisable by the Department of Justice (and not by the Secretary of State) so far as it may be used to make provision which could be made by an Act of the Northern Ireland Assembly without the consent of the Secretary of State (see sections 6 to 8 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998).**]**

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Textual Amendments

F429 Words in s. 302(2) inserted (1.7.2005) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), **ss. 100(3)**, 178(7)(a); S.I. 2005/1521, art. 2(1)(c)

F430 Words in s. 302(6) substituted (17.7.2013) by Finance Act 2013 (c. 29), **Sch. 48 para. 10**

F431 Words in s. 302(7)(b) substituted (S.) (1.4.2013) by The Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012 (Consequential Modifications and Savings) Order 2013 (S.S.I. 2013/119), art. 1, **sch. 1 para. 19(3)(a)**

F432 S. 302(7)(ba) inserted (S.) (1.4.2013) by The Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012 (Consequential Modifications and Savings) Order 2013 (S.S.I. 2013/119), art. 1, **sch. 1 para. 19(3)(b)**

F433 S. 302(7A)(7B) inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 11 para. 11**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(f)

F434 S. 302(7A)(a)(i) substituted (16.1.2012) by Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 (c. 13), s. 157(1), **Sch. 16 para. 306**; S.I. 2011/3019, art. 3, Sch. 1

F435 S. 302(9) inserted (12.4.2010) by The Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Devolution of Policing and Justice Functions) Order 2010 (S.I. 2010/976), art. 1(2), **Sch. 14 para. 62(2)** (with arts. 28-31)

[F436 302A Powers for prosecutors to appear in proceedings

(1) The Director of Public Prosecutions or the Director of Public Prosecutions for Northern Ireland may appear for a constable **[**F437 or an accredited financial investigator**]** in proceedings under this Chapter if the Director—

(a) is asked by, or on behalf of, a constable **[**F438 or (as the case may be) an accredited financial investigator**]** to do so, and

(b) considers it appropriate to do so.

(2) **[**F439 The Director of Public Prosecutions**]** may appear for the Commissioners for Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs or an officer of Revenue and Customs in proceedings under this Chapter if the Director—

(a) is asked by, or on behalf of, the Commissioners for Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs or (as the case may be) an officer of Revenue and Customs to do so, and

(b) considers it appropriate to do so.

(3) The Directors may charge fees for the provision of services under this section.**]**

[F440 (4) The references in subsection (1) to an accredited financial investigator do not include an accredited financial investigator who is an officer of Revenue and Customs but the references in subsection (2) to an officer of Revenue and Customs do include an accredited financial investigator who is an officer of Revenue and Customs.**]**

Textual Amendments

F436 S. 302A inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), **ss. 84(1)**, 94(1); S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(h)

F437 Words in s. 302A(1) inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 11 para. 12(2)(a)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(f)

F438 Words in s. 302A(1) inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 11 para. 12(2)(b)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(f)

F439 Words in s. 302A(2) substituted (27.3.2014) by The Public Bodies (Merger of the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Director of Revenue and Customs Prosecutions) Order 2014 (S.I. 2014/834), art. 1(1), **Sch. 2 para. 24**

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

F440 S. 302A(4) inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 11 para. 12(3)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(f)

303 "The minimum amount"

(1) In this Chapter, the minimum amount is the amount in sterling specified in an order made by the Secretary of State after consultation with the Scottish Ministers **[**F441and the Department of Justice**]** .

(2) For that purpose the amount of any cash held in a currency other than sterling must be taken to be its sterling equivalent, calculated in accordance with the prevailing rate of exchange.

Textual Amendments

F441 Words in s. 303(1) inserted (12.4.2010) by The Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Devolution of Policing and Justice Functions) Order 2010 (S.I. 2010/976), art. 1(2), **Sch. 14 para. 63** (with arts. 28-31)

[F442303A Financial investigators

(1) In this Chapter (apart from this section) any reference in a provision to an accredited financial investigator is a reference to an accredited financial investigator who falls within a description specified in an order made for the purposes of that provision by the Secretary of State under section 453.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to the second reference to an accredited financial investigator in section 290(4)(c).

(3) Where an accredited financial investigator of a particular description—

(a) applies for an order under section 295,

(b) applies for forfeiture under section 298, or

(c) brings an appeal under, or relating to, this Chapter,

any subsequent step in the application or appeal, or any further application or appeal relating to the same matter, may be taken, made or brought by a different accredited financial investigator of the same description.**]**

Textual Amendments

F442 S. 303A inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 11 para. 13**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(f)

CHAPTER 4

GENERAL

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C48 Pt. 5 Ch. 4: power to modify conferred (25.4.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(11)(f), **Sch. 25 para. 7**

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Recoverable property

304 Property obtained through unlawful conduct

(1) Property obtained through unlawful conduct is recoverable property.

(2) But if property obtained through unlawful conduct has been disposed of (since it was so obtained), it is recoverable property only if it is held by a person into whose hands it may be followed.

(3) Recoverable property obtained through unlawful conduct may be followed into the hands of a person obtaining it on a disposal by—

(a) the person who through the conduct obtained the property, or

(b) a person into whose hands it may (by virtue of this subsection) be followed.

305 Tracing property, etc.

(1) Where property obtained through unlawful conduct ("the original property") is or has been recoverable, property which represents the original property is also recoverable property.

(2) If a person enters into a transaction by which—

(a) he disposes of recoverable property, whether the original property or property which (by virtue of this Chapter) represents the original property, and

(b) he obtains other property in place of it,

the other property represents the original property.

(3) If a person disposes of recoverable property which represents the original property, the property may be followed into the hands of the person who obtains it (and it continues to represent the original property).

306 Mixing property

(1) Subsection (2) applies if a person's recoverable property is mixed with other property (whether his property or another's).

(2) The portion of the mixed property which is attributable to the recoverable property represents the property obtained through unlawful conduct.

(3) Recoverable property is mixed with other property if (for example) it is used—

(a) to increase funds held in a bank account,

(b) in part payment for the acquisition of an asset,

(c) for the restoration or improvement of land,

(d) by a person holding a leasehold interest in the property to acquire the freehold.

307 Recoverable property: accruing profits

(1) This section applies where a person who has recoverable property obtains further property consisting of profits accruing in respect of the recoverable property.

(2) The further property is to be treated as representing the property obtained through unlawful conduct.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
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308 General exceptions

(1) If—

(a) a person disposes of recoverable property, and

(b) the person who obtains it on the disposal does so in good faith, for value and without notice that it was recoverable property,

the property may not be followed into that person's hands and, accordingly, it ceases to be recoverable.

(2) If recoverable property is vested, forfeited or otherwise disposed of in pursuance of powers conferred by virtue of this Part, it ceases to be recoverable.

(3) If—

(a) in pursuance of a judgment in civil proceedings (whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere), the defendant makes a payment to the claimant or the claimant otherwise obtains property from the defendant,

(b) the claimant's claim is based on the defendant's unlawful conduct, and

(c) apart from this subsection, the sum received, or the property obtained, by the claimant would be recoverable property,

the property ceases to be recoverable.

In relation to Scotland, "claimant" and "defendant" are to be read as "pursuer" and "defender".

(4) If—

(a) a payment is made to a person in pursuance of a compensation order under Article 14 of the Criminal Justice (Northern Ireland) Order 1994 (S.I. 1994/2795 (N.I. 15)), section 249 of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995 (c. 46) or section 130 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000 (c. 6) **[**[F443] or in pursuance of a service compensation order under the Armed Forces Act 2006**]**, and

(b) apart from this subsection, the sum received would be recoverable property,

the property ceases to be recoverable.

(5) If—

(a) a payment is made to a person in pursuance of a restitution order under section 27 of the Theft Act (Northern Ireland) 1969 (c. 16 (N.I.)) or section 148(2) of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000 or a person otherwise obtains any property in pursuance of such an order, and

(b) apart from this subsection, the sum received, or the property obtained, would be recoverable property,

the property ceases to be recoverable.

(6) If—

(a) in pursuance of an order made by the court under section 382(3) or 383(5) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (c. 8) (restitution orders), an amount is paid to or distributed among any persons in accordance with the court's directions, and

(b) apart from this subsection, the sum received by them would be recoverable property,

the property ceases to be recoverable.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
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(7) If—

(a) in pursuance of a requirement of the **[**F444Financial Conduct Authority, the Prudential Regulation Authority or the Bank of England under or by virtue of**]** section 384(5) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (power F445... to require restitution), an amount is paid to or distributed among any persons, and

(b) apart from this subsection, the sum received by them would be recoverable property,

the property ceases to be recoverable.

[F446(7A) If—

(a) a payment is made to a person in pursuance of an unlawful profit order under section 4 of the Prevention of Social Housing Fraud Act 2013, and

(b) apart from this subsection, the sum received would be recoverable property,

the property ceases to be recoverable.**]**

(8) Property is not recoverable while a restraint order applies to it, that is—

(a) an order under section 41, 120 or 190, or

(b) an order under any corresponding provision of an enactment mentioned in section 8(7)(a) to (g).

(9) Property is not recoverable if it has been taken into account in deciding the amount of a person's benefit from criminal conduct for the purpose of making a confiscation order, that is—

(a) an order under section 6, 92 or 156, or

(b) an order under a corresponding provision of an enactment mentioned in section 8(7)(a) to (g),

and, in relation to an order mentioned in paragraph (b), the reference to the amount of a person's benefit from criminal conduct is to be read as a reference to the corresponding amount under the enactment in question.

(10) Where—

(a) a person enters into a transaction to which section 305(2) applies, and

(b) the disposal is one to which subsection (1) or (2) applies,

this section does not affect the recoverability (by virtue of section 305(2)) of any property obtained on the transaction in place of the property disposed of.

Textual Amendments

F443 Words in s. 308(4)(a) inserted (28.3.2009 for specified purposes, 31.10.2009 in so far as not already in force) by Armed Forces Act 2006 (c. 52), s. 383(2), **Sch. 16 para. 197**; S.I. 2009/812, art. 3(a)(b) (with transitional provisions in S.I. 2009/1059); S.I. 2009/1167, art. 4

F444 Words in s. 308(7)(a) substituted (1.4.2013) by Financial Services Act 2012 (c. 21), s. 122(3), **Sch. 18 para. 94(3)(a)** (with Sch. 20); S.I. 2013/423, art. 3, Sch.

F445 Words in s. 308(7)(a) omitted (1.4.2013) by virtue of Financial Services Act 2012 (c. 21), s. 122(3), **Sch. 18 para. 94(3)(b)** (with Sch. 20); S.I. 2013/423, art. 3, Sch.

F446 S. 308(7A) inserted (15.10.2013 for E., 5.11.2013 for W.) by Prevention of Social Housing Fraud Act 2013 (c. 3), s. 12, **Sch. para. 23**; S.I. 2013/2622, art. 2; S.I. 2013/2861, art. 2

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Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C49 S. 308(4) modified (24.4.2009 for specified purposes, 31.10.2009 in so far as not already in force) by The Armed Forces Act 2006 (Transitional Provisions etc) Order 2009 (S.I. 2009/1059), art. 1(3), **Sch. 1 para. 51**

309 Other exemptions

(1) An order may provide that property is not recoverable or (as the case may be) associated property if—

(a) it is prescribed property, or

(b) it is disposed of in pursuance of a prescribed enactment or an enactment of a prescribed description.

(2) An order may provide that if property is disposed of in pursuance of a prescribed enactment or an enactment of a prescribed description, it is to be treated for the purposes of section 278 as if it had been disposed of in pursuance of a recovery order.

(3) An order under this section may be made so as to apply to property, or a disposal of property, only in prescribed circumstances; and the circumstances may relate to the property or disposal itself or to a person who holds or has held the property or to any other matter.

(4) In this section, an order means an order made by the Secretary of State after consultation with the Scottish Ministers **[**[F447]and the Department of Justice**]**, and prescribed means prescribed by the order.

Textual Amendments

F447 Words in s. 309(4) inserted (12.4.2010) by The Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Devolution of Policing and Justice Functions) Order 2010 (S.I. 2010/976), art. 1(2), **Sch. 14 para. 64** (with arts. 28-31)

310 Granting interests

(1) If a person grants an interest in his recoverable property, the question whether the interest is also recoverable is to be determined in the same manner as it is on any other disposal of recoverable property.

(2) Accordingly, on his granting an interest in the property ("the property in question")—

(a) where the property in question is property obtained through unlawful conduct, the interest is also to be treated as obtained through that conduct,

(b) where the property in question represents in his hands property obtained through unlawful conduct, the interest is also to be treated as representing in his hands the property so obtained.

Insolvency

311 Insolvency

(1) Proceedings for a recovery order may not be taken or continued in respect of property to which subsection (3) applies unless the appropriate court gives leave and the

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proceedings are taken or (as the case may be) continued in accordance with any terms imposed by that court.

(2) An application for an order for the further detention of any cash to which subsection (3) applies may not be made under section 295 unless the appropriate court gives leave.

(3) This subsection applies to recoverable property, or property associated with it, if—

(a) it is an asset of a company being wound up in pursuance of a resolution for voluntary winding up,

(b) it is an asset of a company and a voluntary arrangement under Part 1 of the 1986 Act, or Part 2 of the 1989 Order, has effect in relation to the company,

(c) an order under section 2 of the 1985 Act, section 286 of the 1986 Act or Article 259 of the 1989 Order (appointment of interim trustee or interim receiver) has effect in relation to the property,

(d) it is an asset comprised in the estate of an individual who has been adjudged bankrupt or, in relation to Scotland, of a person whose estate has been sequestrated,

(e) it is an asset of an individual and a voluntary arrangement under Part 8 of the 1986 Act, or Part 8 of the 1989 Order, has effect in relation to him, or

(f) in relation to Scotland, it is property comprised in the estate of a person who has granted a trust deed within the meaning of the 1985 Act.

(4) An application under this section, or under any provision of the 1986 Act or the 1989 Order, for leave to take proceedings for a recovery order may be made without notice to any person.

(5) Subsection (4) does not affect any requirement for notice of an application to be given to any person acting as an insolvency practitioner or to the official receiver (whether or not acting as an insolvency practitioner).

(6) References to the provisions of the 1986 Act in sections 420 and 421 of that Act, or to the provisions of the 1989 Order in Articles 364 or 365 of that Order, (insolvent partnerships and estates of deceased persons) include subsections (1) to (3) above.

(7) In this section—

(a) the 1985 Act means the Bankruptcy (Scotland) Act 1985 (c. 66),

(b) the 1986 Act means the Insolvency Act 1986 (c. 45),

(c) the 1989 Order means the Insolvency (Northern Ireland) Order 1989 (S.I. 1989/2405 (N.I. 19)),

and in subsection (8) "the applicable enactment" means whichever enactment mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (c) is relevant to the resolution, arrangement, order or trust deed mentioned in subsection (3).

(8) In this section—

(a) an asset means any property within the meaning of the applicable enactment or, where the 1985 Act is the applicable enactment, any property comprised in an estate to which the 1985 Act applies,

(b) the appropriate court means the court which, in relation to the resolution, arrangement, order or trust deed mentioned in subsection (3), is the court for the purposes of the applicable enactment or, in relation to Northern Ireland, the High Court,

(c) acting as an insolvency practitioner has the same meaning as in section 433,

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(d) other expressions used in this section and in the applicable enactment have the same meaning as in that enactment.

Delegation of enforcement functions

312 Performance of functions of Scottish Ministers by constables in Scotland

(1) In Scotland, a constable engaged in temporary service with the Scottish Ministers in connection with their functions under this Part may perform functions, other than those specified in subsection (2), on behalf of the Scottish Ministers.

(2) The specified functions are the functions conferred on the Scottish Ministers by—

(a) sections 244(1) and (2) and 256(1) and (7) (proceedings in the Court of Session),
(b) section 267(2) (trustee for civil recovery),
(c) sections 271(3) and (4) and 272(5) (agreements about associated and joint property),
(d) section 275(3) (pension schemes),
(e) section 282(1) (exemptions),
(f) section 283(5) and (8) (compensation),
(g) section 287(2) (financial threshold),
(h) section 293(1) (code of practice),
(i) section 298(1) (forfeiture),
(j) section 303(1) (minimum amount).

Commencement Information

I271 S. 312 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

[F448]313 Restriction on performance of Director's functions by police

. . . . . .

Textual Amendments

F448 S. 313 repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 90, **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I272 S. 313 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

Interpretation

314 Obtaining and disposing of property

(1) References to a person disposing of his property include a reference—

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(a) to his disposing of a part of it, or

(b) to his granting an interest in it,

(or to both); and references to the property disposed of are to any property obtained on the disposal.

(2) A person who makes a payment to another is to be treated as making a disposal of his property to the other, whatever form the payment takes.

(3) Where a person's property passes to another under a will or intestacy or by operation of law, it is to be treated as disposed of by him to the other.

(4) A person is only to be treated as having obtained his property for value in a case where he gave unexecuted consideration if the consideration has become executed consideration.

315 Northern Ireland courts

In relation to the practice and procedure of courts in Northern Ireland, expressions used in this Part are to be read in accordance with rules of court.

316 General interpretation

(1) In this Part—

"associated property" has the meaning given by section 245,

"cash" has the meaning given by section 289(6) or (7),

"constable", in relation to Northern Ireland, means a police officer within the meaning of the Police (Northern Ireland) Act 2000 (c. 32),

"country" includes territory,

"the court" (except in sections 253(2) and (3) and 262(2) and (3) and Chapter 3) means the High Court or (in relation to proceedings in Scotland) the Court of Session,

"dealing" with property includes disposing of it, taking possession of it or removing it from the United Kingdom,

[[F449]"the Department of Justice" means the Department of Justice in Northern Ireland;**]**

"enforcement authority"—

(a) **[**[F450]in relation to England and Wales, means **[**[F451]the National Crime Agency**]**, the Director of Public Prosecutions [F452]... or the Director of the Serious Fraud Office,**]**

(b) in relation to Scotland, means the Scottish Ministers,

(c) **[**[F453]in relation to Northern Ireland, means **[**[F451]the National Crime Agency**]**, the Director of the Serious Fraud Office or the Director of Public Prosecutions for Northern Ireland,**]**

"excepted joint owner" has the meaning given by section 270(4),

"interest", in relation to land—

(a) in the case of land in England and Wales or Northern Ireland, means any legal estate and any equitable interest or power,

(b) in the case of land in Scotland, means any estate, interest, servitude or other heritable right in or over land, including a heritable security,

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"interest", in relation to property other than land, includes any right (including a right to possession of the property),

"interim administration order" has the meaning given by section 256(2),

"interim receiving order" has the meaning given by section 246(2),

"the minimum amount" (in Chapter 3) has the meaning given by section 303,

"part", in relation to property, includes a portion,

"premises" has the same meaning as in the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (c. 60),

[[F454] "prohibitory property order" has the meaning given by section 255A(2);

"property freezing order" has the meaning given by section 245A(2);**]**

"property obtained through unlawful conduct" has the meaning given by section 242,

"recoverable property" is to be read in accordance with sections 304 to 310,

"recovery order" means an order made under section 266,

"respondent" means—

(a) where proceedings are brought by the enforcement authority by virtue of Chapter 2, the person against whom the proceedings are brought,

(b) where no such proceedings have been brought but the enforcement authority has applied for **[**[F455]a property freezing order, an interim receiving order, a prohibitory property order or an**]** interim administration order, the person against whom he intends to bring such proceedings,

"share", in relation to an excepted joint owner, has the meaning given by section 270(4),

"unlawful conduct" has the meaning given by section 241,

"value" means market value.

(2) The following provisions apply for the purposes of this Part.

(3) For the purpose of deciding whether or not property was recoverable at any time (including times before commencement), it is to be assumed that this Part was in force at that and any other relevant time.

(4) Property is all property wherever situated and includes—

(a) money,

(b) all forms of property, real or personal, heritable or moveable,

(c) things in action and other intangible or incorporeal property.

(5) Any reference to a person's property (whether expressed as a reference to the property he holds or otherwise) is to be read as follows.

(6) In relation to land, it is a reference to any interest which he holds in the land.

(7) In relation to property other than land, it is a reference—

(a) to the property (if it belongs to him), or

(b) to any other interest which he holds in the property.

(8) References to the satisfaction of the enforcement authority's right to recover property obtained through unlawful conduct are to be read in accordance with section 279.

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[F456(8A) In relation to an order in England and Wales or Northern Ireland which is a recovery order, a property freezing order, an interim receiving order or an order under section 276, references to the enforcement authority are, unless the context otherwise requires, references to the enforcement authority which is seeking, or (as the case may be) has obtained, the order.**]**

[F457(8B) An enforcement authority in relation to England and Wales or Scotland may take proceedings there for an order under Chapter 2 of this Part in respect of any property or person, whether or not the property or person is (or is domiciled, resident or present) in that part of the United Kingdom.**]**

(9) Proceedings against any person for an offence are concluded when—

(a) the person is convicted or acquitted,

(b) the prosecution is discontinued or, in Scotland, the trial diet is deserted simpliciter, or

(c) the jury is discharged without a finding **[**F458otherwise than in circumstances where the proceedings are continued without a jury**]**.

Textual Amendments

F449 Words in s. 316(1) inserted (12.4.2010) by The Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Devolution of Policing and Justice Functions) Order 2010 (S.I. 2010/976), art. 1(2), **Sch. 14 para. 65** (with arts. 28-31)

F450 Words in s. 316(1) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 91(2)(a)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F451 Words in s. 316(1) substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 121**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

F452 Words in s. 316(1) omitted (27.3.2014) by virtue of The Public Bodies (Merger of the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Director of Revenue and Customs Prosecutions) Order 2014 (S.I. 2014/834), art. 1(1), **Sch. 2 para. 25**

F453 Words in s. 316(1) inserted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 91(2)(b)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F454 Words in s. 316(1) inserted (1.1.2006) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), s. 178(8), **Sch. 6 para. 22(2)**; S.I. 2005/3136, art. 3(c)

F455 Words in s. 316(1) substituted (1.1.2006) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), s. 178(8), **Sch. 6 para. 22(3)**; S.I. 2005/3136, art. 3(c)

F456 S. 316(8A) inserted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 91(3)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F457 S. 316(8B) inserted (E.W.S.) (retrospectively) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), **ss. 48(5)**(7), 61(11)(c) (with s. 48(8), Sch. 25); this insertion extended to N.I. (20.3.2015) by The Crime and Courts Act 2013 (National Crime Agency and Proceeds of Crime) (Northern Ireland) Order 2015 (S.I. 2015/798), arts. 1(2), **7(a)**

F458 Words in s. 316(9)(c) inserted (24.7.2006 for E.W., 8.1.2007 in so far as not already in force) by Criminal Justice Act 2003 (c. 44), s. 336(3)(4), **Sch. 36 para. 78**; S.I. 2006/1835, art. 2(h), S.I. 2006/3422, art. 2(1)(c)

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C50 S. 316(8B): power to modify conferred (25.4.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(11)(f), **Sch. 25 para. 4(2)(f)**

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PART 6

REVENUE FUNCTIONS

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C51 Pt. 6: power to repeal conferred (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 102**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

General functions

317 [F459The National Crime Agency's] general Revenue functions

(1) For the purposes of this section the qualifying condition is that **[**F460the National Crime Agency**]** has reasonable grounds to suspect that—

(a) income arising or a gain accruing to a person in respect of a chargeable period is chargeable to income tax or is a chargeable gain (as the case may be) and arises or accrues as a result of the person's or another's criminal conduct (whether wholly or partly and whether directly or indirectly), or

(b) a company is chargeable to corporation tax on its profits arising in respect of a chargeable period and the profits arise as a result of the company's or another person's criminal conduct (whether wholly or partly and whether directly or indirectly).

(2) If the qualifying condition is satisfied **[**F460the National Crime Agency**]** may serve on the Commissioners of Inland Revenue (the Board) a notice which—

(a) specifies the person or the company (as the case may be) and the period, and

(b) states that **[**F460the National Crime Agency**]** intends to carry out, in relation to the person or the company (as the case may be) and in respect of the period, such of the general Revenue functions as are specified in the notice.

(3) Service of a notice under subsection (2) vests in **[**F460the National Crime Agency**]**, in relation to the person or the company (as the case may be) and in respect of the period, such of the general Revenue functions as are specified in the notice; but this is subject to section 318.

(4) **[**F460the National Crime Agency**]**—

(a) may at any time serve on the Board a notice of withdrawal of the notice under subsection (2);

(b) must serve such a notice of withdrawal on the Board if the qualifying condition ceases to be satisfied.

(5) A notice under subsection (2) and a notice of withdrawal under subsection (4) may be in respect of one or more periods.

(6) Service of a notice under subsection (4) divests **[**F460the National Crime Agency**]** of the functions concerned in relation to the person or the company (as the case may be) and in respect of the period or periods specified in the notice.

(7) The vesting of a function in **[**F460the National Crime Agency**]** under this section does not divest the Board or an officer of the Board of the function.

(8) If—

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(a) apart from this section the Board's authorisation would be required for the exercise of a function, and

(b) the function is vested in **[**F460the National Crime Agency**]** under this section,

the authorisation is not required in relation to the function as so vested.

(9) It is immaterial whether a chargeable period or any part of it falls before or after the passing of this Act.

Textual Amendments

F459 Words in s. 317 title substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 122(2)**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

F460 Words in s. 317 substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 122(3)**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

Commencement Information

I273 S. 317 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

318 Revenue functions regarding employment

(1) Subsection (2) applies if—

(a) **[**F461the National Crime Agency**]** serves a notice or notices under section 317(2) in relation to a company and in respect of a period or periods, and

(b) the company is an employer.

(2) The general Revenue functions vested in **[**F461the National Crime Agency**]** do not include functions relating to any requirement which—

(a) is imposed on the company in its capacity as employer, and

(b) relates to a year of assessment which does not fall wholly within the period or periods.

(3) Subsection (4) applies if—

(a) **[**F461the National Crime Agency**]** serves a notice or notices under section 317(2) in relation to an individual and in respect of a year or years of assessment, and

(b) the individual is a self-employed earner.

(4) The general Revenue functions vested in **[**F461the National Crime Agency**]** do not include functions relating to any liability to pay Class 2 contributions in respect of a period which does not fall wholly within the year or years of assessment.

(5) In this section in its application to Great Britain—

(a) "self-employed earner" has the meaning given by section 2(1)(b) of the Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992 (c. 4);

(b) "Class 2 contributions" must be construed in accordance with section 1(2)(c) of that Act.

(6) In this section in its application to Northern Ireland—

(a) "self-employed earner" has the meaning given by section 2(1)(b) of the Social Security Contributions and Benefits (Northern Ireland) Act 1992 (c. 7);

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(b) "Class 2 contributions" must be construed in accordance with section 1(2)(c) of that Act.

Textual Amendments

F461 Words in s. 318 substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 123**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

Commencement Information

I274 S. 318 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

319 Source of income

(1) For the purpose of the exercise by **[**F462the National Crime Agency**]** of any function vested in **[**F463 it**]** by virtue of this Part it is immaterial that **[**F462the National Crime Agency**]** cannot identify a source for any income.

(2) An assessment made by **[**F462the National Crime Agency**]** under section 29 of the Taxes Management Act 1970 (c. 9) (assessment where loss of tax discovered) in respect of income charged to tax under **[**F464Chapter 8 of Part 5 of the Income Tax (Trading and Other Income) Act 2005**]** must not be reduced or quashed only because it does not specify (to any extent) the source of the income.

(3) If **[**F462the National Crime Agency**]** serves on the Board a notice of withdrawal under section 317(4), any assessment made by **[**F462the National Crime Agency**]** under section 29 of the Taxes Management Act 1970 is invalid to the extent that it does not specify a source for the income.

(4) Subsections (2) and (3) apply in respect of years of assessment whenever occurring.

Textual Amendments

F462 Words in s. 319 substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 124**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

F463 Word in s. 319(1) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 95(2)(b)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F464 Words in s. 319(2) substituted (6.4.2005) by Income Tax (Trading and Other Income) Act 2005 (c. 5), s. 883(1), **Sch. 1 para. 582** (with Sch. 2)

Commencement Information

I275 S. 319 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

F465320 Appeals

. . . . . .

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Textual Amendments

F465 S. 320 omitted (1.4.2009) by virtue of The Transfer of Tribunal Functions and Revenue and Customs Appeals Order 2009 (S.I. 2009/56), art. 1(2), **Sch. 1 para. 333**

Commencement Information

I276 S. 320 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

Inheritance tax functions

321 [F466The National Crime Agency's] functions: transfers of value

(1) For the purposes of this section the qualifying condition is that **[**F467the National Crime Agency**]** has reasonable grounds to suspect that—

(a) there has been a transfer of value within the meaning of the Inheritance Tax Act 1984 (c. 51), and

(b) the value transferred by **[**F468the transfer of value**]** is attributable (in whole or part) to criminal property.

(2) If the qualifying condition is satisfied **[**F467the National Crime Agency**]** may serve on the Board a notice which—

(a) specifies the transfer of value, and

(b) states that **[**F467the National Crime Agency**]** intends to carry out the Revenue inheritance tax functions in relation to the transfer.

(3) Service of a notice under subsection (2) vests in **[**F467the National Crime Agency**]** the Revenue inheritance tax functions in relation to the transfer.

(4) **[**F467the National Crime Agency**]**—

(a) may at any time serve on the Board a notice of withdrawal of the notice under subsection (2);

(b) must serve such a notice of withdrawal on the Board if the qualifying condition ceases to be satisfied.

(5) Service of a notice under subsection (4) divests **[**F467the National Crime Agency**]** of the Revenue inheritance tax functions in relation to the transfer.

(6) The vesting of a function in **[**F467the National Crime Agency**]** under this section does not divest the Board or an officer of the Board of the function.

(7) It is immaterial whether a transfer of value is suspected to have occurred before or after the passing of this Act.

Textual Amendments

F466 Words in s. 321 title substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 125(2)**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

F467 Words in s. 321 substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 125(3)**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

F468 Words in s. 321(1)(b) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 97(3)(b)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Commencement Information

I277 S. 321 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

322 [F469The National Crime Agency's] functions: certain settlements

(1) For the purposes of this section the qualifying condition is that **[**F470the National Crime Agency**]** has reasonable grounds to suspect that—

(a) all or part of the property comprised in a settlement is relevant property for the purposes of Chapter 3 of Part 3 of the Inheritance Tax Act 1984 (settlements without interest in possession), and

(b) the relevant property is (in whole or part) criminal property.

(2) If the qualifying condition is satisfied **[**F470the National Crime Agency**]** may serve on the Board a notice which—

(a) specifies the settlement concerned,

(b) states that **[**F470the National Crime Agency**]** intends to carry out the Revenue inheritance tax functions in relation to the settlement, and

(c) states the period for which **[**F470the National Crime Agency**]** intends to carry them out.

(3) Service of a notice under subsection (2) vests in **[**F470the National Crime Agency**]** the Revenue inheritance tax functions in relation to the settlement for the period.

(4) **[**F470the National Crime Agency**]**—

(a) may at any time serve on the Board a notice of withdrawal of the notice under subsection (2);

(b) must serve such a notice of withdrawal on the Board if the qualifying condition ceases to be satisfied.

(5) Service of a notice under subsection (4) divests **[**F470the National Crime Agency**]** of the Revenue inheritance tax functions in relation to the settlement for the period.

(6) The vesting of a function in **[**F470the National Crime Agency**]** under this section does not divest the Board or an officer of the Board of the function.

(7) It is immaterial whether the settlement is commenced or a charge to tax arises or a period or any part of it falls before or after the passing of this Act.

Textual Amendments

F469 Words in s. 322 title substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 126(2)**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

F470 Words in s. 322 substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 126(3)**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

Commencement Information

I278 S. 322 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

General

323 Functions

(1) The general Revenue functions are such of the functions vested in the Board or in an officer of the Board as relate to any of the following matters—

(a) income tax;

(b) capital gains tax;

(c) corporation tax;

(d) national insurance contributions;

(e) statutory sick pay;

(f) statutory maternity pay;

[F471(g) ordinary statutory paternity pay;

(ga) additional statutory paternity pay;**]**

(h) statutory adoption pay;

[F472(ha) statutory shared parental pay;**]**

(i) student loans.

(2) The Revenue inheritance tax functions are such functions vested in the Board or in an officer of the Board as relate to inheritance tax.

(3) But the general Revenue functions and the Revenue inheritance tax functions do not include any of the following functions—

(a) functions relating to the making of subordinate legislation (within the meaning given by section 21(1) of the Interpretation Act 1978 (c. 30));

(b) the function of the prosecution of offences;

(c) the function of authorising an officer for the purposes of section 20BA of the Taxes Management Act 1970 (c. 9) (orders for delivery of documents);

(d) the function of giving information under that section;

F473(e) . . . . . .

F473(f) . . . . . .

(4) For the purposes of this section in its application to Great Britain—

(a) national insurance contributions are contributions payable under Part 1 of the Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992 (c. 4);

(b) "statutory sick pay" must be construed in accordance with section 151(1) of that Act;

(c) "statutory maternity pay" must be construed in accordance with section 164(1) of that Act;

[F474(d) "ordinary statutory paternity pay" must be construed in accordance with sections 171ZA and 171ZB of that Act;

(da) "additional statutory paternity pay" must be construed in accordance with sections 171ZEA and 171ZEB of that Act;**]**

(e) "statutory adoption pay" must be construed in accordance with section 171ZL of that Act;

[F475(ea) statutory shared parental pay" must be construed in accordance with sections 171ZU and 171ZV of that Act;**]**

(f) "student loans" must be construed in accordance with the Education (Student Loans) (Repayment) Regulations 2000 (S.I. 2000/944).

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(5) For the purposes of this section in its application to Northern Ireland—

(a) national insurance contributions are contributions payable under Part 1 of the Social Security Contributions and Benefits (Northern Ireland) Act 1992 (c. 7);

(b) "statutory sick pay" must be construed in accordance with section 147(1) of that Act;

(c) "statutory maternity pay" must be construed in accordance with section 160(1) of that Act;

(d) **[**[F476]" ordinary statutory paternity pay" and "additional statutory paternity pay"**]** must be construed in accordance with any Northern Ireland legislation which corresponds to Part 12ZA of the Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992;

(e) "statutory adoption pay" must be construed in accordance with any Northern Ireland legislation which corresponds to Part 12ZB of that Act;

(f) "student loans" must be construed in accordance with the Education (Student Loans) (Repayment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2000 (S.R. 2000/121).

Textual Amendments

F471 S. 323(1)(g)(ga) substituted for s. 323(1)(g) (6.4.2010) by Work and Families Act 2006 (c. 18), s. 19(2), **Sch. 1 para. 59(2)**; S.I. 2010/495, art. 4(d)

F472 S. 323(1)(ha) inserted (1.12.2014) by Children and Families Act 2014 (c. 6), s. 139(6), **Sch. 7 para. 60(2)(c)**; S.I. 2014/1640, art. 5(2)(x)

F473 S. 323(3)(e)(f) repealed (8.11.2007) by Finance Act 2007 (c. 11), s. 84(4)(5)(5), Sch. 22 para. 15, **Sch. 27 Pt. 5(1)**; S.I. 2007/3166, art. 2(c)

F474 S. 323(4)(d)(da) substituted for s. 323(4)(d) (6.4.2010) by Work and Families Act 2006 (c. 18), s. 19(2), **Sch. 1 para. 59(3)**; S.I. 2010/495, art. 4(d)

F475 S. 323(4)(ea) inserted (1.12.2014) by Children and Families Act 2014 (c. 6), s. 139(6), **Sch. 7 para. 60(3)(c)**; S.I. 2014/1640, art. 5(2)(x)

F476 Words in s. 323(5)(d) substituted (6.4.2010) by Work and Families Act 2006 (c. 18), s. 19(2), **Sch. 1 para. 59(4)**; S.I. 2010/495, art. 4(d)

Commencement Information

I279 S. 323 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

324 Exercise of Revenue functions

(1) This section applies in relation to the exercise by **[**[F477]the National Crime Agency**]** of—

(a) general Revenue functions;

(b) Revenue inheritance tax functions.

(2) **[**[F478]Section 2B(2)**]** does not apply.

(3) **[**[F477]the National Crime Agency**]** must apply—

(a) any interpretation of the law which has been published by the Board;

(b) any concession which has been published by the Board and which is available generally to any person falling within its terms.

(4) **[**[F477]the National Crime Agency**]** must also take account of any material published by the Board which does not fall within subsection (3).

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
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(5) **[**F477the National Crime Agency**]** must provide the Board with such documents and information as **[**F479the Board**]** consider appropriate.

(6) "Concession" includes any practice, interpretation or other statement in the nature of a concession.

Textual Amendments

F477 Words in s. 324 substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 127**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

F478 Words in s. 324(2) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 99(3)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F479 Words in s. 324(5) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 99(6)(b)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I280 S. 324 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

325 Declarations

F480(1) . . . . . .

[F481(2) Every **[**F482National Crime Agency officer**]** who is assigned to carry out **[**F483any function of the National Crime Agency**]** under this Part must, as soon as practicable after being so assigned, make a declaration in the form set out in Schedule 8 before a person nominated by the **[**F484Director General of the National Crime Agency**]** for the purpose.**]**

Textual Amendments

F480 S. 325(1) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 100(2), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F481 S. 325(2) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 100(3)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F482 Words in s. 325(2) substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 128(1)(a)**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

F483 Words in s. 325(2) substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 128(1)(b)**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

F484 Words in s. 325(2) substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 128(1)(c)**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

Commencement Information

I281 S. 325 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

326 Interpretation

(1) Criminal conduct is conduct which—

(a) constitutes an offence in any part of the United Kingdom, or

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(b) would constitute an offence in any part of the United Kingdom if it occurred there.

(2) But criminal conduct does not include conduct constituting an offence relating to a matter under the care and management of the Board.

(3) In applying subsection (1) it is immaterial whether conduct occurred before or after the passing of this Act.

(4) Property is criminal property if it constitutes a person's benefit from criminal conduct or it represents such a benefit (in whole or part and whether directly or indirectly); and it is immaterial—

(a) who carried out the conduct;

(b) who benefited from it.

(5) A person benefits from conduct if he obtains property as a result of or in connection with the conduct.

(6) If a person obtains a pecuniary advantage as a result of or in connection with conduct, he is to be taken to obtain as a result of or in connection with the conduct a sum of money equal to the value of the pecuniary advantage.

(7) References to property or a pecuniary advantage obtained in connection with conduct include references to property or a pecuniary advantage obtained in both that connection and some other.

(8) If a person benefits from conduct his benefit is the property obtained as a result of or in connection with the conduct.

(9) Property is all property wherever situated and includes—

(a) money;

(b) all forms of property, real or personal, heritable or moveable;

(c) things in action and other intangible or incorporeal property.

(10) The following rules apply in relation to property—

(a) property is obtained by a person if he obtains an interest in it;

(b) references to an interest, in relation to land in England and Wales or Northern Ireland, are to any legal estate or equitable interest or power;

(c) references to an interest, in relation to land in Scotland, are to any estate, interest, servitude or other heritable right in or over land, including a heritable security;

(d) references to an interest, in relation to property other than land, include references to a right (including a right to possession).

(11) Any reference to an officer of the Board includes a reference to—

(a) a collector of taxes;

(b) an inspector of taxes.

(12) Expressions used in this Part and in the Taxes Acts have the same meaning as in the Taxes Acts (within the meaning given by section 118 of the Taxes Management Act 1970 (c. 9)).

(13) This section applies for the purposes of this Part.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Commencement Information

I282 S. 326 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

PART 7

MONEY LAUNDERING

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C52 Pt. 7 applied (24.2.2003) by Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Crown Servants) Regulations 2003 (S.I. 2003/173), regs. 1, **3**

Offences

327 Concealing etc

(1) A person commits an offence if he—

(a) conceals criminal property;

(b) disguises criminal property;

(c) converts criminal property;

(d) transfers criminal property;

(e) removes criminal property from England and Wales or from Scotland or from Northern Ireland.

(2) But a person does not commit such an offence if—

(a) he makes an authorised disclosure under section 338 and (if the disclosure is made before he does the act mentioned in subsection (1)) he has the appropriate consent;

(b) he intended to make such a disclosure but had a reasonable excuse for not doing so;

(c) the act he does is done in carrying out a function he has relating to the enforcement of any provision of this Act or of any other enactment relating to criminal conduct or benefit from criminal conduct.

[[F485](2A) Nor does a person commit an offence under subsection (1) if—

(a) he knows, or believes on reasonable grounds, that the relevant criminal conduct occurred in a particular country or territory outside the United Kingdom, and

(b) the relevant criminal conduct—

(i) was not, at the time it occurred, unlawful under the criminal law then applying in that country or territory, and

(ii) is not of a description prescribed by an order made by the Secretary of State.

(2B) In subsection (2A) " the relevant criminal conduct " is the criminal conduct by reference to which the property concerned is criminal property. **]**

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[F486(2C) A deposit-taking body that does an act mentioned in paragraph (c) or (d) of subsection (1) does not commit an offence under that subsection if—

(a) it does the act in operating an account maintained with it, and

(b) the value of the criminal property concerned is less than the threshold amount determined under section 339A for the act.**]**

(3) Concealing or disguising criminal property includes concealing or disguising its nature, source, location, disposition, movement or ownership or any rights with respect to it.

Textual Amendments

F485 S. 327(2A)(2B) inserted (15.5.2006) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), **ss. 102(2)**, 178(8); S.I. 2006/1085, art. 3

F486 S. 327(2C) inserted (1.7.2005) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), **ss. 103(2)**, 178(8); S.I. 2005/1521, art. 3(1)(c)

Commencement Information

I283 S. 327 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

328 Arrangements

(1) A person commits an offence if he enters into or becomes concerned in an arrangement which he knows or suspects facilitates (by whatever means) the acquisition, retention, use or control of criminal property by or on behalf of another person.

(2) But a person does not commit such an offence if—

(a) he makes an authorised disclosure under section 338 and (if the disclosure is made before he does the act mentioned in subsection (1)) he has the appropriate consent;

(b) he intended to make such a disclosure but had a reasonable excuse for not doing so;

(c) the act he does is done in carrying out a function he has relating to the enforcement of any provision of this Act or of any other enactment relating to criminal conduct or benefit from criminal conduct.

[F487(3) Nor does a person commit an offence under subsection (1) if—

(a) he knows, or believes on reasonable grounds, that the relevant criminal conduct occurred in a particular country or territory outside the United Kingdom, and

(b) the relevant criminal conduct—

(i) was not, at the time it occurred, unlawful under the criminal law then applying in that country or territory, and

(ii) is not of a description prescribed by an order made by the Secretary of State.

(4) In subsection (3) " the relevant criminal conduct " is the criminal conduct by reference to which the property concerned is criminal property. **]**

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
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[F488(5) A deposit-taking body that does an act mentioned in subsection (1) does not commit an offence under that subsection if—

(a) it does the act in operating an account maintained with it, and

(b) the arrangement facilitates the acquisition, retention, use or control of criminal property of a value that is less than the threshold amount determined under section 339A for the act.**]**

Textual Amendments

F487 S. 328(3)(4) inserted (15.5.2006) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), **ss. 102(3)**, 178(8); S.I. 2006/1085, art. 3

F488 S. 328(5) inserted (1.7.2005) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), **ss. 103(3)**, 178(8); S.I. 2005/1521, art. 3(1)(c)

Commencement Information

I284 S. 328 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

329 Acquisition, use and possession

(1) A person commits an offence if he—

(a) acquires criminal property;

(b) uses criminal property;

(c) has possession of criminal property.

(2) But a person does not commit such an offence if—

(a) he makes an authorised disclosure under section 338 and (if the disclosure is made before he does the act mentioned in subsection (1)) he has the appropriate consent;

(b) he intended to make such a disclosure but had a reasonable excuse for not doing so;

(c) he acquired or used or had possession of the property for adequate consideration;

(d) the act he does is done in carrying out a function he has relating to the enforcement of any provision of this Act or of any other enactment relating to criminal conduct or benefit from criminal conduct.

[F489(2A) Nor does a person commit an offence under subsection (1) if—

(a) he knows, or believes on reasonable grounds, that the relevant criminal conduct occurred in a particular country or territory outside the United Kingdom, and

(b) the relevant criminal conduct—

(i) was not, at the time it occurred, unlawful under the criminal law then applying in that country or territory, and

(ii) is not of a description prescribed by an order made by the Secretary of State.

(2B) In subsection (2A) " the relevant criminal conduct " is the criminal conduct by reference to which the property concerned is criminal property. **]**

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[F490(2C) A deposit-taking body that does an act mentioned in subsection (1) does not commit an offence under that subsection if—

(a) it does the act in operating an account maintained with it, and

(b) the value of the criminal property concerned is less than the threshold amount determined under section 339A for the act.**]**

(3) For the purposes of this section—

(a) a person acquires property for inadequate consideration if the value of the consideration is significantly less than the value of the property;

(b) a person uses or has possession of property for inadequate consideration if the value of the consideration is significantly less than the value of the use or possession;

(c) the provision by a person of goods or services which he knows or suspects may help another to carry out criminal conduct is not consideration.

Textual Amendments

F489 S. 329(2A)(2B) inserted (15.5.2006) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), **ss. 102(4)**, 178(8); S.I. 2006/1085, art. 3

F490 S. 329(2C) inserted (1.7.2005) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), **ss. 103(4)**, 178(8); S.I. 2005/1521, art. 3(1)(c)

Commencement Information

I285 S. 329 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

330 Failure to disclose: regulated sector

(1) A person commits an offence if **[**F491the conditions in subsections (2) to (4) are satisfied**]**.

(2) The first condition is that he—

(a) knows or suspects, or

(b) has reasonable grounds for knowing or suspecting,

that another person is engaged in money laundering.

(3) The second condition is that the information or other matter—

(a) on which his knowledge or suspicion is based, or

(b) which gives reasonable grounds for such knowledge or suspicion,

came to him in the course of a business in the regulated sector.

[F492(3A) The third condition is—

(a) that he can identify the other person mentioned in subsection (2) or the whereabouts of any of the laundered property, or

(b) that he believes, or it is reasonable to expect him to believe, that the information or other matter mentioned in subsection (3) will or may assist in identifying that other person or the whereabouts of any of the laundered property.

(4) The fourth condition is that he does not make the required disclosure to—

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(a) a nominated officer, or

(b) a person authorised for the purposes of this Part by **[**F493the Director General of the National Crime Agency**]**,

as soon as is practicable after the information or other matter mentioned in subsection (3) comes to him.

(5) The required disclosure is a disclosure of—

(a) the identity of the other person mentioned in subsection (2), if he knows it,

(b) the whereabouts of the laundered property, so far as he knows it, and

(c) the information or other matter mentioned in subsection (3).

(5A) The laundered property is the property forming the subject-matter of the money laundering that he knows or suspects, or has reasonable grounds for knowing or suspecting, that other person to be engaged in.

(6) But he does not commit an offence under this section if—

(a) he has a reasonable excuse for not making the required disclosure,

(b) he is a professional legal adviser **[**F494or F495... relevant professional adviser**]** and—

(i) if he knows either of the things mentioned in subsection (5)(a) and (b), he knows the thing because of information or other matter that came to him in privileged circumstances, or

(ii) the information or other matter mentioned in subsection (3) came to him in privileged circumstances, or

(c) subsection (7) **[**F496or (7B)**]** applies to him.**]**

(7) This subsection applies to a person if—

(a) he does not know or suspect that another person is engaged in money laundering, and

(b) he has not been provided by his employer with such training as is specified by the Secretary of State by order for the purposes of this section.

[F497(7A) Nor does a person commit an offence under this section if—

(a) he knows, or believes on reasonable grounds, that the money laundering is occurring in a particular country or territory outside the United Kingdom, and

(b) the money laundering—

(i) is not unlawful under the criminal law applying in that country or territory, and

(ii) is not of a description prescribed in an order made by the Secretary of State.**]**

[F498(7B) This subsection applies to a person if—

(a) he is employed by, or is in partnership with, a professional legal adviser or a relevant professional adviser to provide the adviser with assistance or support,

(b) the information or other matter mentioned in subsection (3) comes to the person in connection with the provision of such assistance or support, and

(c) the information or other matter came to the adviser in privileged circumstances.**]**

(8) In deciding whether a person committed an offence under this section the court must consider whether he followed any relevant guidance which was at the time concerned—

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(a) issued by a supervisory authority or any other appropriate body,
(b) approved by the Treasury, and
(c) published in a manner it approved as appropriate in its opinion to bring the guidance to the attention of persons likely to be affected by it.

(9) A disclosure to a nominated officer is a disclosure which—
(a) is made to a person nominated by the alleged offender's employer to receive disclosures under this section, and
(b) is made in the course of the alleged offender's employment [F499]....

[[F500](9A) But a disclosure which satisfies paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (9) is not to be taken as a disclosure to a nominated officer if the person making the disclosure—
(a) is a professional legal adviser**[**[F501]or [F502]... relevant professional adviser**]**,
(b) makes it for the purpose of obtaining advice about making a disclosure under this section, and
(c) does not intend it to be a disclosure under this section.**]**

(10) Information or other matter comes to a professional legal adviser **[**[F503]or [F504]... relevant professional adviser**]** in privileged circumstances if it is communicated or given to him—
(a) by (or by a representative of) a client of his in connection with the giving by the adviser of legal advice to the client,
(b) by (or by a representative of) a person seeking legal advice from the adviser, or
(c) by a person in connection with legal proceedings or contemplated legal proceedings.

(11) But subsection (10) does not apply to information or other matter which is communicated or given with the intention of furthering a criminal purpose.

(12) Schedule 9 has effect for the purpose of determining what is—
(a) a business in the regulated sector;
(b) a supervisory authority.

(13) An appropriate body is any body which regulates or is representative of any trade, profession, business or employment carried on by the alleged offender.

[[F505](14) A relevant professional adviser is an accountant, auditor or tax adviser who is a member of a professional body which is established for accountants, auditors or tax advisers (as the case may be) and which makes provision for—
(a) testing the competence of those seeking admission to membership of such a body as a condition for such admission; and
(b) imposing and maintaining professional and ethical standards for its members, as well as imposing sanctions for non-compliance with those standards.**]**

Textual Amendments

F491 Words in s. 330(1) substituted (1.7.2005) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), **ss. 104(2)**, 178(8); S.I. 2005/1521, art. 3(1)(c)

F492 S. 330(3A)-(6) substituted for s. 330(4)-(6) (1.7.2005) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), **ss. 104(3)**, 178(8); S.I. 2005/1521, art. 3(1)(c) (with art. 3(4))

F493 Words in s. 330(4)(b) substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 129**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

F494 Words in s. 330(6)(b) inserted (21.2.2006) by Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 and Money Laundering Regulations 2003 (Amendment) Order 2006 (S.I. 2006/308), arts. 1, **2(2)**

F495 Word in s. 330(6)(b) omitted (26.12.2007) by virtue of Terrorism Act 2000 and Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Amendment) Regulations 2007 (S.I. 2007/3398), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 2**

F496 Words in s. 330(6)(c) inserted (21.2.2006) by Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 and Money Laundering Regulations 2003 (Amendment) Order 2006 (S.I. 2006/308), arts. 1, **2(3)**

F497 S. 330(7A) inserted (15.5.2006) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), **ss. 102(5)**, 178(8); S.I. 2006/1085, art. 3

F498 S. 330(7B) inserted (21.2.2006) by Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 and Money Laundering Regulations 2003 (Amendment) Order 2006 (S.I. 2006/308), arts. 1, **2(4)**

F499 Words in s. 330(9)(b) repealed (1.7.2005) by virtue of Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), **ss. 105(2)**, 178(8), Sch. 17 Pt. 2; S.I. 2005/1521, art. 3(1)(c)(ee)

F500 S. 330(9A) inserted (1.7.2005) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), **ss. 106(2)**, 178(8); S.I. 2005/1521, art. 3(1)(c)

F501 Words in s. 330(9A)(a) inserted (21.2.2006) by Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 and Money Laundering Regulations 2003 (Amendment) Order 2006 (S.I. 2006/308), arts. 1, **2(2)**

F502 Word in s. 330(9A)(a) omitted (26.12.2007) by virtue of Terrorism Act 2000 and Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Amendment) Regulations 2007 (S.I. 2007/3398), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 2**

F503 Words in s. 330(10) inserted (21.2.2006) by Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 and Money Laundering Regulations 2003 (Amendment) Order 2006 (S.I. 2006/308), arts. 1, **2(2)**

F504 Word in s. 330(10) omitted (26.12.2007) by virtue of Terrorism Act 2000 and Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Amendment) Regulations 2007 (S.I. 2007/3398), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 2**

F505 S. 330(14) inserted (21.2.2006) by Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 and Money Laundering Regulations 2003 (Amendment) Order 2006 (S.I. 2006/308), arts. 1, **2(5)**

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C53 S. 330 restricted (1.3.2004) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Business in the Regulated Sector and Supervisory Authorities) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/3074), arts. 1, **4**

Commencement Information

I286 S. 330 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

331 Failure to disclose: nominated officers in the regulated sector

(1) A person nominated to receive disclosures under section 330 commits an offence if the conditions in subsections (2) to (4) are satisfied.

(2) The first condition is that he—

(a) knows or suspects, or

(b) has reasonable grounds for knowing or suspecting,

that another person is engaged in money laundering.

(3) The second condition is that the information or other matter—

(a) on which his knowledge or suspicion is based, or

(b) which gives reasonable grounds for such knowledge or suspicion,

came to him in consequence of a disclosure made under section 330.

[F506(3A) The third condition is—

(a) that he knows the identity of the other person mentioned in subsection (2), or the whereabouts of any of the laundered property, in consequence of a disclosure made under section 330,

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(b) that that other person, or the whereabouts of any of the laundered property, can be identified from the information or other matter mentioned in subsection (3), or

(c) that he believes, or it is reasonable to expect him to believe, that the information or other matter will or may assist in identifying that other person or the whereabouts of any of the laundered property.

(4) The fourth condition is that he does not make the required disclosure to a person authorised for the purposes of this Part by **[**F507the Director General of the National Crime Agency**]** as soon as is practicable after the information or other matter mentioned in subsection (3) comes to him.

(5) The required disclosure is a disclosure of—

(a) the identity of the other person mentioned in subsection (2), if disclosed to him under section 330,

(b) the whereabouts of the laundered property, so far as disclosed to him under section 330, and

(c) the information or other matter mentioned in subsection (3).

(5A) The laundered property is the property forming the subject-matter of the money laundering that he knows or suspects, or has reasonable grounds for knowing or suspecting, that other person to be engaged in.

(6) But he does not commit an offence under this section if he has a reasonable excuse for not making the required disclosure.**]**

[F508(6A) Nor does a person commit an offence under this section if—

(a) he knows, or believes on reasonable grounds, that the money laundering is occurring in a particular country or territory outside the United Kingdom, and

(b) the money laundering—

(i) is not unlawful under the criminal law applying in that country or territory, and

(ii) is not of a description prescribed in an order made by the Secretary of State.**]**

(7) In deciding whether a person committed an offence under this section the court must consider whether he followed any relevant guidance which was at the time concerned—

(a) issued by a supervisory authority or any other appropriate body,

(b) approved by the Treasury, and

(c) published in a manner it approved as appropriate in its opinion to bring the guidance to the attention of persons likely to be affected by it.

(8) Schedule 9 has effect for the purpose of determining what is a supervisory authority.

(9) An appropriate body is a body which regulates or is representative of a trade, profession, business or employment.

Textual Amendments

F506 S. 331(3A)-(6) substituted for s. 331(4)-(6) (1.7.2005) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), **ss. 104(4)**, 178(8); S.I. 2005/1521, art. 3(1)(c) (with art. 3(4))

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

F507 Words in s. 331(4) substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 130**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

F508 S. 331(6A) inserted (15.5.2006) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), **ss. 102(6)**, 178(8); S.I. 2006/1085, art. 3

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C54 S. 331 restricted (1.3.2004) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Business in the Regulated Sector and Supervisory Authorities) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/3074), arts. 1, **4**

Commencement Information

I287 S. 331 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

332 Failure to disclose: other nominated officers

(1) A person nominated to receive disclosures under section 337 or 338 commits an offence if the conditions in subsections (2) to (4) are satisfied.

(2) The first condition is that he knows or suspects that another person is engaged in money laundering.

(3) The second condition is that the information or other matter on which his knowledge or suspicion is based came to him in consequence of a disclosure made under **[**F509the applicable section**]**.

[F510(3A) The third condition is—

(a) that he knows the identity of the other person mentioned in subsection (2), or the whereabouts of any of the laundered property, in consequence of a disclosure made under the applicable section,

(b) that that other person, or the whereabouts of any of the laundered property, can be identified from the information or other matter mentioned in subsection (3), or

(c) that he believes, or it is reasonable to expect him to believe, that the information or other matter will or may assist in identifying that other person or the whereabouts of any of the laundered property.

(4) The fourth condition is that he does not make the required disclosure to a person authorised for the purposes of this Part by **[**F511the Director General of the National Crime Agency**]** as soon as is practicable after the information or other matter mentioned in subsection (3) comes to him.

(5) The required disclosure is a disclosure of—

(a) the identity of the other person mentioned in subsection (2), if disclosed to him under the applicable section,

(b) the whereabouts of the laundered property, so far as disclosed to him under the applicable section, and

(c) the information or other matter mentioned in subsection (3).

(5A) The laundered property is the property forming the subject-matter of the money laundering that he knows or suspects that other person to be engaged in.

(5B) The applicable section is section 337 or, as the case may be, section 338.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(6) But he does not commit an offence under this section if he has a reasonable excuse for not making the required disclosure.**]**

[F512(7) Nor does a person commit an offence under this section if—

(a) he knows, or believes on reasonable grounds, that the money laundering is occurring in a particular country or territory outside the United Kingdom, and

(b) the money laundering—

(i) is not unlawful under the criminal law applying in that country or territory, and

(ii) is not of a description prescribed in an order made by the Secretary of State.**]**

Textual Amendments

F509 Words in s. 332(3) substituted (1.7.2005) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), **ss. 104(5)**, 178(8); S.I. 2005/1521, art. 3(1)(c)

F510 S. 332(3A)-(6) substituted for s. 332(4)-(6) (1.7.2005) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), **ss. 104(6)**, 178(8); S.I. 2005/1521, art. 3(1)(c) (with art. 3(4))

F511 Words in s. 332(4) substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 131**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

F512 S. 332(7) inserted (15.5.2006) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), **ss. 102(7)**, 178(8); S.I. 2006/1085, art. 3

Commencement Information

I288 S. 332 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

F513333 Tipping off

. . . . . .

Textual Amendments

F513 S. 333 omitted (26.12.2007) by virtue of Terrorism Act 2000 and Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Amendment) Regulations 2007 (S.I. 2007/3398), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 3**

Commencement Information

I289 S. 333 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

[F514333A Tipping off: regulated sector

(1) A person commits an offence if—

(a) the person discloses any matter within subsection (2);

(b) the disclosure is likely to prejudice any investigation that might be conducted following the disclosure referred to in that subsection; and

(c) the information on which the disclosure is based came to the person in the course of a business in the regulated sector.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(2) The matters are that the person or another person has made a disclosure under this Part—

(a) to a constable,

(b) to an officer of Revenue and Customs,

(c) to a nominated officer, or

(d) to a **[**F515National Crime Agency officer**]** authorised for the purposes of this Part by the Director General of that Agency,

of information that came to that person in the course of a business in the regulated sector.

(3) A person commits an offence if—

(a) the person discloses that an investigation into allegations that an offence under this Part has been committed is being contemplated or is being carried out;

(b) the disclosure is likely to prejudice that investigation; and

(c) the information on which the disclosure is based came to the person in the course of a business in the regulated sector.

(4) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable—

(a) on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale, or to both;

(b) on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or to a fine, or to both.

(5) This section is subject to—

(a) section 333B (disclosures within an undertaking or group etc),

(b) section 333C (other permitted disclosures between institutions etc), and

(c) section 333D (other permitted disclosures etc).

Textual Amendments

F514 Ss. 333A-333E inserted (26.12.2007) by Terrorism Act 2000 and Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Amendment) Regulations 2007 (S.I. 2007/3398), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 4**

F515 Words in s. 333A(2)(d) substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 132**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

333B Disclosures within an undertaking or group etc

(1) An employee, officer or partner of an undertaking does not commit an offence under section 333A if the disclosure is to an employee, officer or partner of the same undertaking.

(2) A person does not commit an offence under section 333A in respect of a disclosure by a credit institution or a financial institution if—

(a) the disclosure is to a credit institution or a financial institution,

(b) the institution to whom the disclosure is made is situated in an EEA State or in a country or territory imposing equivalent money laundering requirements, and

(c) both the institution making the disclosure and the institution to whom it is made belong to the same group.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(3) In subsection (2) "group" has the same meaning as in Directive 2002/87/ EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 th December 2002 on the supplementary supervision of credit institutions, insurance undertakings and investment firms in a financial conglomerate.

(4) A professional legal adviser or a relevant professional adviser does not commit an offence under section 333A if—

(a) the disclosure is to professional legal adviser or a relevant professional adviser,

(b) both the person making the disclosure and the person to whom it is made carry on business in an EEA State or in a country or territory imposing equivalent money laundering requirements, and

(c) those persons perform their professional activities within different undertakings that share common ownership, management or control.

Textual Amendments

F514 Ss. 333A-333E inserted (26.12.2007) by Terrorism Act 2000 and Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Amendment) Regulations 2007 (S.I. 2007/3398), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 4**

333C Other permitted disclosures between institutions etc

(1) This section applies to a disclosure—

(a) by a credit institution to another credit institution,

(b) by a financial institution to another financial institution,

(c) by a professional legal adviser to another professional legal adviser, or

(d) by a relevant professional adviser of a particular kind to another relevant professional adviser of the same kind.

(2) A person does not commit an offence under section 333A in respect of a disclosure to which this section applies if—

(a) the disclosure relates to—

(i) a client or former client of the institution or adviser making the disclosure and the institution or adviser to whom it is made,

(ii) a transaction involving them both, or

(iii) the provision of a service involving them both;

(b) the disclosure is for the purpose only of preventing an offence under this Part of this Act;

(c) the institution or adviser to whom the disclosure is made is situated in an EEA State or in a country or territory imposing equivalent money laundering requirements; and

(d) the institution or adviser making the disclosure and the institution or adviser to whom it is made are subject to equivalent duties of professional confidentiality and the protection of personal data (within the meaning of section 1 of the Data Protection Act 1998).

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Textual Amendments

F514 Ss. 333A-333E inserted (26.12.2007) by Terrorism Act 2000 and Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Amendment) Regulations 2007 (S.I. 2007/3398), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 4**

333D Other permitted disclosures etc

(1) A person does not commit an offence under section 333A if the disclosure is—

(a) to the authority that is the supervisory authority for that person by virtue of the Money Laundering Regulations 2007 (S.I. 2007/2157); or

(b) for the purpose of—

(i) the detection, investigation or prosecution of a criminal offence (whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere),

(ii) an investigation under this Act, or

(iii) the enforcement of any order of a court under this Act.

(2) A professional legal adviser or a relevant professional adviser does not commit an offence under section 333A if the disclosure—

(a) is to the adviser's client, and

(b) is made for the purpose of dissuading the client from engaging in conduct amounting to an offence.

(3) A person does not commit an offence under section 333A(1) if the person does not know or suspect that the disclosure is likely to have the effect mentioned in section 333A(1)(b).

(4) A person does not commit an offence under section 333A(3) if the person does not know or suspect that the disclosure is likely to have the effect mentioned in section 333A(3)(b).

Textual Amendments

F514 Ss. 333A-333E inserted (26.12.2007) by Terrorism Act 2000 and Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Amendment) Regulations 2007 (S.I. 2007/3398), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 4**

333E Interpretation of sections 333A to 333D

(1) For the purposes of sections 333A to 333D, Schedule 9 has effect for determining—

(a) what is a business in the regulated sector, and

(b) what is a supervisory authority.

(2) In those sections—

"credit institution" has the same meaning as in Schedule 9;

"financial institution" means an undertaking that carries on a business in the regulated sector by virtue of any of paragraphs (b) to (i) of paragraph 1(1) of that Schedule.

(3) References in those sections to a disclosure by or to a credit institution or a financial institution include disclosure by or to an employee, officer or partner of the institution acting on its behalf.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(4) For the purposes of those sections a country or territory imposes "equivalent money laundering requirements" if it imposes requirements equivalent to those laid down in Directive 2005/60/ EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 th October 2005 on the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purpose of money laundering and terrorist financing.

(5) In those sections "relevant professional adviser" means an accountant, auditor or tax adviser who is a member of a professional body which is established for accountants, auditors or tax advisers (as the case may be) and which makes provision for—

(a) testing the competence of those seeking admission to membership of such a body as a condition for such admission; and

(b) imposing and maintaining professional and ethical standards for its members, as well as imposing sanctions for non-compliance with those standards.**]**

Textual Amendments

F514 Ss. 333A-333E inserted (26.12.2007) by Terrorism Act 2000 and Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Amendment) Regulations 2007 (S.I. 2007/3398), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 4**

334 Penalties

(1) A person guilty of an offence under section 327, 328 or 329 is liable—

(a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or to both, or

(b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 14 years or to a fine or to both.

(2) A person guilty of an offence under section 330, 331**[**F516or 332**]** is liable—

(a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or to both, or

(b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years or to a fine or to both.

[F517(3) A person guilty of an offence under section 339(1A) is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale.**]**

Textual Amendments

F516 Words in s. 334(2) substituted (26.12.2007) by Terrorism Act 2000 and Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Amendment) Regulations 2007 (S.I. 2007/3398), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 5**

F517 S. 334(3) inserted (1.7.2005) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), **ss. 105(3)**, 178(8); S.I. 2005/1521, art. 3(1)(c)

Commencement Information

I290 S. 334 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Consent

335 Appropriate consent

(1) The apropriate consent is—

(a) the consent of a nominated officer to do a prohibited act if an authorised disclosure is made to the nominated officer;

(b) the consent of a constable to do a prohibited act if an authorised disclosure is made to a constable;

(c) the consent of a customs officer to do a prohibited act if an authorised disclosure is made to a customs officer.

(2) A person must be treated as having the appropriate consent if—

(a) he makes an authorised disclosure to a constable or a customs officer, and

(b) the condition in subsection (3) or the condition in subsection (4) is satisfied.

(3) The condition is that before the end of the notice period he does not receive notice from a constable or customs officer that consent to the doing of the act is refused.

(4) The condition is that—

(a) before the end of the notice period he receives notice from a constable or customs officer that consent to the doing of the act is refused, and

(b) the moratorium period has expired.

(5) The notice period is the period of seven working days starting with the first working day after the person makes the disclosure.

(6) The moratorium period is the period of 31 days starting with the day on which the person receives notice that consent to the doing of the act is refused.

(7) A working day is a day other than a Saturday, a Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday or a day which is a bank holiday under the Banking and Financial Dealings Act 1971 (c. 80) in the part of the United Kingdom in which the person is when he makes the disclosure.

(8) References to a prohibited act are to an act mentioned in section 327(1), 328(1) or 329(1) (as the case may be).

(9) A nominated officer is a person nominated to receive disclosures under section 338.

(10) Subsections (1) to (4) apply for the purposes of this Part.

Commencement Information

I291 S. 335 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

336 Nominated officer: consent

(1) A nominated officer must not give the appropriate consent to the doing of a prohibited act unless the condition in subsection (2), the condition in subsection (3) or the condition in subsection (4) is satisfied.

(2) The condition is that—

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(a) he makes a disclosure that property is criminal property to a person authorised for the purposes of this Part by **[**F518the **[**F519Director General of the National Crime Agency**]]**, and

(b) such a person gives consent to the doing of the act.

(3) The condition is that—

(a) he makes a disclosure that property is criminal property to a person authorised for the purposes of this Part by **[**F520the **[**F521Director General of the National Crime Agency**]]**, and

(b) before the end of the notice period he does not receive notice from such a person that consent to the doing of the act is refused.

(4) The condition is that—

(a) he makes a disclosure that property is criminal property to a person authorised for the purposes of this Part by **[**F522the **[**F523Director General of the National Crime Agency**]]**,

(b) before the end of the notice period he receives notice from such a person that consent to the doing of the act is refused, and

(c) the moratorium period has expired.

(5) A person who is a nominated officer commits an offence if—

(a) he gives consent to a prohibited act in circumstances where none of the conditions in subsections (2), (3) and (4) is satisfied, and

(b) he knows or suspects that the act is a prohibited act.

(6) A person guilty of such an offence is liable—

(a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or to both, or

(b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years or to a fine or to both.

(7) The notice period is the period of seven working days starting with the first working day after the nominated officer makes the disclosure.

(8) The moratorium period is the period of 31 days starting with the day on which the nominated officer is given notice that consent to the doing of the act is refused.

(9) A working day is a day other than a Saturday, a Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday or a day which is a bank holiday under the Banking and Financial Dealings Act 1971 (c. 80) in the part of the United Kingdom in which the nominated officer is when he gives the appropriate consent.

(10) References to a prohibited act are to an act mentioned in section 327(1), 328(1) or 329(1) (as the case may be).

(11) A nominated officer is a person nominated to receive disclosures under section 338.

Textual Amendments

F518 Words in s. 336(2)(a) substituted (1.4.2006) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), s. 178(8), **Sch. 4 para. 173**; S.I. 2006/378, art. 4(1), Sch. para. 10

F519 Words in s. 336(2)(a) substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 133**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

F520 Words in s. 336(3)(a) substituted (1.4.2006) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), s. 178(8), **Sch. 4 para. 173**; S.I. 2006/378, art. 4(1), Sch. para. 10

F521 Words in s. 336(3)(a) substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 133**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

F522 Words in s. 336(4)(a) substituted (1.4.2006) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), s. 178(8), **Sch. 4 para. 173**; S.I. 2006/378, art. 4(1), Sch. para. 10

F523 Words in s. 336(4)(a) substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 133**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

Commencement Information

I292 S. 336 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

Disclosures

337 Protected disclosures

(1) A disclosure which satisfies the following three conditions is not to be taken to breach any restriction on the disclosure of information (however imposed).

(2) The first condition is that the information or other matter disclosed came to the person making the disclosure (the discloser) in the course of his trade, profession, business or employment.

(3) The second condition is that the information or other matter—

(a) causes the discloser to know or suspect, or

(b) gives him reasonable grounds for knowing or suspecting,

that another person is engaged in money laundering.

(4) The third condition is that the disclosure is made to a constable, a customs officer or a nominated officer as soon as is practicable after the information or other matter comes to the discloser.

[F524(4A) Where a disclosure consists of a disclosure protected under subsection (1) and a disclosure of either or both of—

(a) the identity of the other person mentioned in subsection (3), and

(b) the whereabouts of property forming the subject-matter of the money laundering that the discloser knows or suspects, or has reasonable grounds for knowing or suspecting, that other person to be engaged in,

the disclosure of the thing mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b) (as well as the disclosure protected under subsection (1)) is not to be taken to breach any restriction on the disclosure of information (however imposed).**]**

(5) A disclosure to a nominated officer is a disclosure which—

(a) is made to a person nominated by the discloser's employer to receive disclosures under**[**F525section 330 or **]** this section, and

(b) is made in the course of the discloser's employment F526....

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Textual Amendments

F524 S. 337(4A) inserted (1.7.2005) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), **ss. 104(7)**, 178(8); S.I. 2005/1521, art. 3(1)(c)

F525 Words in s. 337(5)(a) inserted (1.7.2005) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), **ss. 106(3)**, 178(8); S.I. 2005/1521, art. 3(1)(c)

F526 Words in s. 337(5)(b) repealed (1.7.2005) by virtue of Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), **ss. 105(2)**, 178(8), Sch. 17 Pt. 2; S.I. 2005/1521, art. 3(1)(c)(ee)

Commencement Information

I293 S. 337 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

338 Authorised disclosures

(1) For the purposes of this Part a disclosure is authorised if—

(a) it is a disclosure to a constable, a customs officer or a nominated officer by the alleged offender that property is criminal property,

(b) F527... and

(c) the first **[**F528, second or third**]** condition set out below is satisfied.

(2) The first condition is that the disclosure is made before the alleged offender does the prohibited act.

[F529(2A) The second condition is that—

(a) the disclosure is made while the alleged offender is doing the prohibited act,

(b) he began to do the act at a time when, because he did not then know or suspect that the property constituted or represented a person's benefit from criminal conduct, the act was not a prohibited act, and

(c) the disclosure is made on his own initiative and as soon as is practicable after he first knows or suspects that the property constitutes or represents a person's benefit from criminal conduct.**]**

(3) The **[**F530 third **]** condition is that—

(a) the disclosure is made after the alleged offender does the prohibited act,

(b) **[**F531he has a reasonable excuse**]** for his failure to make the disclosure before he did the act, and

(c) the disclosure is made on his own initiative and as soon as it is practicable for him to make it.

(4) An authorised disclosure is not to be taken to breach any restriction on the disclosure of information (however imposed).

(5) A disclosure to a nominated officer is a disclosure which—

(a) is made to a person nominated by the alleged offender's employer to receive authorised disclosures, and

(b) is made in the course of the alleged offender's employment F532....

(6) References to the prohibited act are to an act mentioned in section 327(1), 328(1) or 329(1) (as the case may be).

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Textual Amendments

F527 S. 338(1)(b) repealed (1.7.2005) by virtue of Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), **ss. 105(4)**, 178(8), Sch. 17 Pt. 2; S.I. 2005/1521, art. 3(1)(c)(ee)

F528 Words in s. 338(1)(c) substituted (1.7.2005) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), **ss. 106(4)**, 178(8); S.I. 2005/1521, art. 3(1)(c)

F529 S. 338(2A) inserted (1.7.2005) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), **ss. 106(5)**, 178(8); S.I. 2005/1521, art. 3(1)(c)

F530 Word in s. 338(3) substituted (1.7.2005) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), **ss. 106(6)**, 178(8); S.I. 2005/1521, art. 3(1)(c)

F531 Words in s. 338(3)(b) substituted (26.12.2007) by Terrorism Act 2000 and Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Amendment) Regulations 2007 (S.I. 2007/3398), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 6**

F532 Words in s. 338(5)(b) repealed (1.7.2005) by virtue of Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), **ss. 105(2)**, 178(8), Sch. 17 Pt. 2; S.I. 2005/1521, art. 3(1)(c)(ee)

Commencement Information

I294 S. 338 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

339 Form and manner of disclosures

(1) The Secretary of State may by order prescribe the form and manner in which a disclosure under section 330, 331, 332 or 338 must be made.

[F533(1A) A person commits an offence if he makes a disclosure under section 330, 331, 332 or 338 otherwise than in the form prescribed under subsection (1) or otherwise than in the manner so prescribed.

(1B) But a person does not commit an offence under subsection (1A) if he has a reasonable excuse for making the disclosure otherwise than in the form prescribed under subsection (1) or (as the case may be) otherwise than in the manner so prescribed.

(2) The power under subsection (1) to prescribe the form in which a disclosure must be made includes power to provide for the form to include a request to a person making a disclosure that the person provide information specified or described in the form if he has not provided it in making the disclosure.

(3) Where under subsection (2) a request is included in a form prescribed under subsection (1), the form must—

(a) state that there is no obligation to comply with the request, and

(b) explain the protection conferred by subsection (4) on a person who complies with the request.**]**

(4) A disclosure made in pursuance of a request under subsection (2) is not to be taken to breach any restriction on the disclosure of information (however imposed).

F534(5) . . . . . .

F534(6) . . . . . .

(7) Subsection (2) does not apply to a disclosure made to a nominated officer.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Textual Amendments

F533 S. 339(1A)-(3) substituted for s. 339(2)(3) (1.7.2005) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), **ss. 105(5)**, 178(8); S.I. 2005/1521, art. 3(1)(c)

F534 S. 339(5)(6) repealed (E.W.) (1.7.2005) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), s. 178(8)(8), **Sch. 17 Pt. 2**; S.I. 2005/1521, art. 3(1)(ee)

Commencement Information

I295 S. 339 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

[F535 339ZA Disclosures to [F536 the NCA]

Where a disclosure is made under this Part to a constable or an officer of Revenue and Customs, the constable or officer of Revenue and Customs must disclose it in full to a person authorised for the purposes of this Part by the **[**F537 Director General of the National Crime Agency**]** as soon as practicable after it has been made.**]**

Textual Amendments

F535 S. 339ZA inserted (26.12.2007) by Terrorism Act 2000 and Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Amendment) Regulations 2007 (S.I. 2007/3398), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 7**

F536 Words in s. 339ZA title substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), Sch. 8 para. 134(a); S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

F537 Words in s. 339ZA substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), Sch. 8 para. 134(b); S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

[F538 Threshold amounts

Textual Amendments

F538 S. 339A and cross-heading inserted (1.7.2005) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), **ss. 103(5)**, 178(8); S.I. 2005/1521, art. 3(1)(c)

339A Threshold amounts

(1) This section applies for the purposes of sections 327(2C), 328(5) and 329(2C).

(2) The threshold amount for acts done by a deposit-taking body in operating an account is £250 unless a higher amount is specified under the following provisions of this section (in which event it is that higher amount).

(3) An officer of Revenue and Customs, or a constable, may specify the threshold amount for acts done by a deposit-taking body in operating an account—

(a) when he gives consent, or gives notice refusing consent, to the deposit-taking body's doing of an act mentioned in section 327(1), 328(1) or 329(1) in opening, or operating, the account or a related account, or

(b) on a request from the deposit-taking body.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
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(4) Where the threshold amount for acts done in operating an account is specified under subsection (3) or this subsection, an officer of Revenue and Customs, or a constable, may vary the amount (whether on a request from the deposit-taking body or otherwise) by specifying a different amount.

(5) Different threshold amounts may be specified under subsections (3) and (4) for different acts done in operating the same account.

(6) The amount specified under subsection (3) or (4) as the threshold amount for acts done in operating an account must, when specified, not be less than the amount specified in subsection (2).

(7) The Secretary of State may by order vary the amount for the time being specified in subsection (2).

(8) For the purposes of this section, an account is related to another if each is maintained with the same deposit-taking body and there is a person who, in relation to each account, is the person or one of the persons entitled to instruct the body as respects the operation of the account.**]**

Interpretation

340 Interpretation

(1) This section applies for the purposes of this Part.

(2) Criminal conduct is conduct which—

(a) constitutes an offence in any part of the United Kingdom, or

(b) would constitute an offence in any part of the United Kingdom if it occurred there.

(3) Property is criminal property if—

(a) it constitutes a person's benefit from criminal conduct or it represents such a benefit (in whole or part and whether directly or indirectly), and

(b) the alleged offender knows or suspects that it constitutes or represents such a benefit.

(4) It is immaterial—

(a) who carried out the conduct;

(b) who benefited from it;

(c) whether the conduct occurred before or after the passing of this Act.

(5) A person benefits from conduct if he obtains property as a result of or in connection with the conduct.

(6) If a person obtains a pecuniary advantage as a result of or in connection with conduct, he is to be taken to obtain as a result of or in connection with the conduct a sum of money equal to the value of the pecuniary advantage.

(7) References to property or a pecuniary advantage obtained in connection with conduct include references to property or a pecuniary advantage obtained in both that connection and some other.

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(8) If a person benefits from conduct his benefit is the property obtained as a result of or in connection with the conduct.

(9) Property is all property wherever situated and includes—

(a) money;

(b) all forms of property, real or personal, heritable or moveable;

(c) things in action and other intangible or incorporeal property.

(10) The following rules apply in relation to property—

(a) property is obtained by a person if he obtains an interest in it;

(b) references to an interest, in relation to land in England and Wales or Northern Ireland, are to any legal estate or equitable interest or power;

(c) references to an interest, in relation to land in Scotland, are to any estate, interest, servitude or other heritable right in or over land, including a heritable security;

(d) references to an interest, in relation to property other than land, include references to a right (including a right to possession).

(11) Money laundering is an act which—

(a) constitutes an offence under section 327, 328 or 329,

(b) constitutes an attempt, conspiracy or incitement to commit an offence specified in paragraph (a),

(c) constitutes aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of an offence specified in paragraph (a), or

(d) would constitute an offence specified in paragraph (a), (b) or (c) if done in the United Kingdom.

(12) For the purposes of a disclosure to a nominated officer—

(a) references to a person's employer include any body, association or organisation (including a voluntary organisation) in connection with whose activities the person exercises a function (whether or not for gain or reward), and

(b) references to employment must be construed accordingly.

(13) References to a constable include references to a person authorised for the purposes of this Part by **[**F539the **[**F540Director General of the National Crime Agency**]]**.

[F541(14) "Deposit-taking body" means—

(a) a business which engages in the activity of accepting deposits, or

(b) the National Savings Bank.**]**

Textual Amendments

F539 Words in s. 340(13) substituted (1.4.2006) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), s. 178(8), **Sch. 4 para. 174**; S.I. 2006/378, art. 4(1), Sch. para. 10

F540 Words in s. 340(13) substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 135**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

F541 S. 340(14) inserted (1.7.2005) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), **ss. 103(6)**, 178(8); S.I. 2005/1521, art. 3(1)(c)

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
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Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C55 S. 340(11)(b) modified (E.W.N.I.) (1.10.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 6 para. 44(a)** (with Sch. 13 para. 5); S.I. 2008/2504, art. 2(a)

Commencement Information

I296 S. 340 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

PART 8

INVESTIGATIONS

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

341 Investigations

(1) For the purposes of this Part a confiscation investigation is an investigation into—

(a) whether a person has benefited from his criminal conduct, or

(b) the extent or whereabouts of his benefit from his criminal conduct.

(2) For the purposes of this Part a civil recovery investigation is an investigation into—

(a) whether property is recoverable property or associated property,

(b) who holds the property, or

(c) its extent or whereabouts.

(3) But an investigation is not a civil recovery investigation if—

(a) proceedings for a recovery order have been started in respect of the property in question,

(b) an interim receiving order applies to the property in question,

(c) an interim administration order applies to the property in question, or

(d) the property in question is detained under section 295.

[F542(3A) For the purposes of this Part a detained cash investigation is—

(a) an investigation for the purposes of Chapter 3 of Part 5 into the derivation of cash detained under section 295 or a part of such cash, or

(b) an investigation for the purposes of Chapter 3 of Part 5 into whether cash detained under section 295, or a part of such cash, is intended by any person to be used in unlawful conduct.**]**

(4) For the purposes of this Part a money laundering investigation is an investigation into whether a person has committed a money laundering offence.

[F543(5) For the purposes of this Part an exploitation proceeds investigation is an investigation for the purposes of Part 7 of the Coroners and Justice Act 2009 (criminal memoirs etc) into—

(a) whether a person is a qualifying offender,

(b) whether a person has obtained exploitation proceeds from a relevant offence,

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(c) the value of any benefits derived by a person from a relevant offence, or

(d) the available amount in respect of a person.

Paragraphs (a) to (d) are to be construed in accordance with that Part of that Act.**]**

Textual Amendments

F542 S. 341(3A) inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), **ss. 75(1)**, 94(1); S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(a)

F543 S. 341(5) added (6.4.2010) by Coroners and Justice Act 2009 (c. 25), s. 182(5), **Sch. 19 para. 2** (with s. 180); S.I. 2010/816, art. 2, Sch. para. 18

Commencement Information

I297 S. 341 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

342 Offences of prejudicing investigation

(1) This section applies if a person knows or suspects that an appropriate officer or (in Scotland) a proper person is acting (or proposing to act) in connection with a confiscation investigation, a civil recovery investigation **[**F544, a detained cash investigation **][**F545, an exploitation proceeds investigation**]** or a money laundering investigation which is being or is about to be conducted.

(2) The person commits an offence if—

(a) he makes a disclosure which is likely to prejudice the investigation, or

(b) he falsifies, conceals, destroys or otherwise disposes of, or causes or permits the falsification, concealment, destruction or disposal of, documents which are relevant to the investigation.

(3) A person does not commit an offence under subsection (2)(a) if—

(a) he does not know or suspect that the disclosure is likely to prejudice the investigation,

(b) the disclosure is made in the exercise of a function under this Act or any other enactment relating to criminal conduct or benefit from criminal conduct or in compliance with a requirement imposed under or by virtue of this Act, or

[F546(ba) the disclosure is of a matter within section 333A(2) or (3)(a) (money laundering: tipping off) and the information on which the disclosure is based came to the person in the course of a business in the regulated sector,**]**

[F547(bb) the disclosure is made in the exercise of a function under Part 7 of the Coroners and Justice Act 2009 (criminal memoirs etc) or in compliance with a requirement imposed under or by virtue of that Act,**]**

(c) he is a professional legal adviser and the disclosure falls within subsection (4).

(4) A disclosure falls within this subsection if it is a disclosure—

(a) to (or to a representative of) a client of the professional legal adviser in connection with the giving by the adviser of legal advice to the client, or

(b) to any person in connection with legal proceedings or contemplated legal proceedings.

(5) But a disclosure does not fall within subsection (4) if it is made with the intention of furthering a criminal purpose.

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Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(6) A person does not commit an offence under subsection (2)(b) if—

(a) he does not know or suspect that the documents are relevant to the investigation, or

(b) he does not intend to conceal any facts disclosed by the documents from any appropriate officer or (in Scotland) proper person carrying out the investigation.

(7) A person guilty of an offence under subsection (2) is liable—

(a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or to both, or

(b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years or to a fine or to both.

(8) For the purposes of this section—

(a) "appropriate officer" must be construed in accordance with section 378;

(b) "proper person" must be construed in accordance with section 412.

[[F548](c) Schedule 9 has effect for determining what is a business in the regulated sector.**]**

Textual Amendments

F544 Words in s. 342(1) inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 10 para. 2**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(d)(ii)

F545 Words in s. 342(1) inserted (6.4.2010) by Coroners and Justice Act 2009 (c. 25), s. 182(5), **Sch. 19 para. 3(a)** (with s. 180); S.I. 2010/816, art. 2, Sch. para. 18

F546 S. 342(3)(ba) inserted (26.12.2007) by Terrorism Act 2000 and Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Amendment) Regulations 2007 (S.I. 2007/3398), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 8(2)**

F547 S. 342(3)(bb) inserted (6.4.2010) by Coroners and Justice Act 2009 (c. 25), s. 182(5), **Sch. 19 para. 3(b)** (with s. 180); S.I. 2010/816, art. 2, Sch. para. 18

F548 S. 342(8)(c) inserted (26.12.2007) by Terrorism Act 2000 and Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Amendment) Regulations 2007 (S.I. 2007/3398), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 8(3)**

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C56 S. 342 applied (24.2.2003) by Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Crown Servants) Regulations 2003 (S.I. 2003/173), regs. 1, **3**

Commencement Information

I298 S. 342 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3-6) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

CHAPTER 2

ENGLAND AND WALES AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Judges and courts

343 Judges

(1) In this Chapter references to a judge in relation to an application must be construed in accordance with this section.

(2) In relation to an application for the purposes of a confiscation investigation or a money laundering investigation a judge is—

(a) in England and Wales, a judge entitled to exercise the jurisdiction of the Crown Court;

(b) in Northern Ireland, a Crown Court judge.

(3) In relation to an application for the purposes of a civil recovery investigation **[**F549or an exploitation proceeds investigation**][**F550or a detained cash investigation**]** a judge is a judge of the High Court.

Textual Amendments

F549 Words in s. 343(3) inserted (6.4.2010) by Coroners and Justice Act 2009 (c. 25), s. 182(5), **Sch. 19 para. 4** (with s. 180); S.I. 2010/816, art. 2, Sch. para. 18

F550 Words in s. 343(3) inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 10 para. 3**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(d)(ii)

Commencement Information

I299 S. 343 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

344 Courts

In this Chapter references to the court are to—

(a) the Crown Court, in relation to an order for the purposes of a confiscation investigation or a money laundering investigation;

(b) the High Court, in relation to an order for the purposes of a civil recovery investigation **[**F551or an exploitation proceeds investigation **][**F552or a detained cash investigation**]** .

Textual Amendments

F551 Words in s. 344(b) inserted (6.4.2010) by Coroners and Justice Act 2009 (c. 25), s. 182(5), **Sch. 19 para. 5** (with s. 180); S.I. 2010/816, art. 2, Sch. para. 18

F552 Words in s. 344(b) inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 10 para. 4**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(d)(ii)

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Commencement Information

I300 S. 344 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

Production orders

345 Production orders

(1) A judge may, on an application made to him by an appropriate officer, make a production order if he is satisfied that each of the requirements for the making of the order is fulfilled.

(2) The application for a production order must state that—

(a) a person specified in the application is subject to a confiscation investigation **[**F553, an exploitation proceeds investigation **]** or a money laundering investigation, or

(b) property specified in the application is subject to a civil recovery investigation **[**F554or a detained cash investigation**]** .

(3) The application must also state that—

(a) the order is sought for the purposes of the investigation;

(b) the order is sought in relation to material, or material of a description, specified in the application;

(c) a person specified in the application appears to be in possession or control of the material.

(4) A production order is an order either—

(a) requiring the person the application for the order specifies as appearing to be in possession or control of material to produce it to an appropriate officer for him to take away, or

(b) requiring that person to give an appropriate officer access to the material,

within the period stated in the order.

(5) The period stated in a production order must be a period of seven days beginning with the day on which the order is made, unless it appears to the judge by whom the order is made that a longer or shorter period would be appropriate in the particular circumstances.

Textual Amendments

F553 Words in s. 345(2)(a) inserted (6.4.2010) by Coroners and Justice Act 2009 (c. 25), s. 182(5), **Sch. 19 para. 6** (with s. 180); S.I. 2010/816, art. 2, Sch. para. 18

F554 Words in s. 345(2)(b) inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), **ss. 75(2)**, 94(1); S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(a)

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C57 S. 345(4) modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **3(3)**(4), 13(3)(4), 23(3)(4), 24(3)

C58 S. 345(4) modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **13(3)**, (4)

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
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C59 S. 345(4) modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **23(3)**, (4)

C60 S. 345(4) modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **24(3)**

Commencement Information

I301 S. 345 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

346 Requirements for making of production order

(1) These are the requirements for the making of a production order.

(2) There must be reasonable grounds for suspecting that—

(a) in the case of a confiscation investigation, the person the application for the order specifies as being subject to the investigation has benefited from his criminal conduct;

(b) in the case of a civil recovery investigation, the property the application for the order specifies as being subject to the investigation is recoverable property or associated property;

[[F555](ba) in the case of a detained cash investigation into the derivation of cash, the property the application for the order specifies as being subject to the investigation, or a part of it, is recoverable property;

(bb) in the case of a detained cash investigation into the intended use of cash, the property the application for the order specifies as being subject to the investigation, or a part of it, is intended by any person to be used in unlawful conduct;**]**

(c) in the case of a money laundering investigation, the person the application for the order specifies as being subject to the investigation has committed a money laundering offence.

[[F556](d) in the case of an exploitation proceeds investigation, the person the application for the order specifies as being subject to the investigation is within subsection (2A).**]**

[[F557](2A) A person is within this subsection if, for the purposes of Part 7 of the Coroners and Justice Act 2009 (criminal memoirs etc), exploitation proceeds have been obtained by the person from a relevant offence by reason of any benefit derived by the person.

This subsection is to be construed in accordance with that Part.**]**

(3) There must be reasonable grounds for believing that the person the application specifies as appearing to be in possession or control of the material so specified is in possession or control of it.

(4) There must be reasonable grounds for believing that the material is likely to be of substantial value (whether or not by itself) to the investigation for the purposes of which the order is sought.

(5) There must be reasonable grounds for believing that it is in the public interest for the material to be produced or for access to it to be given, having regard to—

(a) the benefit likely to accrue to the investigation if the material is obtained;

(b) the circumstances under which the person the application specifies as appearing to be in possession or control of the material holds it.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Textual Amendments

F555 S. 346(2)(ba)(bb) inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), **ss. 75(3)**, 94(1); S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(a)

F556 S. 346(2)(d) added (6.4.2010) by Coroners and Justice Act 2009 (c. 25), s. 182(5), **Sch. 19 para. 7(a)** (with s. 180); S.I. 2010/816, art. 2, Sch. para. 18

F557 S. 346(2A) inserted (6.4.2010) by Coroners and Justice Act 2009 (c. 25), s. 182(5), **Sch. 19 para. 7(b)** (with s. 180); S.I. 2010/816, art. 2, Sch. para. 18

Commencement Information

I302 S. 346 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

347 Order to grant entry

(1) This section applies if a judge makes a production order requiring a person to give an appropriate officer access to material on any premises.

(2) The judge may, on an application made to him by an appropriate officer and specifying the premises, make an order to grant entry in relation to the premises.

(3) An order to grant entry is an order requiring any person who appears to an appropriate officer to be entitled to grant entry to the premises to allow him to enter the premises to obtain access to the material.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C61 S. 347(3) modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **13(3)**, (4)

C62 S. 347(3) modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **3(3)**(4), 13(3)(4), 23(3)(4), 24(3)

C63 S. 347(3) modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **23(3)**, (4)

C64 S. 347(3) modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **24(3)**

Commencement Information

I303 S. 347 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

348 Further provisions

(1) A production order does not require a person to produce, or give access to, privileged material.

(2) Privileged material is any material which the person would be entitled to refuse to produce on grounds of legal professional privilege in proceedings in the High Court.

(3) A production order does not require a person to produce, or give access to, excluded material.

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(4) A production order has effect in spite of any restriction on the disclosure of information (however imposed).

(5) An appropriate officer may take copies of any material which is produced, or to which access is given, in compliance with a production order.

(6) Material produced in compliance with a production order may be retained for so long as it is necessary to retain it (as opposed to copies of it) in connection with the investigation for the purposes of which the order was made.

(7) But if an appropriate officer has reasonable grounds for believing that—

(a) the material may need to be produced for the purposes of any legal proceedings, and

(b) it might otherwise be unavailable for those purposes,

it may be retained until the proceedings are concluded.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C65 S. 348(1)-(4) modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **3(6)**, 4(6), 13(6), 14(6),

C66 S. 348(1)-(4) modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **4(6)**

C67 S. 348(1)-(4) excluded (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **24(6)**

C68 S. 348(1)-(4) modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **14(6)**

C69 S. 348(1)-(4) excluded (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **23(6)**, 24(6)

C70 S. 348(1)-(4) modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **13(6)**

C71 S. 348(5) modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **13(3)**, (4)

C72 S. 348(5)(7) modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **23(3)**, (4)

C73 S. 348(5)(7) modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **24(3)**

C74 S. 348(5) modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **3(3)**(4), 13(3)(4), 23(3)(4), 24(3)

C75 S. 348(7) modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **3(3)**(4), 13(3)(4), 23(3)(4), 24(3)

C76 S. 348(7) modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **13(3)**, (4)

Commencement Information

I304 S. 348 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

349 Computer information

(1) This section applies if any of the material specified in an application for a production order consists of information contained in a computer.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
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(2) If the order is an order requiring a person to produce the material to an appropriate officer for him to take away, it has effect as an order to produce the material in a form in which it can be taken away by him and in which it is visible and legible.

(3) If the order is an order requiring a person to give an appropriate officer access to the material, it has effect as an order to give him access to the material in a form in which it is visible and legible.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C77 S. 349 modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **13(3)**, (4)

C78 S. 349 modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **3(3)**(4), 13(3)(4), 23(3)(4), 24(3)

C79 S. 349 modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **23(3)**, (4)

C80 S. 349 modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **24(3)**

Commencement Information

I305 S. 349 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

350 Government departments

(1) A production order may be made in relation to material in the possession or control of an authorised government department.

(2) An order so made may require any officer of the department (whether named in the order or not) who may for the time being be in possession or control of the material to comply with it.

(3) An order containing such a requirement must be served as if the proceedings were civil proceedings against the department.

(4) If an order contains such a requirement—

(a) the person on whom it is served must take all reasonable steps to bring it to the attention of the officer concerned;

(b) any other officer of the department who is in receipt of the order must also take all reasonable steps to bring it to the attention of the officer concerned.

(5) If the order is not brought to the attention of the officer concerned within the period stated in the order (in pursuance of section 345(4)) the person on whom it is served must report the reasons for the failure to—

(a) a judge entitled to exercise the jurisdiction of the Crown Court or (in Northern Ireland) a Crown Court judge, in the case of an order made for the purposes of a confiscation investigation or a money laundering investigation;

(b) a High Court judge, in the case of an order made for the purposes of a civil recovery investigation **[**F558or an exploitation proceeds investigation**][**F559or a detained cash investigation**]** .

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
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(6) An authorised government department is a government department, or a Northern Ireland department, which is an authorised department for the purposes of the Crown Proceedings Act 1947 (c. 44).

Textual Amendments

F558 Words in s. 350(5)(b) inserted (6.4.2010) by Coroners and Justice Act 2009 (c. 25), s. 182(5), **Sch. 19 para. 8** (with s. 180); S.I. 2010/816, art. 2, Sch. para. 18

F559 Words in s. 350(5)(b) inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 10 para. 5**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(d)(ii)

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C81 S. 350 modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **14(7)**

C82 S. 350 modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **13(7)**

C83 S. 350 excluded (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **23(7)**, 24(7)

C84 S. 350 excluded (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **24(7)**

C85 S. 350 modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **4(7)**

C86 S. 350 modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **3(7)**, 4(7), 13(7), 14(7)

Commencement Information

I306 S. 350 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

351 Supplementary

(1) An application for a production order or an order to grant entry may be made ex parte to a judge in chambers.

(2) Rules of court may make provision as to the practice and procedure to be followed in connection with proceedings relating to production orders and orders to grant entry.

(3) An application to discharge or vary a production order or an order to grant entry may be made to the court by—

(a) the person who applied for the order;

(b) any person affected by the order.

(4) The court—

(a) may discharge the order;

(b) may vary the order.

(5) If an accredited financial investigator, **[**F560a **[**F561National Crime Agency officer**]**,**]** a constable or **[**F562an officer of Revenue and Customs**][**F563or an immigration officer**]** applies for a production order or an order to grant entry, an application to discharge or vary the order need not be by the same accredited financial investigator, **[**F561National Crime Agency officer**]**, constable or **[**F564officer of Revenue and Customs**][**F565or immigration officer**]**.

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(6) References to a person who applied for a production order or an order to grant entry must be construed accordingly.

(7) Production orders and orders to grant entry have effect as if they were orders of the court.

(8) Subsections (2) to (7) do not apply to orders made in England and Wales for the purposes of a civil recovery investigation **[**F566or an exploitation proceeds investigation**]****[**F567or a detained cash investigation**]**.

Textual Amendments

F560 Words in s. 351(5) inserted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 104(a)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F561 Words in s. 351(5) substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 136**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

F562 Words in s. 351(5) substituted (17.7.2013) by Finance Act 2013 (c. 29), **Sch. 48 para. 11(a)**

F563 Words in s. 351(5) inserted (25.6.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 21 para. 30(a)** (with Sch. 21 para. 40); S.I. 2013/1042, art. 4(k)

F564 Words in s. 351(5) substituted (17.7.2013) by Finance Act 2013 (c. 29), **Sch. 48 para. 11(b)**

F565 Words in s. 351(5) inserted (25.6.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 21 para. 30(b)** (with Sch. 21 para. 40); S.I. 2013/1042, art. 4(k)

F566 Words in s. 351(8) inserted (6.4.2010) by Coroners and Justice Act 2009 (c. 25), s. 182(5), **Sch. 19 para. 9** (with s. 180); S.I. 2010/816, art. 2, Sch. para. 18

F567 Words in s. 351(8) repealed (22.11.2014 for specified purposes, 1.6.2015 for E.W.S. in so far as not already in force, 1.3.2016 in so far as not already in force) by Policing and Crime Act 2009 (c. 26), ss. 66(5), 116(1), **Sch. 8 Pt. 5**; S.I. 2014/3101, art. 3; S.I. 2015/983, art. 2(2)(a)(g) (with art. 5); S.I. 2016/147, art. 3(f)(l) (with art. 5)

Commencement Information

I307 S. 351 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

Search and seizure warrants

352 Search and seizure warrants

(1) A judge may, on an application made to him by an appropriate officer, issue a search and seizure warrant if he is satisfied that either of the requirements for the issuing of the warrant is fulfilled.

(2) The application for a search and seizure warrant must state that—

(a) a person specified in the application is subject to a confiscation investigation **[**F568, an exploitation proceeds investigation**]** or a money laundering investigation, or

(b) property specified in the application is subject to a civil recovery investigation **[**F569or a detained cash investigation**]**.

(3) The application must also state—

(a) that the warrant is sought for the purposes of the investigation;

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(b) that the warrant is sought in relation to the premises specified in the application;

(c) that the warrant is sought in relation to material specified in the application, or that there are reasonable grounds for believing that there is material falling within section 353(6), (7) **[**F570, (7A), (7B)**]** or (8) on the premises.

(4) A search and seizure warrant is a warrant authorising an appropriate person—

(a) to enter and search the premises specified in the application for the warrant, and

(b) to seize and retain any material found there which is likely to be of substantial value (whether or not by itself) to the investigation for the purposes of which the application is made.

(5) An appropriate person is—

F571(a) . . . . . .

(b) a **[**F572**[**F573National Crime Agency officer or a member**]** of the staff of the relevant Director**]**, if the warrant is sought for the purposes of a civil recovery investigation.

[F574(c) a constable **[**F575, an accredited financial investigator**]** or an officer of Revenue and Customs **[**F576or an immigration officer**]**, if the warrant is sought for the purposes of a detained cash investigation **[**F577, a confiscation investigation or a money laundering investigation**]**.**]**

[F578(d) a **[**F579National Crime Agency officer**]**, if the warrant is sought for the purposes of an exploitation proceeds investigation.**]**

[F580(5A) In this Part "relevant Director"—

(a) in relation to England and Wales, means the Director of Public Prosecutions F581... or the Director of the Serious Fraud Office; and

(b) in relation to Northern Ireland, means the Director of the Serious Fraud Office or the Director of Public Prosecutions for Northern Ireland.**]**

(6) The requirements for the issue of a search and seizure warrant are—

(a) that a production order made in relation to material has not been complied with and there are reasonable grounds for believing that the material is on the premises specified in the application for the warrant, or

(b) that section 353 is satisfied in relation to the warrant.

[F582(7) The reference in paragraph F583... (c) of subsection (5) to an accredited financial investigator is a reference to an accredited financial investigator who falls within a description specified in an order made for the purposes of that paragraph by the Secretary of State under section 453.**]**

Textual Amendments

F568 Words in s. 352(2)(a) inserted (6.4.2010) by Coroners and Justice Act 2009 (c. 25), s. 182(5), **Sch. 19 para. 10(a)** (with s. 180); S.I. 2010/816, art. 2, Sch. para. 18

F569 Words in s. 352(2)(b) inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), **ss. 76(1)**, 94(1); S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(b)

F570 Words in s. 352(3)(c) inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 10 para. 7(2)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(d)(ii)

F571 S. 352(5)(a) omitted (17.7.2013) by virtue of Finance Act 2013 (c. 29), **Sch. 48 para. 12(2)(a)**

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F572 Words in s. 352(5)(b) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 105(2)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)
F573 Words in s. 352(5)(b) substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 137(a)**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)
F574 S. 352(5)(c) inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 10 para. 7(3)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(d)(ii)
F575 Words in s. 352(5)(c) inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), **ss. 80(1)(b)**, 94(1); S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(g)
F576 Words in s. 352(5)(c) inserted (25.6.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 21 para. 31(b)** (with Sch. 21 para. 40); S.I. 2013/1042, art. 4(k)
F577 Words in s. 352(5)(c) inserted (17.7.2013) by Finance Act 2013 (c. 29), **Sch. 48 para. 12(2)(b)**
F578 S. 352(5)(d) added (6.4.2010) by Coroners and Justice Act 2009 (c. 25), s. 182(5), **Sch. 19 para. 10(b)** (with s. 180); S.I. 2010/816, art. 2, Sch. para. 18
F579 Words in s. 352(5)(d) substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 137(b)**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)
F580 S. 352(5A) inserted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 105(3)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)
F581 Words in s. 352(5A)(a) omitted (27.3.2014) by virtue of The Public Bodies (Merger of the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Director of Revenue and Customs Prosecutions) Order 2014 (S.I. 2014/834), art. 1(1), **Sch. 2 para. 26**
F582 S. 352(7) inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), **ss. 80(2)**, 94(1); S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(g)
F583 Words in s. 352(7) omitted (17.7.2013) by virtue of Finance Act 2013 (c. 29), **Sch. 48 para. 12(3)**

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C87 S. 352(5) amendment to earlier affecting provision SI 2003/425 art. 5(4) (6.4.2008) by Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) (Amendment) Order 2008 (S.I. 2008/298), arts. 1(2), **2(3)**
C88 S. 352(5) amendment to earlier affecting provision SI 2003/425 art. 15(4) (6.4.2008) by Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) (Amendment) Order 2008 (S.I. 2008/298), arts. 1(2), **2(6)**
C89 S. 352(4) modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **25(2)**
C90 S. 352(4) modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **5(2)**, 15(2), 25(2), 26(2)
C91 S. 352(4) modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **26(2)**
C92 S. 352(4) modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **15(2)**
C93 S. 352(5) modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **15(3)**, (4)
C94 S. 352(5) modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **26(3)**, (4)
C95 S. 352(5) modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **25(3)**, (4)
C96 S. 352(5) modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **5(3)**(4), 15(3)(4), 25(3)(4), 26(3)(4) (as amended (6.4.2008) by S.I. 2008/298, arts. 1(2), **2(3)**(6))

Commencement Information

I308 S. 352 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

353 Requirements where production order not available

(1) This section is satisfied in relation to a search and seizure warrant if—

(a) subsection (2) applies, and

(b) either the first or the second set of conditions is complied with.

(2) This subsection applies if there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that—

(a) in the case of a confiscation investigation, the person specified in the application for the warrant has benefited from his criminal conduct;

(b) in the case of a civil recovery investigation, the property specified in the application for the warrant is recoverable property or associated property;

[[F584](ba) in the case of a detained cash investigation into the derivation of cash, the property specified in the application for the warrant, or a part of it, is recoverable property;

(bb) in the case of a detained cash investigation into the intended use of cash, the property specified in the application for the warrant, or a part of it, is intended by any person to be used in unlawful conduct;**]**

(c) in the case of a money laundering investigation, the person specified in the application for the warrant has committed a money laundering offence.

[[F585](d) in the case of an exploitation proceeds investigation, the person specified in the application for the warrant is within section 346(2A).**]**

(3) The first set of conditions is that there are reasonable grounds for believing that—

(a) any material on the premises specified in the application for the warrant is likely to be of substantial value (whether or not by itself) to the investigation for the purposes of which the warrant is sought,

(b) it is in the public interest for the material to be obtained, having regard to the benefit likely to accrue to the investigation if the material is obtained, and

(c) it would not be appropriate to make a production order for any one or more of the reasons in subsection (4).

(4) The reasons are—

(a) that it is not practicable to communicate with any person against whom the production order could be made;

(b) that it is not practicable to communicate with any person who would be required to comply with an order to grant entry to the premises;

(c) that the investigation might be seriously prejudiced unless an appropriate person is able to secure immediate access to the material.

(5) The second set of conditions is that—

(a) there are reasonable grounds for believing that there is material on the premises specified in the application for the warrant and that the material falls within subsection (6), (7) **[**[F586], (7A), (7B)**][**[F587], (8) or (8A)**]**,

(b) there are reasonable grounds for believing that it is in the public interest for the material to be obtained, having regard to the benefit likely to accrue to the investigation if the material is obtained, and

(c) any one or more of the requirements in subsection (9) is met.

(6) In the case of a confiscation investigation, material falls within this subsection if it cannot be identified at the time of the application but it—

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Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(a) relates to the person specified in the application, the question whether he has benefited from his criminal conduct or any question as to the extent or whereabouts of his benefit from his criminal conduct, and

(b) is likely to be of substantial value (whether or not by itself) to the investigation for the purposes of which the warrant is sought.

(7) In the case of a civil recovery investigation, material falls within this subsection if it cannot be identified at the time of the application but it—

(a) relates to the property specified in the application, the question whether it is recoverable property or associated property, the question as to who holds any such property, any question as to whether the person who appears to hold any such property holds other property which is recoverable property, or any question as to the extent or whereabouts of any property mentioned in this paragraph, and

(b) is likely to be of substantial value (whether or not by itself) to the investigation for the purposes of which the warrant is sought.

[[F588](7A) In the case of a detained cash investigation into the derivation of cash, material falls within this subsection if it cannot be identified at the time of the application but it—

(a) relates to the property specified in the application, the question whether the property, or a part of it, is recoverable property or any other question as to its derivation, and

(b) is likely to be of substantial value (whether or not by itself) to the investigation for the purposes of which the warrant is sought.

(7B) In the case of a detained cash investigation into the intended use of cash, material falls within this subsection if it cannot be identified at the time of the application but it—

(a) relates to the property specified in the application or the question whether the property, or a part of it, is intended by any person to be used in unlawful conduct, and

(b) is likely to be of substantial value (whether or not by itself) to the investigation for the purposes of which the warrant is sought.**]**

(8) In the case of a money laundering investigation, material falls within this subsection if it cannot be identified at the time of the application but it—

(a) relates to the person specified in the application or the question whether he has committed a money laundering offence, and

(b) is likely to be of substantial value (whether or not by itself) to the investigation for the purposes of which the warrant is sought.

[[F589](8A) In the case of an exploitation proceeds investigation, material falls within this subsection if it cannot be identified at the time of the application but it—

(a) relates to the person specified in the application, the question whether exploitation proceeds have been obtained from a relevant offence in relation to that person, any question as to the extent or whereabouts of any benefit as a result of which exploitation proceeds are obtained or any question about the person's available amount, and

(b) is likely to be of substantial value (whether or not by itself) to the investigation for the purposes of which the warrant is sought.

This subsection is to be construed in accordance with Part 7 of the Coroners and Justice Act 2009 (criminal memoirs etc).**]**

(9) The requirements are—

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(a) that it is not practicable to communicate with any person entitled to grant entry to the premises;

(b) that entry to the premises will not be granted unless a warrant is produced;

(c) that the investigation might be seriously prejudiced unless an appropriate person arriving at the premises is able to secure immediate entry to them.

(10) An appropriate person is—

F590(a) . . . . . .

(b) a **[**F591National Crime Agency officer or a member**][**F592of the staff of the relevant Director**]**, if the warrant is sought for the purposes of a civil recovery investigation.

[F593(c) a constable **[**F594 , an accredited financial**][**F595investigator,**]** an officer of Revenue and Customs **[**F596or an immigration officer**]**, if the warrant is sought for the purposes of a detained cash investigation **[**F597, a confiscation investigation or a money laundering investigation**].]**

[F598(d) a **[**F599National Crime Agency officer**]**, if the warrant is sought for the purposes of an exploitation proceeds investigation.**]**

[F600(11) The reference in paragraph F601... (c) of subsection (10) to an accredited financial investigator is a reference to an accredited financial investigator who falls within a description specified in an order made for the purposes of that paragraph by the Secretary of State under section 453.**]**

Textual Amendments

F584 S. 353(2)(ba)(bb) inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), **ss. 76(2)**, 94(1); S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(b)

F585 S. 353(2)(d) inserted (6.4.2010) by Coroners and Justice Act 2009 (c. 25), s. 182(5), **Sch. 19 para. 11(a)** (with s. 180); S.I. 2010/816, art. 2, Sch. para. 18

F586 Words in s. 353(5)(a) inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 10 para. 8(2)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(d)(ii)

F587 Words in s. 353(5)(a) substituted (6.4.2010) by Coroners and Justice Act 2009 (c. 25), s. 182(5), **Sch. 19 para. 11(b)** (with s. 180); S.I. 2010/816, art. 2, Sch. para. 18

F588 S. 353(7A)(7B) inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), **ss. 76(3)**, 94(1); S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(b)

F589 S. 353(8A) inserted (6.4.2010) by Coroners and Justice Act 2009 (c. 25), s. 182(5), **Sch. 19 para. 11(c)** (with s. 180); S.I. 2010/816, art. 2, Sch. para. 18

F590 S. 353(10)(a) omitted (17.7.2013) by virtue of Finance Act 2013 (c. 29), **Sch. 48 para. 13(2)(a)**

F591 Words in s. 353(10)(b) substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 138(a)**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

F592 Words in s. 353(10)(b) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 106**; S.I. 2008/755, **art. 2(1)(a)** (with arts. 3-14)

F593 S. 353(10)(c) inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 10 para. 8(3)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(d)(ii)

F594 Words in s. 353(10)(c) inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), **ss. 80(3)(b)**, 94(1); S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(g)

F595 Word in s. 353(10)(c) substituted (25.6.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 21 para. 32(b)(i)** (with Sch. 21 para. 40); S.I. 2013/1042, art. 4(k)

F596 Words in s. 353(10)(c) inserted (25.6.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 21 para. 32(b)(ii)** (with Sch. 21 para. 40); S.I. 2013/1042, art. 4(k)

F597 Words in s. 353(10)(c) inserted (17.7.2013) by Finance Act 2013 (c. 29), **Sch. 48 para. 13(2)(b)**

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
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F598 S. 353(10)(d) added (6.4.2010) by Coroners and Justice Act 2009 (c. 25), s. 182(5), **Sch. 19 para. 11(d)** (with s. 180); S.I. 2010/816, art. 2, Sch. para. 18

F599 Words in s. 353(10)(d) substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 138(b)**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

F600 S. 353(11) inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), **ss. 80(4)**, 94(1); S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(g)

F601 Words in s. 353(11) omitted (17.7.2013) by virtue of Finance Act 2013 (c. 29), **Sch. 48 para. 13(3)**

Commencement Information

I309 S. 353 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

354 Further provisions: general

(1) A search and seizure warrant does not confer the right to seize privileged material.

(2) Privileged material is any material which a person would be entitled to refuse to produce on grounds of legal professional privilege in proceedings in the High Court.

(3) A search and seizure warrant does not confer the right to seize excluded material.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C97 S. 354 excluded (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **25(5)**, 26(5)

C98 S. 354 applied (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **16(3)**

C99 S. 354 excluded (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **26(5)**

C100 S. 354 applied (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **15(5)**

C101 S. 354 applied (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **5(5)**, 6(3), 15(5), 16(3)

C102 S. 354 applied (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **6(3)**

Commencement Information

I310 S. 354 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

355 Further provisions: confiscation and money laundering

(1) This section applies to—

(a) search and seizure warrants sought for the purposes of a confiscation investigation **[**[F602]or a money laundering investigation**]**[F602], a money laundering investigation or a detained cash investigation**]** , and

(b) powers of seizure under them.

(2) In relation to such warrants and powers, the Secretary of State may make an order which applies **[**[F603], in relation to England and Wales,**]** the provisions to which **[**[F604]subsection (3) applies**]** subject to any specified modifications.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
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(3) This subsection applies to the following provisions of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (c. 60)—

(a) section 15 (search warrants -safeguards);

(b) section 16 (execution of warrants);

(c) section 21 (access and copying);

(d) section 22 (retention).

[F605(3A) In relation to such warrants and powers, the Department of Justice in Northern Ireland may make an order which applies, in relation to Northern Ireland, the provisions to which subsection (4) applies subject to any specified modifications.**]**

(4) This subsection applies to the following provisions of the Police and Criminal Evidence (Northern Ireland) Order 1989 (S.I. 1989/1341 (N.I. 12))—

(a) Article 17 (search warrants -safeguards);

(b) Article 18 (execution of warrants);

(c) Article 23 (access and copying);

(d) Article 24 (retention).

Textual Amendments

F602 Words in s. 355(1)(a) substituted (22.11.2014 for specified purposes, 1.6.2015 for E.W.S. in so far as not already in force, 1.3.2016 in so far as not already in force) by Policing and Crime Act 2009 (c. 26), **ss. 66(6)**, 116(1); S.I. 2014/3101, art. 3; S.I. 2015/983, art. 2(2)(a) (with art. 5); S.I. 2016/147, art. 3(f) (with art. 5)

F603 Words in s. 355(2) inserted (12.4.2010) by The Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Devolution of Policing and Justice Functions) Order 2010 (S.I. 2010/976), art. 1(2), **Sch. 14 para. 66(2)(a)** (with arts. 28-31)

F604 Words in s. 355(2) substituted (12.4.2010) by The Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Devolution of Policing and Justice Functions) Order 2010 (S.I. 2010/976), art. 1(2), **Sch. 14 para. 66(2)(b)** (with arts. 28-31)

F605 S. 355(3A) inserted (12.4.2010) by The Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Devolution of Policing and Justice Functions) Order 2010 (S.I. 2010/976), art. 1(2), **Sch. 14 para. 66(3)** (with arts. 28-31)

Commencement Information

I311 S. 355 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

356 Further provisions: civil recovery [F606and detained cash]

(1) This section applies to search and seizure warrants sought for the purposes of civil recovery investigations **[**F607or exploitation proceeds investigations **][**F608or detained cash investigations**]**.

(2) An application for a warrant may be made ex parte to a judge in chambers.

(3) A warrant may be issued subject to conditions.

(4) A warrant continues in force until the end of the period of one month starting with the day on which it is issued.

(5) A warrant authorises the person it names to require any information which is held in a computer and is accessible from the premises specified in the application for the warrant, and which the named person believes relates to any matter relevant to the investigation, to be produced in a form—

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(a) in which it can be taken away, and

(b) in which it is visible and legible.

F609(6) . . . . . .

(7) A warrant may include provision authorising a person who is exercising powers under it to do other things which—

(a) are specified in the warrant, and

(b) need to be done in order to give effect to it.

(8) Copies may be taken of any material seized under a warrant.

(9) Material seized under a warrant may be retained for so long as it is necessary to retain it (as opposed to copies of it) in connection with the investigation for the purposes of which the warrant was issued.

(10) But **[**F610if the appropriate person has reasonable**]** grounds for believing that—

(a) the material may need to be produced for the purposes of any legal proceedings, and

(b) it might otherwise be unavailable for those purposes,

it may be retained until the proceedings are concluded.

[F611(11) The appropriate person is—

(a) **[**F612an appropriate officer**]**, if the warrant was issued for the purposes of a civil recovery investigation;

(b) a constable **[**F613, an accredited financial investigator**]** or an officer of Revenue and Customs **[**F614or an immigration officer**]**, if the warrant was issued for the purposes of a detained cash investigation.**]**

[F615(12) The reference in paragraph (b) of subsection (11) to an accredited financial investigator is a reference to an accredited financial investigator who falls within a description specified in an order made for the purposes of that paragraph by the Secretary of State under section 453.**]**

Textual Amendments

F606 Words in s. 356 heading inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 10 para. 9(2)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(d)(ii)

F607 Words in s. 356(1) inserted (6.4.2010) by Coroners and Justice Act 2009 (c. 25), s. 182(5), **Sch. 19 para. 12** (with s. 180); S.I. 2010/816, art. 2, Sch. para. 18

F608 Words in s. 356(1) inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 10 para. 9(3)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(d)(ii)

F609 S. 356(6) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 107(2), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F610 Words in s. 356(10) substituted (1.4.2008 for specified purposes, 6.4.2008 in so far as not already in force) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 10 para. 9(5)**; S.I. 2008/755, arts. 2(2), 17(1)(d)(ii)

F611 S. 356(11) inserted (1.4.2008 for specified purposes, 6.4.2008 in so far as not already in force) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 10 para. 9(6)**; S.I. 2008/755, arts. 2(2), 17(1)(d)(ii)

F612 Words in s. 356(11)(a) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 107(3)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F613 Words in s. 356(11)(b) inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), **ss. 80(5)**, 94(1); S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(g)

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F614 Words in s. 356(11)(b) inserted (25.6.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 21 para. 33** (with Sch. 21 para. 40); S.I. 2013/1042, art. 4(k)

F615 S. 356(12) inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), **ss. 80(6)**, 94(1); S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(g)

Commencement Information

I312 S. 356 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

Disclosure orders

357 Disclosure orders

(1) A judge may, on an application made to him by **[**F616the relevant authority**]**, make a disclosure order if he is satisfied that each of the requirements for the making of the order is fulfilled.

(2) No application for a disclosure order may be made in relation to a **[**F617detained cash investigation or a**]** money laundering investigation.

[F618(2A) The relevant authority may only make an application for a disclosure order in relation to a confiscation investigation if the relevant authority is in receipt of a request to do so from an appropriate officer.**]**

(3) The application for a disclosure order must state that—

(a) a person specified in the application is subject to a confiscation investigation which is being carried out by **[**F619an appropriate officer**]** and the order is sought for the purposes of the investigation, or

(b) property specified in the application is subject to a civil recovery investigation and the order is sought for the purposes of the investigation **[**F620, or

(c) a person specified in the application is subject to an exploitation proceeds investigation and the order is sought for the purposes of the investigation.**]**

(4) A disclosure order is an order authorising **[**F621an appropriate officer**]** to give to any person **[**F622the appropriate officer**]** considers has relevant information notice in writing requiring him to do, with respect to any matter relevant to the investigation for the purposes of which the order is sought, any or all of the following—

(a) answer questions, either at a time specified in the notice or at once, at a place so specified;

(b) provide information specified in the notice, by a time and in a manner so specified;

(c) produce documents, or documents of a description, specified in the notice, either at or by a time so specified or at once, and in a manner so specified.

(5) Relevant information is information (whether or not contained in a document) which **[**F623the appropriate officer concerned**]** considers to be relevant to the investigation.

(6) A person is not bound to comply with a requirement imposed by a notice given under a disclosure order unless evidence of authority to give the notice is produced to him.

[F624(7) In this Part "relevant authority" means—

(a) in relation to a confiscation investigation, a prosecutor; and

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(b) in relation to a civil recovery investigation, a **[**F625National Crime Agency officer**]** or the relevant Director **[**F626; and

(c) in relation to an exploitation proceeds investigation, a **[**F625National Crime Agency officer**].]**

(8) For the purposes of subsection (7)(a) a prosecutor is—

(a) in relation to a confiscation investigation carried out by a **[**F625National Crime Agency officer**]**, the relevant Director or any specified person;

(b) in relation to a confiscation investigation carried out by an accredited financial investigator, the Director of Public Prosecutions, the Director of Public Prosecutions for Northern Ireland or any specified person;

(c) in relation to a confiscation investigation carried out by a constable, the Director of Public Prosecutions, the Director of Public Prosecutions for Northern Ireland, the Director of the Serious Fraud Office or any specified person; F627...

(d) in relation to a confiscation investigation carried out by an officer of Revenue and Customs, **[**F628the Director of Public Prosecutions**]** , the Director of Public Prosecutions for Northern Ireland or any specified person **[**F629; and—

(e) in relation to a confiscation investigation carried out by an immigration officer, the Director of Public Prosecutions, the Director of Public Prosecutions for Northern Ireland or any specified person**]**.

(9) In subsection (8) "specified person" means any person specified, or falling within a description specified, by an order of the Secretary of State.**]**

Textual Amendments

F616 Words in s. 357(1) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 108(2)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F617 Words in s. 357(2) inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 10 para. 10**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(d)(ii)

F618 S. 357(2A) inserted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 108(3)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F619 Words in s. 357(3)(a) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 108(4)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F620 S. 357(3)(c) and preceding word added (6.4.2010) by Coroners and Justice Act 2009 (c. 25), s. 182(5), **Sch. 19 para. 13(a)** (with s. 180); S.I. 2010/816, art. 2, Sch. para. 18

F621 Words in s. 357(4) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 108(5)(a)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F622 Words in s. 357(4) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 108(5)(b)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F623 Words in s. 357(5) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 108(6)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F624 S. 357(7)-(9) inserted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 108(7)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F625 Words in s. 357 substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 139**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

F626 S. 357(7)(c) and preceding word added (6.4.2010) by Coroners and Justice Act 2009 (c. 25), s. 182(5), **Sch. 19 para. 13(b)** (with s. 180); S.I. 2010/816, art. 2, Sch. para. 18

F627 Word in s. 357(8)(c) omitted (25.6.2013) by virtue of Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 21 para. 34(a)** (with Sch. 21 para. 40); S.I. 2013/1042, art. 4(k)

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

F628 Words in s. 357(8)(d) substituted (27.3.2014) by The Public Bodies (Merger of the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Director of Revenue and Customs Prosecutions) Order 2014 (S.I. 2014/834), art. 1(1), **Sch. 2 para. 27**

F629 S. 357(8)(e) and word inserted (25.6.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 21 para. 34(b)** (with Sch. 21 para. 40); S.I. 2013/1042, art. 4(k)

Commencement Information

I313 S. 357 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

358 Requirements for making of disclosure order

(1) These are the requirements for the making of a disclosure order.

(2) There must be reasonable grounds for suspecting that—

(a) in the case of a confiscation investigation, the person specified in the application for the order has benefited from his criminal conduct;

(b) in the case of a civil recovery investigation, the property specified in the application for the order is recoverable property or associated property.

[F630(c) in the case of an exploitation proceeds investigation, the person specified in the application for the order is a person within section 346(2A).**]**

(3) There must be reasonable grounds for believing that information which may be provided in compliance with a requirement imposed under the order is likely to be of substantial value (whether or not by itself) to the investigation for the purposes of which the order is sought.

(4) There must be reasonable grounds for believing that it is in the public interest for the information to be provided, having regard to the benefit likely to accrue to the investigation if the information is obtained.

Textual Amendments

F630 S. 358(2)(c) added (6.4.2010) by Coroners and Justice Act 2009 (c. 25), s. 182(5), **Sch. 19 para. 14** (with s. 180); S.I. 2010/816, art. 2, Sch. para. 18

Commencement Information

I314 S. 358 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

359 Offences

(1) A person commits an offence if without reasonable excuse he fails to comply with a requirement imposed on him under a disclosure order.

(2) A person guilty of an offence under subsection (1) is liable on summary conviction to—

(a) imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months,

(b) a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale, or

(c) both.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
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(3) A person commits an offence if, in purported compliance with a requirement imposed on him under a disclosure order, he—

(a) makes a statement which he knows to be false or misleading in a material particular, or

(b) recklessly makes a statement which is false or misleading in a material particular.

(4) A person guilty of an offence under subsection (3) is liable—

(a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or to both, or

(b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to a fine or to both.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C103 S. 359 applied (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **8(1)**(2)(6)-(8), 18(2)(6)(7), 27(6)(7), 28(7) (as amended (1.4.2008) by S.I. 2008/298, arts. 1(1), **2(9)**(10))

C104 S. 359 excluded (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **27(2)**, 28(2) (as amended (1.4.2008) by S.I. 2008/298, arts. 1(1), **2(9)**(10))

Commencement Information

I315 S. 359 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

360 Statements

(1) A statement made by a person in response to a requirement imposed on him under a disclosure order may not be used in evidence against him in criminal proceedings.

(2) But subsection (1) does not apply—

(a) in the case of proceedings under Part 2 or 4,

(b) on a prosecution for an offence under section 359(1) or (3),

(c) on a prosecution for an offence under section 5 of the Perjury Act 1911 (c. 6) or Article 10 of the Perjury (Northern Ireland) Order 1979 (S.I. 1979/1714 (N.I. 19)) (false statements), or

(d) on a prosecution for some other offence where, in giving evidence, the person makes a statement inconsistent with the statement mentioned in subsection (1).

(3) A statement may not be used by virtue of subsection (2)(d) against a person unless—

(a) evidence relating to it is adduced, or

(b) a question relating to it is asked,

by him or on his behalf in the proceedings arising out of the prosecution.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C105 S. 360 applied (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **7(3)**, 17(3)

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

C106 S. 360 applied (with modifications) (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **27(3)**(4), 28(3)(4) (as amended (1.4.2008) by S.I. 2008/298, arts. 1(1), 2(9)**(10)**)

C107 S. 360 restricted (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **27(6)**(8), 28(8) (as amended (1.4.2008) by S.I. 2008/298, arts. 1(1), 2(9)**(10)**)

Commencement Information

I316 S. 360 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

361 Further provisions

(1) A disclosure order does not confer the right to require a person to answer any privileged question, provide any privileged information or produce any privileged document, except that a lawyer may be required to provide the name and address of a client of his.

(2) A privileged question is a question which the person would be entitled to refuse to answer on grounds of legal professional privilege in proceedings in the High Court.

(3) Privileged information is any information which the person would be entitled to refuse to provide on grounds of legal professional privilege in proceedings in the High Court.

(4) Privileged material is any material which the person would be entitled to refuse to produce on grounds of legal professional privilege in proceedings in the High Court.

(5) A disclosure order does not confer the right to require a person to produce excluded material.

(6) A disclosure order has effect in spite of any restriction on the disclosure of information (however imposed).

(7) **[**F631An appropriate officer**]** may take copies of any documents produced in compliance with a requirement to produce them which is imposed under a disclosure order.

(8) Documents so produced may be retained for so long as it is necessary to retain them (as opposed to a copy of them) in connection with the investigation for the purposes of which the order was made.

(9) But if **[**F632an appropriate officer**]** has reasonable grounds for believing that—

(a) the documents may need to be produced for the purposes of any legal proceedings, and

(b) they might otherwise be unavailable for those purposes,

they may be retained until the proceedings are concluded.

Textual Amendments

F631 Words in s. 361(7) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 109(2)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F632 Words in s. 361(9) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 109(3)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
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Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C108 S. 361 applied (with modifications) (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **8(1)**(5), 18(5) (as amended (1.4.2008) by S.I. 2008/298, arts. 1(1), 2(5)(8))

C109 S. 361 applied (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **7(4)**, 17(4)

C110 S. 361 excluded (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **8(6)-(8)**, 18(6)(7), 27(5), 28(5) (as amended (1.4.2008) by S.I. 2008/298, arts. 1(1), 2(5)(8)(9)**(10)**)

Commencement Information

I317 S. 361 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

362 Supplementary

(1) An application for a disclosure order may be made ex parte to a judge in chambers.

(2) Rules of court may make provision as to the practice and procedure to be followed in connection with proceedings relating to disclosure orders.

(3) An application to discharge or vary a disclosure order may be made to the court by—

(a) the **[**F633person who applied for the order**]**;

(b) any person affected by the order.

(4) The court—

(a) may discharge the order;

(b) may vary the order.

[F634(4A) If a **[**F635National Crime Agency officer**]** or a person falling within a description of persons specified by virtue of section 357(9) applies for a disclosure order, an application to discharge or vary the order need not be by the same **[**F635National Crime Agency officer**]** or (as the case may be) the same person falling within that description.

(4B) References to a person who applied for a disclosure order must be construed accordingly.**]**

(5) Subsections (2) to **[**F636(4B)**]** do not apply to orders made in England and Wales for the purposes of a civil recovery investigation **[**F637or an exploitation proceeds investigation**]**.

Textual Amendments

F633 Words in s. 362(3)(a) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 110(2)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F634 S. 362(4A)(4B) inserted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 110(3)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F635 Words in s. 362(4A) substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 140**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

F636 Word in s. 362(5) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 110(4)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F637 Words in s. 362(5) added (6.4.2010) by Coroners and Justice Act 2009 (c. 25), s. 182(5), **Sch. 19 para. 15** (with s. 180); S.I. 2010/816, art. 2, Sch. para. 18

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Commencement Information

I318 S. 362 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

Customer information orders

363 Customer information orders

(1) A judge may, on an application made to him by an appropriate officer, make a customer information order if he is satisfied that each of the requirements for the making of the order is fulfilled.

[F638(1A) No application for a customer information order may be made in relation to a detained cash investigation.**]**

(2) The application for a customer information order must state that—

(a) a person specified in the application is subject to a confiscation investigation **[**F639, an exploitation proceeds investigation**]** or a money laundering investigation, or

(b) property specified in the application is subject to a civil recovery investigation and a person specified in the application appears to hold the property.

(3) The application must also state that—

(a) the order is sought for the purposes of the investigation;

(b) the order is sought against the financial institution or financial institutions specified in the application.

(4) An application for a customer information order may specify—

(a) all financial institutions,

(b) a particular description, or particular descriptions, of financial institutions, or

(c) a particular financial institution or particular financial institutions.

(5) A customer information order is an order that a financial institution covered by the application for the order must, on being required to do so by notice in writing given by an appropriate officer, provide any such customer information as it has relating to the person specified in the application.

(6) A financial institution which is required to provide information under a customer information order must provide the information to an appropriate officer in such manner, and at or by such time, as an appropriate officer requires.

(7) If a financial institution on which a requirement is imposed by a notice given under a customer information order requires the production of evidence of authority to give the notice, it is not bound to comply with the requirement unless evidence of the authority has been produced to it.

Textual Amendments

F638 S. 363(1A) inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 10 para. 11**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(d)(ii)

F639 Words in s. 363(2)(a) inserted (6.4.2010) by Coroners and Justice Act 2009 (c. 25), s. 182(5), **Sch. 19 para. 16** (with s. 180); S.I. 2010/816, art. 2, Sch. para. 18

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Commencement Information

I319 S. 363 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

364 Meaning of customer information

(1) "Customer information", in relation to a person and a financial institution, is information whether the person holds, or has held, **[**F640 an account or accounts**]** at the financial institution (whether solely or jointly with another) and (if so) information as to—

(a) the matters specified in subsection (2) if the person is an individual;

(b) the matters specified in subsection (3) if the person is a company or limited liability partnership or a similar body incorporated or otherwise established outside the United Kingdom.

(2) The matters referred to in subsection (1)(a) are—

(a) the account number or numbers**[**F641or the number of any safe deposit box**]**;

(b) the person's full name;

(c) his date of birth;

(d) his most recent address and any previous addresses;

(e) **[**F642in the case of an account or accounts,**]**the date or dates on which he began to hold the account or accounts and, if he has ceased to hold the account or any of the accounts, the date or dates on which he did so;

[F643(ee) in the case of any safe deposit box, the date on which the box was made available to him and if the box has ceased to be available to him the date on which it so ceased;**]**

(f) such evidence of his identity as was obtained by the financial institution under or for the purposes of any legislation relating to money laundering;

(g) the full name, date of birth and most recent address, and any previous addresses, of any person who holds, or has held, an account at the financial institution jointly with him;

(h) the account number or numbers of any other account or accounts held at the financial institution to which he is a signatory and details of the person holding the other account or accounts.

(3) The matters referred to in subsection (1)(b) are—

(a) the account number or numbers**[**F644 or the number of any safe deposit box**]**;

(b) the person's full name;

(c) a description of any business which the person carries on;

(d) the country or territory in which it is incorporated or otherwise established and any number allocated to it under **[**F645the Companies Act 2006**]** or corresponding legislation of any country or territory outside the United Kingdom;

(e) any number assigned to it for the purposes of value added tax in the United Kingdom;

(f) its registered office, and any previous registered offices, under **[**F646the Companies Act 2006 (or corresponding earlier legislation)**]** or anything similar under corresponding legislation of any country or territory outside the United Kingdom;

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
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(g) its registered office, and any previous registered offices, under the Limited Liability Partnerships Act 2000 (c. 12) or anything similar under corresponding legislation of any country or territory outside Great Britain;

(h) **[**F647in the case of an account or accounts, **]**the date or dates on which it began to hold the account or accounts and, if it has ceased to hold the account or any of the accounts, the date or dates on which it did so;

[F648(hh) in the case of any safe deposit box, the date on which the box was made available to it and if the box has ceased to be available to it the date on which it so ceased;**]**

(i) such evidence of its identity as was obtained by the financial institution under or for the purposes of any legislation relating to money laundering;

(j) the full name, date of birth and most recent address and any previous addresses of any person who is a signatory to the account or any of the accounts.

(4) The Secretary of State may by order provide for information of a description specified in the order—

(a) to be customer information, or

(b) no longer to be customer information.

(5) Money laundering is an act which—

(a) constitutes an offence under section 327, 328 or 329 of this Act or section 18 of the Terrorism Act 2000 (c. 11), or

[F649(aa) constitutes an offence specified in section 415(1A) of this Act,**]**

(b) would constitute an offence specified in paragraph (a)**[**F650or (aa) **]** if done in the United Kingdom.

[F651(6) A "safe deposit box" includes any procedure under which a financial institution provides a facility to hold items for safe keeping on behalf of another person.**]**

Textual Amendments

F640 Words in s. 364(1) inserted (N.I.) (20.8.2005) by The Criminal Justice (Northern Ireland) Order 2005 (S.I. 2005/1965), arts. 1(4), **14(2)**

F641 Words in s. 364(2)(a) added (N.I.) (20.8.2005) by The Criminal Justice (Northern Ireland) Order 2005 (S.I. 2005/1965), arts. 1(4), **14(3)(a)**

F642 Words in s. 364(2)(e) inserted (N.I.) (20.8.2005) by The Criminal Justice (Northern Ireland) Order 2005 (S.I. 2005/1965), arts. 1(4), **14(3)(b)**

F643 S. 364(2)(ee) inserted (N.I.) (20.8.2005) by The Criminal Justice (Northern Ireland) Order 2005 (S.I. 2005/1965), arts. 1(4), **14(3)(b)**

F644 Words in s. 364(3)(a) added (N.I.) (20.8.2005) by The Criminal Justice (Northern Ireland) Order 2005 (S.I. 2005/1965), arts. 1(4), **14(4)(a)**

F645 Words in s. 364(3)(d) substituted (1.10.2009) by virtue of The Companies Act 2006 (Consequential Amendments, Transitional Provisions and Savings) Order 2009 (S.I. 2009/1941), art. 1(2), **Sch. 1 para. 196(2)(a)** (with art. 10)

F646 Words in s. 364(3)(f) substituted (1.10.2009) by virtue of The Companies Act 2006 (Consequential Amendments, Transitional Provisions and Savings) Order 2009 (S.I. 2009/1941), art. 1(2), **Sch. 1 para. 196(2)(b)** (with art. 10)

F647 Words in s. 364(3)(h) inserted (N.I.) (20.8.2005) by The Criminal Justice (Northern Ireland) Order 2005 (S.I. 2005/1965), arts. 1(4), **14(4)(b)**

F648 S. 364(3)(hh) inserted (N.I.) (20.8.2005) by The Criminal Justice (Northern Ireland) Order 2005 (S.I. 2005/1965), arts. 1(4), **14(4)(b)**

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F649 S. 364(5)(aa) inserted (1.7.2005) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), **ss. 107(2)(a)**, 178(7)(a); S.I. 2005/1521, art. 2(1)(e)

F650 Words in s. 364(5)(b) inserted (1.7.2005) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), **ss. 107(2)(b)**, 178(7)(a); S.I. 2005/1521, art. 2(1)(e)

F651 S. 364(6) added (20.8.2005) by The Criminal Justice (Northern Ireland) Order 2005 (S.I. 2005/1965), arts. 1(4), **14(5)**

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C111 S. 364 modified (1.11.2006) by Crime (International Co-operation) Act 2003 (c. 32), **ss. 32(6)**, 94(1); S.I. 2006/2811, art. 2

Commencement Information

I320 S. 364 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

365 Requirements for making of customer information order

(1) These are the requirements for the making of a customer information order.

(2) In the case of a confiscation investigation, there must be reasonable grounds for suspecting that the person specified in the application for the order has benefited from his criminal conduct.

(3) In the case of a civil recovery investigation, there must be reasonable grounds for suspecting that—

(a) the property specified in the application for the order is recoverable property or associated property;

(b) the person specified in the application holds all or some of the property.

(4) In the case of a money laundering investigation, there must be reasonable grounds for suspecting that the person specified in the application for the order has committed a money laundering offence.

(5) In the case of any investigation, there must be reasonable grounds for believing that customer information which may be provided in compliance with the order is likely to be of substantial value (whether or not by itself) to the investigation for the purposes of which the order is sought.

(6) In the case of any investigation, there must be reasonable grounds for believing that it is in the public interest for the customer information to be provided, having regard to the benefit likely to accrue to the investigation if the information is obtained.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C112 S. 365 applied (with modifications) (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **28(5)**

Commencement Information

I321 S. 365 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

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366 Offences

(1) A financial institution commits an offence if without reasonable excuse it fails to comply with a requirement imposed on it under a customer information order.

(2) A financial institution guilty of an offence under subsection (1) is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale.

(3) A financial institution commits an offence if, in purported compliance with a customer information order, it—

(a) makes a statement which it knows to be false or misleading in a material particular, or

(b) recklessly makes a statement which is false or misleading in a material particular.

(4) A financial institution guilty of an offence under subsection (3) is liable—

(a) on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum, or

(b) on conviction on indictment, to a fine.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C113 S. 366 applied (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **20(2)**

C114 S. 366 applied (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **29(1)**, (2)

C115 S. 366 applied (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **10(2)**, 20(2), 29(1)(2), 30(1)(2)

C116 S. 366 applied (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **30(1)**, (2)

Commencement Information

I322 S. 366 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

367 Statements

(1) A statement made by a financial institution in response to a customer information order may not be used in evidence against it in criminal proceedings.

(2) But subsection (1) does not apply—

(a) in the case of proceedings under Part 2 or 4,

(b) on a prosecution for an offence under section 366(1) or (3), or

(c) on a prosecution for some other offence where, in giving evidence, the financial institution makes a statement inconsistent with the statement mentioned in subsection (1).

(3) A statement may not be used by virtue of subsection (2)(c) against a financial institution unless—

(a) evidence relating to it is adduced, or

(b) a question relating to it is asked,

by or on behalf of the financial institution in the proceedings arising out of the prosecution.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C117 S. 367 applied (with modifications) (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **30(1)**, (3)

C118 S. 367 applied (with modifications) (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **29(1)**(3), 30(1)(3)

C119 S. 367 applied (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **19(3)**

C120 S. 367 applied (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **9(3)**, 19(3)

Commencement Information

I323 S. 367 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

368 Disclosure of information

A customer information order has effect in spite of any restriction on the disclosure of information (however imposed).

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C121 S. 368 applied (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **19(4)**

C122 S. 368 applied (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **9(4)**, 10(4), 19(4), 20(4)

C123 S. 368 applied (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **20(4)**

C124 S. 368 applied (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **10(4)**

Commencement Information

I324 S. 368 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

369 Supplementary

(1) An application for a customer information order may be made ex parte to a judge in chambers.

(2) Rules of court may make provision as to the practice and procedure to be followed in connection with proceedings relating to customer information orders.

(3) An application to discharge or vary a customer information order may be made to the court by—

(a) the person who applied for the order;

(b) any person affected by the order.

(4) The court—

(a) may discharge the order;

(b) may vary the order.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(5) If an accredited financial investigator, **[**F652a **[**F653National Crime Agency officer**]**,**]** a constable or **[**F654an officer of Revenue and Customs**][**F655or an immigration officer**]** applies for a customer information order, an application to discharge or vary the order need not be by the same accredited financial investigator, **[**F653National Crime Agency officer**]**, constable or **[**F656officer of Revenue and Customs**][**F657or immigration officer**]**.

(6) References to a person who applied for a customer information order must be construed accordingly.

(7) An accredited financial investigator, **[**F658a **[**F653National Crime Agency officer**]**,**]** a constable or **[**F659an officer of Revenue and Customs**][**F660or an immigration officer**]** may not make an application for a customer information order or an application to vary such an order unless he is a senior appropriate officer or he is authorised to do so by a senior appropriate officer.

(8) Subsections (2) to (6) do not apply to orders made in England and Wales for the purposes of a civil recovery investigation.

Textual Amendments

F652 Words in s. 369(5) inserted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 111(2)(a)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F653 Words in s. 369 substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 141**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

F654 Words in s. 369(5) substituted (17.7.2013) by Finance Act 2013 (c. 29), **Sch. 48 para. 14(2)(a)**

F655 Words in s. 369(5) inserted (25.6.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 21 para. 35(2)(a)** (with Sch. 21 para. 40); S.I. 2013/1042, art. 4(k)

F656 Words in s. 369(5) substituted (17.7.2013) by Finance Act 2013 (c. 29), **Sch. 48 para. 14(2)(b)**

F657 Words in s. 369(5) inserted (25.6.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 21 para. 35(2)(b)** (with Sch. 21 para. 40); S.I. 2013/1042, art. 4(k)

F658 Words in s. 369(7) inserted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 111(3)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F659 Words in s. 369(7) substituted (17.7.2013) by Finance Act 2013 (c. 29), **Sch. 48 para. 14(3)**

F660 Words in s. 369(7) inserted (25.6.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 21 para. 35(3)** (with Sch. 21 para. 40); S.I. 2013/1042, art. 4(k)

Commencement Information

I325 S. 369 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

Account monitoring orders

370 Account monitoring orders

(1) A judge may, on an application made to him by an appropriate officer, make an account monitoring order if he is satisfied that each of the requirements for the making of the order is fulfilled.

[F661(1A) No application for an account monitoring order may be made in relation to a detained cash investigation.**]**

(2) The application for an account monitoring order must state that—

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(a) a person specified in the application is subject to a confiscation investigation **[**F662, an exploitation proceeds investigation**]** or a money laundering investigation, or

(b) property specified in the application is subject to a civil recovery investigation and a person specified in the application appears to hold the property.

(3) The application must also state that—

(a) the order is sought for the purposes of the investigation;

(b) the order is sought against the financial institution specified in the application in relation to account information of the description so specified.

(4) Account information is information relating to an account or accounts held at the financial institution specified in the application by the person so specified (whether solely or jointly with another).

(5) The application for an account monitoring order may specify information relating to—

(a) all accounts held by the person specified in the application for the order at the financial institution so specified,

(b) a particular description, or particular descriptions, of accounts so held, or

(c) a particular account, or particular accounts, so held.

(6) An account monitoring order is an order that the financial institution specified in the application for the order must, for the period stated in the order, provide account information of the description specified in the order to an appropriate officer in the manner, and at or by the time or times, stated in the order.

(7) The period stated in an account monitoring order must not exceed the period of 90 days beginning with the day on which the order is made.

Textual Amendments

F661 S. 370(1A) inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 10 para. 12**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(d)(ii)

F662 Words in s. 370(2)(a) inserted (6.4.2010) by Coroners and Justice Act 2009 (c. 25), s. 182(5), **Sch. 19 para. 17** (with s. 180); S.I. 2010/816, art. 2, Sch. para. 18

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C125 S. 370(6) modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **31(3)**

C126 S. 370(6) modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **11(3)**, 21(3), 31(3), 32(3)

C127 S. 370(6) modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **32(3)**

C128 S. 370(6) modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **21(3)**

Commencement Information

I326 S. 370 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

371 Requirements for making of account monitoring order

(1) These are the requirements for the making of an account monitoring order.

(2) In the case of a confiscation investigation, there must be reasonable grounds for suspecting that the person specified in the application for the order has benefited from his criminal conduct.

(3) In the case of a civil recovery investigation, there must be reasonable grounds for suspecting that—

(a) the property specified in the application for the order is recoverable property or associated property;

(b) the person specified in the application holds all or some of the property.

(4) In the case of a money laundering investigation, there must be reasonable grounds for suspecting that the person specified in the application for the order has committed a money laundering offence.

(5) In the case of any investigation, there must be reasonable grounds for believing that account information which may be provided in compliance with the order is likely to be of substantial value (whether or not by itself) to the investigation for the purposes of which the order is sought.

(6) In the case of any investigation, there must be reasonable grounds for believing that it is in the public interest for the account information to be provided, having regard to the benefit likely to accrue to the investigation if the information is obtained.

Commencement Information

I327 S. 371 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

372 Statements

(1) A statement made by a financial institution in response to an account monitoring order may not be used in evidence against it in criminal proceedings.

(2) But subsection (1) does not apply—

(a) in the case of proceedings under Part 2 or 4,

(b) in the case of proceedings for contempt of court, or

(c) on a prosecution for an offence where, in giving evidence, the financial institution makes a statement inconsistent with the statement mentioned in subsection (1).

(3) A statement may not be used by virtue of subsection (2)(c) against a financial institution unless—

(a) evidence relating to it is adduced, or

(b) a question relating to it is asked,

by or on behalf of the financial institution in the proceedings arising out of the prosecution.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C129 S. 372 applied (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **31(5)**

C130 S. 372 applied (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **11(5)**, 21(5), 31(5), 32(5)

C131 S. 372 applied (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **32(5)**

C132 S. 372 applied (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **21(5)**

Commencement Information

I328 S. 372 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

373 Applications

An application for an account monitoring order may be made ex parte to a judge in chambers.

Commencement Information

I329 S. 373 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

374 Disclosure of information

An account monitoring order has effect in spite of any restriction on the disclosure of information (however imposed).

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C133 S. 374 modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **22(6)**

C134 S. 374 modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **11(6)**, 12(6), 21(6), 22(6)

C135 S. 374 modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **12(6)**

C136 S. 374 modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **21(6)**

Commencement Information

I330 S. 374 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

375 Supplementary

(1) Rules of court may make provision as to the practice and procedure to be followed in connection with proceedings relating to account monitoring orders.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(2) An application to discharge or vary an account monitoring order may be made to the court by—

(a) the person who applied for the order;

(b) any person affected by the order.

(3) The court—

(a) may discharge the order;

(b) may vary the order.

(4) If an accredited financial investigator, **[**F663a **[**F664National Crime Agency officer**]**,**]** a constable or **[**F665an officer of Revenue and Customs**][**F666or an immigration officer**]** applies for an account monitoring order, an application to discharge or vary the order need not be by the same accredited financial investigator, **[**F664National Crime Agency officer**]**, constable or **[**F667officer of Revenue and Customs**][**F668or immigration officer**]**.

(5) References to a person who applied for an account monitoring order must be construed accordingly.

(6) Account monitoring orders have effect as if they were orders of the court.

(7) This section does not apply to orders made in England and Wales for the purposes of a civil recovery investigation.

Textual Amendments

F663 Words in s. 375(4) inserted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 112(a)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F664 Words in s. 375(4) substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 142**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

F665 Words in s. 375(4) substituted (17.7.2013) by Finance Act 2013 (c. 29), **Sch. 48 para. 15(a)**

F666 Words in s. 375(4) inserted (25.6.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 21 para. 36(a)** (with Sch. 21 para. 40); S.I. 2013/1042, art. 4(k)

F667 Words in s. 375(4) substituted (17.7.2013) by Finance Act 2013 (c. 29), **Sch. 48 para. 15(b)**

F668 Words in s. 375(4) inserted (25.6.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 21 para. 36(b)** (with Sch. 21 para. 40); S.I. 2013/1042, art. 4(k)

Commencement Information

I331 S. 375 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

[F669**375A Evidence overseas**

(1) This section applies if a person or property is subject to a civil recovery investigation, a detained cash investigation or an exploitation proceeds investigation.

(2) A judge may request assistance under this section if—

(a) an application is made by an appropriate officer or a person subject to the investigation, and

(b) the judge thinks that there is relevant evidence in a country or territory outside the United Kingdom.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(3) The relevant Director or a senior appropriate officer may request assistance under this section if the Director or officer thinks that there is relevant evidence in a country or territory outside the United Kingdom.

(4) The assistance that may be requested under this section is assistance in obtaining outside the United Kingdom relevant evidence specified in the request.

(5) Relevant evidence is—

(a) in relation to an application or request made for the purposes of a civil recovery investigation, evidence relevant for the purpose of identifying recoverable property or associated property, including evidence as to a matter described in section 341(2)(a) to (d);

(b) in relation to an application or request made for the purposes of a detained cash investigation, evidence as to a matter described in section 341(3A)(a) or (b);

(c) in relation to an application or request made for the purposes of an exploitation proceeds investigation, evidence as to a matter described in section 341(5)(a) to (d).

(6) A request for assistance under this section may be sent—

(a) to a court or tribunal which is specified in the request and which exercises jurisdiction in the place where the evidence is to be obtained,

(b) to the government of the country or territory concerned, or

(c) to an authority recognised by the government of the country or territory concerned as the appropriate authority for receiving requests for assistance of that kind.

(7) Alternatively, a request for assistance under this section may be sent to the Secretary of State with a view to it being forwarded to a court, tribunal, government or authority mentioned in subsection (6).

(8) The Secretary of State must forward the request for assistance to the court, tribunal, government or authority.

(9) In a case of urgency, a request for assistance under this section may be sent to—

(a) the International Criminal Police Organisation, or

(b) any person competent to receive it under any provisions adopted under the EU Treaties,

for forwarding to the court, tribunal, government or authority mentioned in subsection (6).

(10) Rules of court may make provision as to the practice and procedure to be followed in connection with proceedings relating to requests for assistance made by a judge under this section.

(11) "Evidence" includes documents, information in any other form and material.

Textual Amendments

F669 Ss. 375A, 375B inserted (22.11.2014 for specified purposes, 1.6.2015 for E.W.S. in so far as not already in force, 1.2.2017 for N.I. in so far as not already in force) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 19 para. 26**; S.I. 2014/3098, art. 3; S.I. 2015/964, art. 2(e); S.I. 2017/4, art. 2

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

375B Evidence overseas: restrictions on use

(1) This section applies to evidence obtained by means of a request for assistance under section 375A.

(2) The evidence must not be used for any purpose other than—

(a) for the purposes of the investigation for which it was obtained, or

(b) for the purposes of proceedings described in subsection (3) or any proceedings arising out of such proceedings.

(3) Those proceedings are—

(a) if the request was made for the purposes of a civil recovery investigation, proceedings under Chapter 2 of Part 5 of this Act arising out of the investigation;

(b) if the request was made for the purposes of a detained cash investigation, proceedings under Chapter 3 of Part 5 of this Act arising out of the investigation;

(c) if the request was made for the purposes of an exploitation proceeds investigation, proceedings under Part 7 of the Coroners and Justice Act 2009 arising out of the investigation.

(4) Subsection (2) does not apply if the court, tribunal, government or authority to whom the request for assistance was sent consents to the use.**]**

Textual Amendments

F669 Ss. 375A, 375B inserted (22.11.2014 for specified purposes, 1.6.2015 for E.W.S. in so far as not already in force, 1.2.2017 for N.I. in so far as not already in force) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 19 para. 26**; S.I. 2014/3098, art. 3; S.I. 2015/964, art. 2(e); S.I. 2017/4, art. 2

I[F670 Officers of Revenue and Customs

Textual Amendments

F670 S. 375C and cross-heading inserted (17.7.2013) by Finance Act 2013 (c. 29), **Sch. 48 para. 16**

375C Restriction on exercise of certain powers conferred on officers of Revenue and Customs

(1) This section applies to the powers conferred on an officer of Revenue and Customs which are exercisable in connection with—

(a) a production order made or to be made in relation to a confiscation investigation or a money laundering investigation,

(b) a search and seizure warrant issued or to be issued in relation to a confiscation investigation or a money laundering investigation,

(c) a customer information order, and

(d) an account monitoring order.

(2) The powers are exercisable by the officer only so far as the officer is exercising a function relating to a matter other than an excluded matter.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(3) The reference in subsection (2) to an excluded matter is to a matter specified in section 54(4)(b) of, or in any of paragraphs 3, 5, 7, 10, 12 and 14 to 30 of Schedule 1 to, the Commissioners for Revenue and Customs Act 2005.**]**

Evidence overseas

[F671]376 Evidence overseas

. . . . . .

Textual Amendments

F671 S. 376 repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 113, **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I332 S. 376 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

Code of practice

377 Code of practice [F672of Secretary of State etc.]

(1) The Secretary of State must prepare a code of practice as to the exercise by all of the following of functions they have under this Chapter—

[F673(a) the Director General of the National Crime Agency;

(b) other National Crime Agency officers;**]**

(c) **[**F674in relation to England and Wales,**]** accredited financial investigators;

(d) **[**F674in relation to England and Wales,**]** constables;

[F675(e) officers of Revenue and Customs;**]**

[F676(f) immigration officers.**]**

(2) After preparing a draft of the code the Secretary of State—

(a) must publish the draft;

(b) must consider any representations made to him about the draft;

(c) may amend the draft accordingly.

(3) After the Secretary of State has proceeded under subsection (2) he must lay the code before Parliament.

(4) When he has done so the Secretary of State may bring the code into operation on such day as he may appoint by order.

(5) A person specified in subsection (1)(a) to **[**F677(f)**]** must comply with a code of practice which is in operation under this section in the exercise of any function he has under this Chapter.

(6) If such a person fails to comply with any provision of such a code of practice he is not by reason only of that failure liable in any criminal or civil proceedings.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(7) But the code of practice is admissible in evidence in such proceedings and a court may take account of any failure to comply with its provisions in determining any question in the proceedings.

(8) The Secretary of State may from time to time revise a code previously brought into operation under this section; and the preceding provisions of this section apply to a revised code as they apply to the code as first prepared.

F678(9) . . . . . .

Textual Amendments

F672 Words in s. 377 heading inserted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 114(2)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F673 S. 377(1)(a)(b) substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 143**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

F674 Words in s. 377(1)(c)(d) inserted (12.4.2010) by The Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Devolution of Policing and Justice Functions) Order 2010 (S.I. 2010/976), art. 1(2), **Sch. 14 para. 67(2)** (with arts. 28-31)

F675 S. 377(1)(e) substituted (17.7.2013) by Finance Act 2013 (c. 29), **Sch. 48 para. 17**

F676 S. 377(1)(f) inserted (25.6.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 21 para. 37(2)** (with Sch. 21 para. 40); S.I. 2013/1042, art. 4(k)

F677 Word in s. 377(5) substituted (25.6.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 21 para. 37(3)** (with Sch. 21 para. 40); S.I. 2013/1042, art. 4(k)

F678 S. 377(9) omitted (12.4.2010) by virtue of The Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Devolution of Policing and Justice Functions) Order 2010 (S.I. 2010/976), art. 1(2), **Sch. 14 para. 67(3)** (with arts. 28-31)

Commencement Information

I333 S. 377 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

[F679377ZA Code of practice (Northern Ireland)

(1) The Department of Justice in Northern Ireland must prepare a code of practice as to the exercise, in relation to Northern Ireland, by constables and accredited financial investigators of functions they have under this Chapter.

(2) After preparing a draft of the code the Department of Justice—

(a) must publish the draft;

(b) must consider any representations made to the Department of Justice about the draft;

(c) may amend the draft accordingly.

(3) After the Department of Justice has proceeded under subsection (2) it must lay the code before the Northern Ireland Assembly.

(4) When the Department of Justice has done so it may bring the code into operation on such day as the Department of Justice may appoint by order.

(5) Section 41(3) of the Interpretation Act (Northern Ireland) 1954 applies for the purposes of subsection (3) in relation to the laying of a code as it applies in relation to the laying of a statutory document under an enactment.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(6) A constable or accredited financial investigator must comply with a code of practice which is in operation under this section in the exercise of any function he has under this Chapter.

(7) If a constable or accredited financial investigator fails to comply with any provision of such a code of practice he is not by reason only of that failure liable in any criminal or civil proceedings.

(8) But the code of practice is admissible in evidence in such proceedings and a court may take account of any failure to comply with its provisions in determining any question in the proceedings.

(9) The Department of Justice may from time to time revise a code previously brought into operation under this section; and the preceding provisions of this section apply to a revised code as they apply to the code as first prepared.

Textual Amendments

F679 Ss. 377ZA, 377ZB inserted (12.4.2010) by The Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Devolution of Policing and Justice Functions) Order 2010 (S.I. 2010/976), art. 1(2), **Sch. 14 para. 68** (with arts. 28-31)

377ZB Disapplication of PACE codes

The following provisions do not apply to an appropriate officer or the relevant authority in the exercise of any function either has under this Chapter—

(a) section 67(9) of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (application of codes of practice under that Act to persons other than police officers);

(b) Article 66(8) of the Police and Criminal Evidence (Northern Ireland) Order 1989 (which makes similar provision for Northern Ireland).**]**

Textual Amendments

F679 Ss. 377ZA, 377ZB inserted (12.4.2010) by The Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Devolution of Policing and Justice Functions) Order 2010 (S.I. 2010/976), art. 1(2), **Sch. 14 para. 68** (with arts. 28-31)

[F680 377A Code of practice of Attorney General or Advocate General for Northern Ireland

(1) The Attorney General must prepare a code of practice as to—

(a) the exercise by the Director of Public Prosecutions F681... and the Director of the Serious Fraud Office of functions they have under this Chapter; and

(b) the exercise by any other person, who is the relevant authority by virtue of section 357(9) in relation to a confiscation investigation, of functions he has under this Chapter in relation to England and Wales as the relevant authority.

(2) The Advocate General for Northern Ireland must prepare a code of practice as to—

(a) the exercise by the Director of Public Prosecutions for Northern Ireland of functions he has under this Chapter; and

(b) the exercise by any other person, who is the relevant authority by virtue of section 357(9) in relation to a confiscation investigation, of functions he has under this Chapter in relation to Northern Ireland as the relevant authority.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(3) After preparing a draft of the code the Attorney General or (as the case may be) the Advocate General for Northern Ireland—

(a) must publish the draft;

(b) must consider any representations made to him about the draft;

(c) may amend the draft accordingly.

(4) After the Attorney General or the Advocate General for Northern Ireland has proceeded under subsection (3) he must lay the code before Parliament.

(5) When the code has been so laid the Attorney General or (as the case may be) the Advocate General for Northern Ireland may bring the code into operation on such day as he may appoint by order.

(6) A person specified in subsection (1)(a) or (b) or (2)(a) or (b) must comply with a code of practice which is in operation under this section in the exercise of any function he has under this Chapter to which the code relates.

(7) If such a person fails to comply with any provision of such a code of practice the person is not by reason only of that failure liable in any criminal or civil proceedings.

(8) But the code of practice is admissible in evidence in such proceedings and a court may take account of any failure to comply with its provisions in determining any question in the proceedings.

(9) The Attorney General or (as the case may be) the Advocate General for Northern Ireland may from time to time revise a code previously brought into operation under this section; and the preceding provisions of this section apply to a revised code as they apply to the code as first prepared.

(10) In this section references to the Advocate General for Northern Ireland are to be read, before the coming into force of section 27(1) of the Justice (Northern Ireland) Act 2002 (c. 26), as references to the Attorney General for Northern Ireland.**]**

Textual Amendments

F680 S. 377A inserted (1.3.2008 for specified purposes, 1.4.2008 in so far as not already in force) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 115**; S.I. 2008/219, art. 3(m); S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F681 Words in s. 377A(1)(a) omitted (27.3.2014) by virtue of The Public Bodies (Merger of the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Director of Revenue and Customs Prosecutions) Order 2014 (S.I. 2014/834), art. 1(1), **Sch. 2 para. 28**

Interpretation

378 Officers

(1) In relation to a confiscation investigation these are appropriate officers—

[F682(a) a National Crime Agency officer;**]**

(b) an accredited financial investigator;

(c) a constable;

[F683(d) an officer of Revenue and Customs;**]**

[F684(e) an immigration officer.**]**

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(2) In relation to a confiscation investigation these are senior appropriate officers—

[F685(a) a senior National Crime Agency officer;**]**

(b) a police officer who is not below the rank of superintendent;

(c) **[**F686an officer of Revenue and Customs**]** who is not below such grade as is designated by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise as equivalent to that rank;

[F687(ca) an immigration officer who is not below such grade as is designated by the Secretary of State as equivalent to that rank;**]**

(d) an accredited financial investigator who falls within a description specified in an order made for the purposes of this paragraph by the Secretary of State under section 453.

(3) In relation to a civil recovery investigation

[F688—

(a) a **[**F689National Crime Agency officer**]** or the relevant Director is an appropriate officer;

(b) a **[**F690senior National Crime Agency officer**]** is a senior appropriate officer.**]**

[F691(3A) In relation to a detained cash investigation these are appropriate officers—

(a) a constable;

[F692(ab) an accredited financial investigator;**]**

(b) an officer of Revenue and Customs.

[F693(c) an immigration officer.**]]**

[F694(3B) The reference in paragraph (ab) of subsection (3A) to an accredited financial investigator is a reference to an accredited financial investigator who falls within a description specified in an order made for the purposes of that paragraph by the Secretary of State under section 453.**]**

(4) In relation to a money laundering investigation these are appropriate officers—

(a) an accredited financial investigator;

(b) a constable;

[F695(c) an officer of Revenue and Customs;**]**

[F696(d) an immigration officer.**]**

(5) For the purposes of section 342, in relation to a money laundering investigation a person authorised for the purposes of money laundering investigations by **[**F697the **[**F698Director General of the National Crime Agency**]]** is also an appropriate officer.

(6) In relation to a money laundering investigation these are senior appropriate officers—

(a) a police officer who is not below the rank of superintendent;

(b) **[**F699an officer of Revenue and Customs**]** who is not below such grade as is designated by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise as equivalent to that rank;

[F700(ba) an immigration officer who is not below such grade as is designated by the Secretary of State as equivalent to that rank;**]**

(c) an accredited financial investigator who falls within a description specified in an order made for the purposes of this paragraph by the Secretary of State under section 453.

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[F701(6A) In relation to an exploitation proceeds investigation, **[**F702a National Crime Agency officer**]** is an appropriate officer.**]**

F703(7) . . . . . .

[F704(8) For the purposes of this Part a **[**F705senior National Crime Agency officer**]** is—

(a) the **[**F706Director General of the National Crime Agency**]**; or

(b) any **[**F707other National Crime Agency officer**]** authorised by the Director General (whether generally or specifically) for this purpose.**]**

Textual Amendments

F682 S. 378(1)(a) substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 144(2)**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

F683 S. 378(1)(d) substituted (17.7.2013) by Finance Act 2013 (c. 29), **Sch. 48 para. 18(a)**

F684 S. 378(1)(e) inserted (25.6.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), **ss. 55(5)(a)**, 61(2) (with Sch. 21 para. 40); S.I. 2013/1042, art. 4(f)

F685 S. 378(2)(a) substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 144(3)**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

F686 Words in s. 378(2)(c) substituted (17.7.2013) by Finance Act 2013 (c. 29), **Sch. 48 para. 18(b)**

F687 S. 378(2)(ca) inserted (25.6.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), **ss. 55(5)(b)**, 61(2) (with Sch. 21 para. 40); S.I. 2013/1042, art. 4(f)

F688 Words in s. 378(3) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 116(4)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F689 Words in s. 378(3)(a) substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 144(4)(a)**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

F690 Words in s. 378(3)(b) substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 144(4)(b)**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

F691 S. 378(3A) inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 10 para. 13**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(d)(ii)

F692 S. 378(3A)(ab) inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), **ss. 80(7)**, 94(1); S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(g)

F693 S. 378(3A)(c) inserted (25.6.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), **ss. 55(5)(c)**, 61(2) (with Sch. 21 para. 40); S.I. 2013/1042, art. 4(f)

F694 S. 378(3B) inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), **ss. 80(8)**, 94(1); S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(g)

F695 S. 378(4)(c) substituted (17.7.2013) by Finance Act 2013 (c. 29), **Sch. 48 para. 18(c)**

F696 S. 378(4)(d) inserted (25.6.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), **ss. 55(5)(d)**, 61(2) (with Sch. 21 para. 40); S.I. 2013/1042, art. 4(f)

F697 Words in s. 378(5) substituted (1.4.2006) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), s. 178(8), **Sch. 4 para. 175**; S.I. 2006/378, art. 4(1), Sch. para. 10

F698 Words in s. 378(5) substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 144(5)**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

F699 Words in s. 378(6)(b) substituted (17.7.2013) by Finance Act 2013 (c. 29), **Sch. 48 para. 18(b)**

F700 S. 378(6)(ba) inserted (25.6.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), **ss. 55(5)(e)**, 61(2) (with Sch. 21 para. 40); S.I. 2013/1042, art. 4(f)

F701 S. 378(6A) inserted (6.4.2010) by Coroners and Justice Act 2009 (c. 25), s. 182(5), **Sch. 19 para. 18** (with s. 180); S.I. 2010/816, art. 2, Sch. para. 18

F702 Words in s. 378(6A) substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 144(6)** ; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

F703 S. 378(7) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 116(6), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

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F704 S. 378(8) inserted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 116(7)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F705 Words in s. 378(8) substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 144(7)(a)**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

F706 Words in s. 378(8)(a) substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 144(7)(b)**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

F707 Words in s. 378(8)(b) substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 144(7)(c)**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

Commencement Information

I334 S. 378 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

379 Miscellaneous

"Document", "excluded material" and "premises" have the same meanings as in the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (c. 60) or (in relation to Northern Ireland) the Police and Criminal Evidence (Northern Ireland) Order 1989 (S.I. 1989/1341 (N.I. 12)).

Commencement Information

I335 S. 379 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

CHAPTER 3

SCOTLAND

Production orders

380 Production orders

(1) The sheriff may, on an application made to him by the appropriate person, make a production order if he is satisfied that each of the requirements for the making of the order is fulfilled.

(2) In making a production order in relation to property subject to a civil recovery investigation **[**[F708]or a detained cash investigation**]**, the sheriff shall act in the exercise of his civil jurisdiction.

(3) The application for a production order must state that—

(a) a person specified in the application is subject to a confiscation investigation or a money laundering investigation, or

(b) property specified in the application is subject to a civil recovery investigation **[**[F709]or a detained cash investigation**]**.

(4) The application must also state that—

(a) the order is sought for the purposes of the investigation;

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(b) the order is sought in relation to material, or material of a description, specified in the application;

(c) a person specified in the application appears to be in possession or control of the material.

(5) A production order is an order either—

(a) requiring the person the application for the order specifies as appearing to be in possession or control of material to produce it to a proper person for him to take away, or

(b) requiring that person to give a proper person access to the material,

within the period stated in the order.

(6) The period stated in a production order must be a period of seven days beginning with the day on which the order is made, unless it appears to the sheriff that a longer or shorter period would be appropriate in the particular circumstances.

Textual Amendments

F708 Words in s. 380(2) inserted (18.6.2009) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(3), **Sch. 10 para. 14**; S.S.I. 2009/224, art. 2(1)(d)(ii)

F709 Words in s. 380(3)(b) inserted (18.6.2009) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), **ss. 75(4)**, 94(3); S.S.I. 2009/224, art. 2(1)(a)

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C137 S. 380(5) modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **14(3)**, (4)

C138 S. 380(5) modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **4(3)**(4), 14(3), (4)

Commencement Information

I336 S. 380 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

381 Requirements for making of production order

(1) These are the requirements for the making of a production order.

(2) There must be reasonable grounds for suspecting that—

(a) in the case of a confiscation investigation, the person the application for the order specifies as being subject to the investigation has benefited from his criminal conduct;

(b) in the case of a civil recovery investigation, the property the application for the order specifies as being subject to the investigation is recoverable property or associated property;

[F710(ba) in the case of a detained cash investigation into the derivation of cash, the property the application for the order specifies as being subject to the investigation, or a part of it, is recoverable property;

(bb) in the case of a detained cash investigation into the intended use of cash, the property the application for the order specifies as being subject to the investigation, or a part of it, is intended by any person to be used in unlawful conduct;**]**

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(c) in the case of a money laundering investigation, the person the application for the order specifies as being subject to the investigation has committed a money laundering offence.

(3) There must be reasonable grounds for believing that the person the application specifies as appearing to be in possession or control of the material so specified is in possession or control of it.

(4) There must be reasonable grounds for believing that the material is likely to be of substantial value (whether or not by itself) to the investigation for the purposes of which the order is sought.

(5) There must be reasonable grounds for believing that it is in the public interest for the material to be produced or for access to it to be given, having regard to—

(a) the benefit likely to accrue to the investigation if the material is obtained,

(b) the circumstances under which the person the application specifies as appearing to be in possession or control of the material holds it.

Textual Amendments

F710 S. 381(2)(ba)(bb) inserted (18.6.2009) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), **ss. 75(5)**, 94(3); S.S.I. 2009/224, art. 2(1)(a)

Commencement Information

I337 S. 381 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

382 Order to grant entry

(1) This section applies if a sheriff makes a production order requiring a person to give a proper person access to material on any premises.

(2) The sheriff may, on an application made to him by the appropriate person and specifying the premises, make an order to grant entry in relation to the premises.

(3) An order to grant entry is an order requiring any person who appears to the appropriate person to be entitled to grant entry to the premises to allow a proper person to enter the premises to obtain access to the material.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C139 S. 382(3) modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **14(3)**, (4)

C140 S. 382(3) modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **4(3)**(4), 14(3), (4)

Commencement Information

I338 S. 382 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
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383 Further provisions

(1) A production order does not require a person to produce, or give access to, any items subject to legal privilege.

(2) A production order has effect in spite of any restriction on the disclosure of information (however imposed).

(3) A proper person may take copies of any material which is produced, or to which access is given, in compliance with a production order.

(4) Material produced in compliance with a production order may be retained for so long as it is necessary to retain it (as opposed to copies of it) in connection with the investigation for the purposes of which the order was made.

(5) But if a proper person has reasonable grounds for believing that—

(a) the material may need to be produced for the purposes of any legal proceedings, and

(b) it might otherwise be unavailable for those purposes,

it may be retained until the proceedings are concluded.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C141 S. 383(1) excluded (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **4(6)**

C142 S. 383(1)(2) excluded (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **24(6)**

C143 S. 383(1) excluded (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, 4(6), **14(6)**, 24(6)

C144 S. 383(1)(2) modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **23(6)**

C145 S. 383(2) excluded (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **4(6)**

C146 S. 383(2) excluded (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, 4(6), **14(6)**, 24(6)

C147 S. 383(3) modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **14(3)**, (4)

C148 S. 383(3) modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **4(3)**(4), 14(3)(4)

C149 S. 383(5) modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **14(3)**, (4)

C150 S. 383(5) modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **4(3)**(4), 14(3)(4)

Commencement Information

I339 S. 383 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

384 Computer information

(1) This section applies if any of the material specified in an application for a production order consists of information contained in a computer.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(2) If the order is an order requiring a person to produce the material to a proper person for him to take away, it has effect as an order to produce the material in a form in which it can be taken away by him and in which it is visible and legible.

(3) If the order is an order requiring a person to give a proper person access to the material, it has effect as an order to give him access to the material in a form in which it is visible and legible.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C151 S. 384 modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **14(3)**, (4)

C152 S. 384 modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **4(3)**(4), 14(3)(4)

Commencement Information

I340 S. 384 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

385 Government departments

(1) A production order may be made in relation to material in the possession or control of an authorised government department.

(2) An order so made may require any officer of the department (whether named in the order or not) who may for the time being be in possession or control of the material to comply with it.

(3) If an order contains such a requirement—

(a) the person on whom it is served must take all reasonable steps to bring it to the attention of the officer concerned;

(b) any other officer of the department who is in receipt of the order must also take all reasonable steps to bring it to the attention of the officer concerned.

(4) If the order is not brought to the attention of the officer concerned within the period stated in the order (in pursuance of section 380(5)) the person on whom it is served must report the reasons for the failure to—

(a) the sheriff in the case of an order made for the purposes of a confiscation investigation or a money laundering investigation;

(b) the sheriff exercising a civil jurisdiction in the case of an order made for the purposes of a civil recovery investigation **[**F711or a detained cash investigation**]** .

(5) In this section, "authorised government department" includes a government department which is an authorised department for the purposes of the Crown Proceedings Act 1947 (c. 44) and the Scottish Administration.

Textual Amendments

F711 Words in s. 385(4)(b) inserted (18.6.2009) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(3), **Sch. 10 para. 15**; S.S.I. 2009/224, art. 2(1)(d)(ii)

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C153 S. 385 modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **23(7)**, 24(7)

C154 S. 385 excluded (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **14(7)**

C155 S. 385 excluded (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **4(7)**, 14(7)

C156 S. 385 modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **24(7)**

Commencement Information

I341 S. 385 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

386 Supplementary

(1) An application for a production order or an order to grant entry may be made ex parte to a sheriff in chambers.

(2) Provision may be made by rules of court as to the discharge and variation of production orders and orders to grant entry.

(3) Rules of court under subsection (2) relating to production orders and orders to grant entry—

(a) made in a confiscation investigation or a money laundering investigation shall, without prejudice to section 305 of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995 (c. 46) be made by act of adjournal;

(b) made in a civil recovery investigation **[**F712or a detained cash investigation**]** shall, without prejudice to section 32 of the Sheriff Courts (Scotland) Act 1971 (c. 58) be made by act of sederunt.

(4) An application to discharge or vary a production order or an order to grant entry may be made to the sheriff by—

(a) the person who applied for the order;

(b) any person affected by the order.

(5) The sheriff may—

(a) discharge the order;

(b) vary the order.

Textual Amendments

F712 Words in s. 386(3)(b) inserted (18.6.2009) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(3), **Sch. 10 para. 16**; S.S.I. 2009/224, art. 2(1)(d)(ii)

Commencement Information

I342 S. 386 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Search warrants

387 Search warrants

(1) The sheriff may, on an application made to him by the appropriate person, issue a search warrant if he is satisfied that either of the requirements for the issuing of the warrant is fulfilled.

(2) In issuing a search warrant in relation to property subject to a civil recovery investigation **[**[F713] or a detained cash investigation**]**, the sheriff shall act in the exercise of his civil jurisdiction.

(3) The application for a search warrant must state that—

(a) a person specified in the application is subject to a confiscation investigation or a money laundering investigation, or

(b) property specified in the application is subject to a civil recovery investigation **[**[F714]or a detained cash investigation**]**.

(4) A search warrant is a warrant authorising a proper person—

(a) to enter and search the premises specified in the application for the warrant, and

(b) to seize and retain any material specified in the warrant which is found there and which is likely to be of substantial value (whether or not by itself) to the investigation for the purposes of which the application is made.

[[F715](4A) A proper person may, if necessary, use reasonable force in executing a search warrant.**]**

(5) The requirements for the issue of a search warrant are—

(a) that a production order made in relation to material has not been complied with and there are reasonable grounds for believing that the material is on the premises specified in the application for the warrant, or

(b) that section 388 is satisfied in relation to the warrant.

(6) An application for a search warrant may be made ex parte to a sheriff in chambers.

Textual Amendments

F713 Words in s. 387(2) inserted (18.6.2009) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(3), **Sch. 10 para. 17**; S.S.I. 2009/224, art. 2(1)(d)(ii)

F714 Words in s. 387(3)(b) inserted (18.6.2009) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), **ss. 76(4)**, 94(3); S.S.I. 2009/224, art. 2(1)(b)

F715 S. 387(4A) inserted (28.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), **ss. 86**, 94(3); S.S.I. 2008/152, art. 2

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C157 S. 387(4) modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **16(2)**

C158 S. 387(4) modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **6(2)**, 16(2)

Commencement Information

I343 S. 387 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

388 Requirements where production order not available

(1) This section is satisfied in relation to a search warrant if—

(a) subsection (2) applies, and

(b) either the first or the second set of conditions is complied with.

(2) This subsection applies if there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that—

(a) in the case of a confiscation investigation, the person specified in the application for the warrant has benefited from his criminal conduct;

(b) in the case of a civil recovery investigation, the property specified in the application for the warrant is recoverable property or associated property;

[[F716](ba) in the case of a detained cash investigation into the derivation of cash, the property specified in the application for the warrant, or a part of it, is recoverable property;

(bb) in the case of a detained cash investigation into the intended use of cash, the property specified in the application for the warrant, or a part of it, is intended by any person to be used in unlawful conduct;**]**

(c) in the case of a money laundering investigation, the person specified in the application for the warrant has committed a money laundering offence.

(3) The first set of conditions is that there are reasonable grounds for believing that—

(a) any material on the premises specified in the application for the warrant is likely to be of substantial value (whether or not by itself) to the investigation for the purposes of which the warrant is sought,

(b) it is in the public interest for the material to be obtained, having regard to the benefit likely to accrue to the investigation if the material is obtained, and

(c) it would not be appropriate to make a production order for any one or more of the reasons in subsection (4).

(4) The reasons are—

(a) that it is not practicable to communicate with any person against whom the production order could be made;

(b) that it is not practicable to communicate with any person who would be required to comply with an order to grant access to the material or to grant entry to the premises on which the material is situated;

(c) that the investigation might be seriously prejudiced unless a proper person is able to secure immediate access to the material.

(5) The second set of conditions is that—

(a) there are reasonable grounds for believing that there is material on the premises specified in the application for the warrant and that the material falls within subsection (6), (7) **[**[F717], (7A), (7B) **]** or (8),

(b) there are reasonable grounds for believing that it is in the public interest for the material to be obtained, having regard to the benefit likely to accrue to the investigation if the material is obtained, and

(c) any one or more of the requirements in subsection (9) is met.

(6) In the case of a confiscation investigation, material falls within this subsection if it cannot be identified at the time of the application but it—

(a) relates to the person specified in the application, the question whether he has benefited from his criminal conduct or any question as to the extent or whereabouts of his benefit from his criminal conduct, and

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Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(b) is likely to be of substantial value (whether or not by itself) to the investigation for the purposes of which the warrant is sought.

(7) In the case of a civil recovery investigation, material falls within this subsection if it cannot be identified at the time of the application but it—

(a) relates to the property specified in the application, the question whether it is recoverable property or associated property, the question as to who holds any such property, any question as to whether the person who appears to hold any such property holds other property which is recoverable property, or any question as to the extent or whereabouts of any property mentioned in this paragraph, and

(b) is likely to be of substantial value (whether or not by itself) to the investigation for the purposes of which the warrant is sought.

[[F718](7A) In the case of a detained cash investigation into the derivation of cash, material falls within this subsection if it cannot be identified at the time of the application but it—

(a) relates to the property specified in the application, the question whether the property, or a part of it, is recoverable property or any other question as to its derivation, and

(b) is likely to be of substantial value (whether or not by itself) to the investigation for the purposes of which the warrant is sought.

(7B) In the case of a detained cash investigation into the intended use of cash, material falls within this subsection if it cannot be identified at the time of the application but it—

(a) relates to the property specified in the application or the question whether the property, or a part of it, is intended by any person to be used in unlawful conduct, and

(b) is likely to be of substantial value (whether or not by itself) to the investigation for the purposes of which the warrant is sought.**]**

(8) In the case of a money laundering investigation, material falls within this subsection if it cannot be identified at the time of the application but it—

(a) relates to the person specified in the application or the question whether he has committed a money laundering offence, and

(b) is likely to be of substantial value (whether or not by itself) to the investigation for the purposes of which the warrant is sought.

(9) The requirements are—

(a) that it is not practicable to communicate with any person entitled to grant entry to the premises;

(b) that entry to the premises will not be granted unless a warrant is produced;

(c) that the investigation might be seriously prejudiced unless a proper person arriving at the premises is able to secure immediate entry to them.

Textual Amendments

F716 S. 388(2)(ba)(bb) inserted (18.6.2009) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), **ss. 76(5)**, 94(3); S.S.I. 2009/224, art. 2(1)(b)

F717 Words in s. 388(5)(a) inserted (18.6.2009) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(3), **Sch. 10 para. 18**; S.S.I. 2009/224, art. 2(1)(d)(ii)

F718 S. 388(7A)(7B) inserted (18.6.2009) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), **ss. 76(6)**, 94(3); S.S.I. 2009/224, art. 2(1)(b)

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Commencement Information

I344 S. 388 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

389 Further provisions: general

A search warrant does not confer the right to seize any items subject to legal privilege.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C159 S. 389 applied (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **25(5)**, 26(5)

C160 S. 389 applied (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **26(5)**

C161 S. 389 excluded (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **16(3)**

C162 S. 389 excluded (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **6(3)**, 16(3)

Commencement Information

I345 S. 389 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

390 Further provisions: confiscation, civil recovery[F719, detained cash] and money laundering

(1) This section applies to search warrants sought for the purposes of confiscation investigations, civil recovery investigations**[**F720, detained cash investigations**]** or money laundering investigations.

(2) A warrant continues in force until the end of the period of one month starting with the day on which it is issued.

(3) A warrant authorises the person executing it to require any information which is held in a computer and is accessible from the premises specified in the application for the warrant, and which the proper person believes relates to any matter relevant to the investigation, to be produced in a form—

(a) in which it can be taken away, and

(b) in which it is visible and legible.

(4) Copies may be taken of any material seized under a warrant.

(5) A warrant issued in relation to a civil recovery investigation **[**F721or a detained cash investigation**]** may be issued subject to conditions.

(6) A warrant issued in relation to a civil recovery investigation **[**F722or a detained cash investigation**]** may include provision authorising the person executing it to do other things which—

(a) are specified in the warrant, and

(b) need to be done in order to give effect to it.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(7) Material seized under a warrant issued in relation to a civil recovery investigation **[**[F723]or a detained cash investigation**]** may be retained for so long as it is necessary to retain it (as opposed to copies of it) in connection with the investigation for the purposes of which the warrant was issued.

(8) But if the Scottish Ministers have reasonable grounds for believing that—

(a) the material may need to be produced for the purposes of any legal proceedings, and

(b) it might otherwise be unavailable for those purposes,

it may be retained until the proceedings are concluded.

Textual Amendments

F719 Words in s. 390 heading inserted (18.6.2009) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(3), **Sch. 10 para. 19(2)**; S.S.I. 2009/224, art. 2(1)(d)(ii)

F720 Words in s. 390(1) inserted (18.6.2009) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(3), **Sch. 10 para. 19(3)**; S.S.I. 2009/224, art. 2(1)(d)(ii)

F721 Words in s. 390(5) inserted (18.6.2009) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(3), **Sch. 10 para. 19(4)**; S.S.I. 2009/224, art. 2(1)(d)(ii)

F722 Words in s. 390(6) inserted (18.6.2009) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(3), **Sch. 10 para. 19(5)**; S.S.I. 2009/224, art. 2(1)(d)(ii)

F723 Words in s. 390(7) inserted (18.6.2009) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(3), **Sch. 10 para. 19(6)**; S.S.I. 2009/224, art. 2(1)(d)(ii)

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C163 S. 390(3) excluded (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **16(5)**

C164 S. 390(3) excluded (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **6(5)**, 16(5)

C165 S. 390(3) applied (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **26(8)**

C166 S. 390(3) applied (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **25(8)**, 26(8)

C167 S. 390(4) excluded (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **26(10)**

C168 S. 390(4) modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **16(7)**

C169 S. 390(4) excluded (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **25(10)**, 26(10)

C170 S. 390(4) modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **6(7)**, 16(7)

Commencement Information

I346 S. 390 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Disclosure orders

391 Disclosure orders

(1) The High Court of Justiciary, on an application made to it by the Lord Advocate in relation to confiscation investigations, or the Court of Session, on an application made to it by the Scottish Ministers in relation to civil recovery investigations, may make a disclosure order if it is satisfied that each of the requirements for the making of the order is fulfilled.

(2) No application for a disclosure order may be made in relation to a **[**F724detained cash investigation or a **]** money laundering investigation.

(3) The application for a disclosure order must state that—

(a) a person specified in the application is subject to a confiscation investigation and the order is sought for the purposes of the investigation, or

(b) property specified in the application is subject to a civil recovery investigation and the order is sought for the purposes of the investigation.

(4) A disclosure order is an order authorising the Lord Advocate or the Scottish Ministers to give to any person the Lord Advocate considers or the Scottish Ministers consider has relevant information, notice in writing requiring him to do, with respect to any matter relevant to the investigation for the purposes of which the order is sought, any or all of the following—

(a) answer questions, either at a time specified in the notice or at once, at a place so specified;

(b) provide information specified in the notice, by a time and in a manner so specified;

(c) produce documents, or documents of a description, specified in the notice, either at or by a time so specified or at once, and in a manner so specified.

(5) Relevant information is information (whether or not contained in a document) which the Lord Advocate considers or the Scottish Ministers consider to be relevant to the investigation.

(6) A person is not bound to comply with a requirement imposed by a notice given under a disclosure order unless evidence of authority to give the notice is produced to him.

Textual Amendments

F724 Words in s. 391(2) inserted (18.6.2009) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(3), **Sch. 10 para. 20**; S.S.I. 2009/224, art. 2(1)(d)(ii)

Commencement Information

I347 S. 391 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

392 Requirements for making of disclosure order

(1) These are the requirements for the making of a disclosure order.

(2) There must be reasonable grounds for suspecting that—

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(a) in the case of a confiscation investigation, the person specified in the application for the order has benefited from his criminal conduct;

(b) in the case of a civil recovery investigation, the property specified in the application for the order is recoverable property or associated property.

(3) There must be reasonable grounds for believing that information which may be provided in compliance with a requirement imposed under the order is likely to be of substantial value (whether or not by itself) to the investigation for the purposes of which the order is sought.

(4) There must be reasonable grounds for believing that it is in the public interest for the information to be provided, having regard to the benefit likely to accrue to the investigation if the information is obtained.

Commencement Information

I348 S. 392 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

393 Offences

(1) A person commits an offence if without reasonable excuse he fails to comply with a requirement imposed on him under a disclosure order.

(2) A person guilty of an offence under subsection (1) is liable on summary conviction to—

(a) imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months,

(b) a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale, or

(c) both.

(3) A person commits an offence if, in purported compliance with a requirement imposed on him under a disclosure order, he—

(a) makes a statement which he knows to be false or misleading in a material particular, or

(b) recklessly makes a statement which is false or misleading in a material particular.

(4) A person guilty of an offence under subsection (3) is liable—

(a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or to both, or

(b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to a fine or to both.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C171 S. 393 applied (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **8(6)-(8)**, 18(6)(7), 27(2)(6)(7), 28(2)(7) (as amended (1.4.2008) by S.I. 2008/298, arts. 1(1), **2(9)**(10))

C172 S. 393 excluded (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **8(1)**(2), 18(2)

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Commencement Information

I349 S. 393 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

394 Statements

(1) A statement made by a person in response to a requirement imposed on him under a disclosure order may not be used in evidence against him in criminal proceedings.

(2) But subsection (1) does not apply—

(a) in the case of proceedings under Part 3,

(b) on a prosecution for an offence under section 393(1) or (3),

(c) on a prosecution for perjury, or

(d) on a prosecution for some other offence where, in giving evidence, the person makes a statement inconsistent with the statement mentioned in subsection (1).

(3) A statement may not be used by virtue of subsection (2)(d) against a person unless—

(a) evidence relating to it is adduced, or

(b) a question relating to it is asked,

by him or on his behalf in the proceedings arising out of the prosecution.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C173 S. 394 restricted (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **18(6)**, (8)

C174 S. 394 applied (with modifications) (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **8(1)**(3)(4), 18(3)(4)

C175 S. 394 restricted (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **8(8)**, 18(6)(8)

C176 S. 394 applied (with modifications) (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **18(3)**, (4)

Commencement Information

I350 S. 394 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

395 Further provisions

(1) A disclosure order does not confer the right to require a person to answer any question, provide any information or produce any document which he would be entitled to refuse to answer, provide or produce on grounds of legal privilege.

(2) A disclosure order has effect in spite of any restriction on the disclosure of information (however imposed).

(3) The Lord Advocate and the Scottish Ministers may take copies of any documents produced in compliance with a requirement to produce them which is imposed under a disclosure order.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(4) Documents so produced may be retained for so long as it is necessary to retain them (as opposed to a copy of them) in connection with the investigation for the purposes of which the order was made.

(5) But if the Lord Advocate has, or the Scottish Ministers have, reasonable grounds for believing that—

(a) the documents may need to be produced for the purposes of any legal proceedings, and

(b) they might otherwise be unavailable for those purposes,

they may be retained until the proceedings are concluded.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C177 S. 395 applied (with modifications) (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **27(5)** (as amended (1.4.2008) by S.I. 2008/298, arts. 1(1), 2(9))

C178 S. 395 excluded (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **27(6)**, (7)

Commencement Information

I351 S. 395 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

396 Supplementary

(1) An application for a disclosure order may be made ex parte to—

(a) in the case of an order made in a confiscation investigation, a judge of the High Court of Justiciary;

(b) in the case of an order made in a civil recovery investigation, a judge of the Court of Session,

in chambers.

(2) Provision may be made by rules of court as to the discharge and variation of disclosure orders.

(3) Rules of court under subsection (2) relating to disclosure orders—

(a) made in a confiscation investigation shall, without prejudice to section 305 of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995 (c. 46) be made by act of adjournal;

(b) made in a civil recovery investigation shall, without prejudice to section 5 of the Court of Session Act 1988 (c. 36), be made by act of sederunt.

(4) An application to discharge or vary a disclosure order may be made to a judge of the court which made the order by—

(a) the Lord Advocate or the Scottish Ministers;

(b) any person affected by the order.

(5) The court may—

(a) discharge the order;

(b) vary the order.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Commencement Information

I352 S. 396 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

Customer information orders

397 Customer information orders

(1) The sheriff may, on an application made to him by the appropriate person, make a customer information order if he is satisfied that each of the requirements for the making of the order is fulfilled.

[[F725](1A) No application for a customer information order may be made in relation to a detained cash investigation.**]**

(2) In making a customer information order in relation to property subject to a civil recovery investigation the sheriff shall act in the exercise of his civil jurisdiction.

(3) The application for a customer information order must state that—

(a) a person specified in the application is subject to a confiscation investigation or a money laundering investigation, or

(b) property specified in the application is subject to a civil recovery investigation and a person specified in the application appears to hold the property.

(4) The application must also state that—

(a) the order is sought for the purposes of the investigation;

(b) the order is sought against the financial institution or financial institutions specified in the application.

(5) An application for a customer information order may specify—

(a) all financial institutions,

(b) a particular description, or particular descriptions, of financial institutions, or

(c) a particular financial institution or particular financial institutions.

(6) A customer information order is an order that a financial institution covered by the application for the order must, on being required to do so by notice in writing given by the appropriate person, provide any such customer information as it has relating to the person specified in the application.

(7) A financial institution which is required to provide information under a customer information order must provide the information to a proper person in such manner, and at or by such time, as that person requires.

(8) If a financial institution on which a requirement is imposed by a notice given under a customer information order requires the production of evidence of authority to give the notice, it is not bound to comply with the requirement unless evidence of the authority has been produced to it.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Textual Amendments

F725 S. 397(1A) inserted (18.6.2009) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(3), **Sch. 10 para. 21**; S.S.I. 2009/224, art. 2(1)(d)(ii)

Commencement Information

I353 S. 397 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

398 Meaning of customer information

(1) "Customer information", in relation to a person and a financial institution, is information whether the person holds, or has held, an account or accounts at the financial institution (whether solely or jointly with another) and (if so) information as to—

(a) the matters specified in subsection (2) if the person is an individual;

(b) the matters specified in subsection (3) if the person is a company or limited liability partnership or a similar body incorporated or otherwise established outside the United Kingdom.

(2) The matters referred to in subsection (1)(a) are—

(a) the account number or numbers;

(b) the person's full name;

(c) his date of birth;

(d) his most recent address and any previous addresses;

(e) the date or dates on which he began to hold the account or accounts and, if he has ceased to hold the account or any of the accounts, the date or dates on which he did so;

(f) such evidence of his identity as was obtained by the financial institution under or for the purposes of any legislation relating to money laundering;

(g) the full name, date of birth and most recent address, and any previous addresses, of any person who holds, or has held, an account at the financial institution jointly with him;

(h) the account number or numbers of any other account or accounts held at the financial institution to which he is a signatory and details of the person holding the other account or accounts.

(3) The matters referred to in subsection (1)(b) are—

(a) the account number or numbers;

(b) the person's full name;

(c) a description of any business which the person carries on;

(d) the country or territory in which it is incorporated or otherwise established and any number allocated to it under **[**F726the Companies Act 2006**]** or corresponding legislation of any country or territory outside the United Kingdom;

(e) any number assigned to it for the purposes of value added tax in the United Kingdom;

(f) its registered office, and any previous registered offices, under **[**F727the Companies Act 2006 (or corresponding earlier legislation)**]** or anything

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Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

similar under corresponding legislation of any country or territory outside the United Kingdom;

(g) its registered office, and any previous registered offices, under the Limited Liability Partnerships Act 2000 (c. 12) or anything similar under corresponding legislation of any country or territory outside Great Britain;

(h) the date or dates on which it began to hold the account or accounts and, if it has ceased to hold the account or any of the accounts, the date or dates on which it did so;

(i) such evidence of its identity as was obtained by the financial institution under or for the purposes of any legislation relating to money laundering;

(j) the full name, date of birth and most recent address and any previous addresses of any person who is a signatory to the account or any of the accounts.

(4) The Scottish Ministers may by order provide for information of a description specified in the order—

(a) to be customer information, or

(b) no longer to be customer information.

(5) Money laundering is an act which—

(a) constitutes an offence under section 327, 328 or 329 of this Act or section 18 of the Terrorism Act 2000 (c. 11), or

[[F728](aa) constitutes an offence specified in section 415(1A) of this Act,**]**

(b) would constitute an offence specified in paragraph (a)**[**[F729]or (aa)**]** if done in the United Kingdom.

Textual Amendments

F726 Words in s. 398(3)(d) substituted (1.10.2009) by virtue of The Companies Act 2006 (Consequential Amendments, Transitional Provisions and Savings) Order 2009 (S.I. 2009/1941), art. 1(2), **Sch. 1 para. 196(3)(a)** (with art. 10)

F727 Words in s. 398(3)(f) substituted (1.10.2009) by virtue of The Companies Act 2006 (Consequential Amendments, Transitional Provisions and Savings) Order 2009 (S.I. 2009/1941), art. 1(2), **Sch. 1 para. 196(3)(b)** (with art. 10)

F728 S. 398(5)(aa) inserted (1.7.2005) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), **ss. 107(3)(a)**, 178(7)(a); S.I. 2005/1521, art. 2(1)(e)

F729 Words in s. 398(5)(b) inserted (1.7.2005) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), **ss. 107(3)(b)**, 178(7)(a); S.I. 2005/1521, art. 2(1)(e)

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C179 S. 398 modified (11.6.2006) by Crime (International Co-operation) Act 2003 (c. 32), **ss. 37(6)**, 94(3); S.S.I. 2006/281, art. 2

Commencement Information

I354 S. 398 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

399 Requirements for making of customer information order

(1) These are the requirements for the making of a customer information order.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(2) In the case of a confiscation investigation, there must be reasonable grounds for suspecting that the person specified in the application for the order has benefited from his criminal conduct.

(3) In the case of a civil recovery investigation, there must be reasonable grounds for suspecting that—

(a) the property specified in the application for the order is recoverable property or associated property;

(b) the person specified in the application holds all or some of the property.

(4) In the case of a money laundering investigation, there must be reasonable grounds for suspecting that the person specified in the application for the order has committed a money laundering offence.

(5) In the case of any investigation, there must be reasonable grounds for believing that customer information which may be provided in compliance with the order is likely to be of substantial value (whether or not by itself) to the investigation for the purposes of which the order is sought.

(6) In the case of any investigation there must be reasonable grounds for believing that it is in the public interest for the customer information to be provided, having regard to the benefit likely to accrue to the investigation if the information is obtained.

Commencement Information

I355 S. 399 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

400 Offences

(1) A financial institution commits an offence if without reasonable excuse it fails to comply with a requirement imposed on it under a customer information order.

(2) A financial institution guilty of an offence under subsection (1) is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale.

(3) A financial institution commits an offence if, in purported compliance with a customer information order, it—

(a) makes a statement which it knows to be false or misleading in a material particular, or

(b) recklessly makes a statement which is false or misleading in a material particular.

(4) A financial institution guilty of an offence under subsection (3) is liable—

(a) on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum, or

(b) on conviction on indictment, to a fine.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C180 S. 400 applied (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **10(2)**, 20(2), 29(1)(2), 30(1)(2)

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

C181 S. 400 applied (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **20(2)**

C182 S. 400 applied (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **30(1)**, (2)

C183 S. 400 applied (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **29(1)**, (2)

Commencement Information

I356 S. 400 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

401 Statements

(1) A statement made by a financial institution in response to a customer information order may not be used in evidence against it in criminal proceedings.

(2) But subsection (1) does not apply—

(a) in the case of proceedings under Part 3,

(b) on a prosecution for an offence under section 400(1) or (3), or

(c) on a prosecution for some other offence where, in giving evidence, the financial institution makes a statement inconsistent with the statement mentioned in subsection (1).

(3) A statement may not be used by virtue of subsection (2)(c) against a financial institution unless—

(a) evidence relating to it is adduced, or

(b) a question relating to it is asked,

by or on behalf of the financial institution in the proceedings arising out of the prosecution.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C184 S. 401 applied (with modifications) (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **10(3)**, 20(3)

C185 S. 401 applied (with modifications) (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **20(3)**

Commencement Information

I357 S. 401 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

402 Further provisions

A customer information order has effect in spite of any restriction on the disclosure of information (however imposed).

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C186 S. 402 applied (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **29(1)**(4), 30(1)(4)

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

C187 S. 402 applied (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **30(1)**, (4)

Commencement Information

I358 S. 402 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

403 Supplementary

(1) An application for a customer information order may be made ex parte to a sheriff in chambers.

(2) Provision may be made by rules of court as to the discharge and variation of customer information orders.

(3) Rules of court under subsection (2) relating to customer information orders—

(a) made in a confiscation investigation or a money laundering investigation shall, without prejudice to section 305 of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995 (c. 46), be made by act of adjournal;

(b) made in a civil recovery investigation shall, without prejudice to section 32 of the Sheriff Courts (Scotland) Act 1971 (c. 58), be made by act of sederunt.

(4) An application to discharge or vary a customer information order may be made to the sheriff by—

(a) the person who applied for the order;

(b) any person affected by the order.

(5) The sheriff may—

(a) discharge the order;

(b) vary the order.

Commencement Information

I359 S. 403 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

Account monitoring orders

404 Account monitoring orders

(1) The sheriff may, on an application made to him by the appropriate person, make an account monitoring order if he is satisfied that each of the requirements for the making of the order is fulfilled.

[[F730](1A) No application for an account monitoring order may be made in relation to a detained cash investigation.**]**

(2) In making an account monitoring order in relation to property subject to a civil recovery investigation, the sheriff shall act in the exercise of his civil jurisdiction.

(3) The application for an account monitoring order must state that—

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(a) a person specified in the application is subject to a confiscation investigation or a money laundering investigation, or

(b) property specified in the application is subject to a civil recovery investigation and a person specified in the application appears to hold the property.

(4) The application must also state that—

(a) the order is sought for the purposes of the investigation;

(b) the order is sought against the financial institution specified in the application in relation to account information of the description so specified.

(5) Account information is information relating to an account or accounts held at the financial institution specified in the application by the person so specified (whether solely or jointly with another).

(6) The application for an account monitoring order may specify information relating to—

(a) all accounts held by the person specified in the application for the order at the financial institution so specified,

(b) a particular description, or particular descriptions, of accounts so held, or

(c) a particular account, or particular accounts, so held.

(7) An account monitoring order is an order that the financial institution specified in the application for the order must, for the period stated in the order, provide account information of the description specified in the order to the proper person in the manner, and at or by the time or times, stated in the order.

(8) The period stated in an account monitoring order must not exceed the period of 90 days beginning with the day on which the order is made.

Textual Amendments

F730 S. 404(1A) inserted (18.6.2009) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(3), **Sch. 10 para. 22**; S.S.I. 2009/224, art. 2(1)(d)(ii)

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C188 S. 404(7) modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **12(3)**, 22(3)

C189 S. 404(7) modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **22(3)**

Commencement Information

I360 S. 404 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

405 Requirements for making of account monitoring order

(1) These are the requirements for the making of an account monitoring order.

(2) In the case of a confiscation investigation, there must be reasonable grounds for suspecting that the person specified in the application for the order has benefited from his criminal conduct.

(3) In the case of a civil recovery investigation, there must be reasonable grounds for suspecting that—

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(a) the property specified in the application for the order is recoverable property or associated property;

(b) the person specified in the application holds all or some of the property.

(4) In the case of a money laundering investigation, there must be reasonable grounds for suspecting that the person specified in the application for the order has committed a money laundering offence.

(5) In the case of any investigation, there must be reasonable grounds for believing that account information which may be provided in compliance with the order is likely to be of substantial value (whether or not by itself) to the investigation for the purposes of which the order is sought.

(6) In the case of any investigation, there must be reasonable grounds for believing that it is in the public interest for the account information to be provided, having regard to the benefit likely to accrue to the investigation if the information is obtained.

Commencement Information

I361 S. 405 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

406 Statements

(1) A statement made by a financial institution in response to an account monitoring order may not be used in evidence against it in criminal proceedings.

(2) But subsection (1) does not apply—

(a) in the case of proceedings under Part 3;

(b) in the case of proceedings for contempt of court, or

(c) on a prosecution for an offence where, in giving evidence, the financial institution makes a statement inconsistent with the statement mentioned in subsection (1).

(3) A statement may not be used by virtue of subsection (2)(c) against a financial institution unless—

(a) evidence relating to it is adduced, or

(b) a question relating to it is asked,

by or on behalf of the financial institution in the proceedings arising out of the prosecution.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C190 S. 406 applied (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **22(5)**

C191 S. 406 applied (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **12(5)**, 22(5)

Commencement Information

I362 S. 406 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

407 Further provisions

An account monitoring order has effect in spite of any restriction on the disclosure of information (however imposed).

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C192 S. 407 modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **32(6)**

C193 S. 407 modified (1.4.2003) by The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Investigations in different parts of the United Kingdom) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/425), arts. 1, **31(6)**, 32(6)

Commencement Information

I363 S. 407 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

408 Supplementary

(1) An application for an account monitoring order may be made ex parte to a sheriff in chambers.

(2) Provision may be made by rules of court as to the discharge and variation of account monitoring orders.

(3) Rules of court under subsection (2) relating to account monitoring orders—

(a) made in a confiscation investigation or a money laundering investigation shall, without prejudice to section 305 of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995 (c. 46), be made by act of adjournal;

(b) made in a civil recovery investigation shall, without prejudice to section 32 of the Sheriff Courts (Scotland) Act 1971 (c. 58), be made by act of sederunt.

(4) An application to discharge or vary an account monitoring order may be made to the sheriff by—

(a) the person who applied for the order;

(b) any person affected by the order.

(5) The sheriff may—

(a) discharge the order;

(b) vary the order.

Commencement Information

I364 S. 408 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

I[F731] Evidence overseas

Textual Amendments

F731 Ss. 408A, 408B and cross-heading inserted (22.11.2014 for specified purposes, 1.6.2015 for S. in so far as not already in force) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 19 para. 28**; S.I. 2014/3098, art. 3; S.I. 2015/964, art. 2(e)

408A Evidence overseas

(1) This section applies if a person or property is subject to a civil recovery investigation or a detained cash investigation.

(2) A judge of the Court of Session may request assistance under this section if—

(a) an application is made by an appropriate person or a person subject to the investigation, and

(b) the judge thinks that there is relevant evidence in a country or territory outside the United Kingdom.

(3) An appropriate person may request assistance under this section if the person thinks that there is relevant evidence in a country or territory outside the United Kingdom.

(4) The assistance that may be requested under this section is assistance in obtaining outside the United Kingdom relevant evidence specified in the request.

(5) Relevant evidence is—

(a) in relation to an application or request made for the purposes of a civil recovery investigation, evidence relevant for the purpose of identifying recoverable property or associated property, including evidence as to a matter described in section 341(2)(a) to (d);

(b) in relation to an application or request made for the purposes of a detained cash investigation, evidence as to a matter described in section 341(3A)(a) or (b).

(6) A request for assistance under this section may be sent—

(a) to a court or tribunal which is specified in the request and which exercises jurisdiction in the place where the evidence is to be obtained,

(b) to the government of the country or territory concerned, or

(c) to an authority recognised by the government of the country or territory concerned as the appropriate authority for receiving requests for assistance of that kind.

(7) Alternatively, a request for assistance under this section may be sent to the Secretary of State with a view to it being forwarded to a court, tribunal, government or authority mentioned in subsection (6).

(8) The Secretary of State must forward the request for assistance to the court, tribunal, government or authority.

(9) In a case of urgency, a request for assistance under this section may be sent to—

(a) the International Criminal Police Organisation, or

(b) any person competent to receive it under any provisions adopted under the EU Treaties,

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
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for forwarding to the court, tribunal, government or authority mentioned in subsection (6).

(10) Rules of court may make provision as to the practice and procedure to be followed in connection with proceedings relating to requests for assistance made by a judge under this section.

(11) "Evidence" includes documents, information in any other form and material.

408B Evidence overseas: restrictions on use

(1) This section applies to evidence obtained by means of a request for assistance under section 408A.

(2) The evidence must not be used for any purpose other than—

(a) for the purposes of the investigation for which it was obtained, or

(b) for the purposes of proceedings described in subsection (3) or any proceedings arising out of such proceedings.

(3) Those proceedings are—

(a) if the request was made for the purposes of a civil recovery investigation, proceedings under Chapter 2 of Part 5 of this Act arising out of the investigation;

(b) if the request was made for the purposes of a detained cash investigation, proceedings under Chapter 3 of Part 5 of this Act arising out of the investigation.

(4) Subsection (2) does not apply if the court, tribunal, government or authority to whom the request for assistance was sent consents to the use.

(5) The evidence may be received in evidence without being sworn to by anyone, so far as that may be done without unfairness to any party.**]**

[F732 Officers of Revenue and Customs

Textual Amendments

F732 S. 408C and cross-heading inserted (17.7.2013) by Finance Act 2013 (c. 29), **Sch. 48 para. 19**

408C Restriction on exercise of certain powers conferred on officers of Revenue and Customs

(1) This section applies to the powers conferred on an officer of Revenue and Customs which are exercisable in connection with—

(a) a production order made or to be made in relation to a confiscation investigation or a money laundering investigation,

(b) a search warrant issued or to be issued in relation to a confiscation investigation or a money laundering investigation,

(c) a customer information order, and

(d) an account monitoring order.

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(2) The powers are exercisable by the officer only so far as the officer is exercising a function relating to a matter other than an excluded matter.

(3) The reference in subsection (2) to an excluded matter is to a matter specified in section 54(4)(b) of, or in any of paragraphs 3, 5, 7, 10, 12 and 14 to 30 of Schedule 1 to, the Commissioners for Revenue and Customs Act 2005.**]**

General

409 Jurisdiction of sheriff

(1) A sheriff may grant a production order, search warrant, customer information order or account monitoring order under this Act in relation to property situated in any area of Scotland notwithstanding that it is outside the area of that sheriff.

(2) Any such order or warrant may, without being backed or endorsed by another sheriff, be executed throughout Scotland in the same way as it may be executed within the sheriffdom of the sheriff who granted it.

(3) This section is without prejudice to any existing rule of law or to any other provision of this Act.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C194 S. 409 modified (11.6.2006) by Crime (International Co-operation) Act 2003 (c. 32), **ss. 41(5)**, 94(3); S.S.I. 2006/281, art. 2

C195 S. 409 modified (11.6.2006) by Crime (International Co-operation) Act 2003 (c. 32), **ss. 38(5)**, 41(5), 94(3); S.S.I. 2006/281, art. 2

C196 S. 409 modified (19.10.2009) by Crime (International Co-operation) Act 2003 (c. 32), **ss. 22(6)**, 94(1); S.I. 2009/2605, art. 2(b)

Commencement Information

I365 S. 409 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

410 Code of practice

(1) The Scottish Ministers must prepare a code of practice as to the exercise by proper persons of functions they have under this Chapter.

(2) After preparing a draft of the code the Scottish Ministers—

(a) must publish the draft;

(b) must consider any representations made to them about the draft;

(c) may amend the draft accordingly.

(3) After the Scottish Ministers have proceeded under subsection (2) they must lay the code before the Scottish Parliament.

(4) When they have done so, the Scottish Ministers may bring the code into operation on such day as they may appoint by order.

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(5) A proper person must comply with a code of practice which is in operation under this section in the exercise of any function he has under this Chapter.

(6) If a proper person fails to comply with any provision of a code of practice issued under this section he is not by reason only of that failure liable in any criminal or civil proceedings.

(7) But the code of practice is admissible in evidence in such proceedings and a court may take account of any failure to comply with its provisions in determining any questions in the proceedings.

(8) The Scottish Ministers may from time to time revise a code previously brought into operation under this section; and the preceding provisions of this section apply to a revised code as they apply to the code as first prepared.

Commencement Information

I366 S. 410 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

411 Performance of functions of Scottish Ministers by constables in Scotland

(1) In Scotland, a constable engaged in temporary service with the Scottish Ministers in connection with their functions under this Part may perform functions, other than those specified in subsection (2), on behalf of the Scottish Ministers.

(2) The specified functions are the functions conferred on the Scottish Ministers by—

(a) section 380(1) (production orders),
(b) section 382(2) (entry orders),
(c) section 386(4) (supplementary to production and entry orders),
(d) section 387(1) (search warrants),
(e) section 391(1) (disclosure orders),
(f) section 396(4) (supplementary to disclosure orders),
(g) section 397(1) (customer information orders),
(h) section 403(4) (supplementary to customer information orders),
(i) section 404(1) (account monitoring orders),
(j) section 408(4) (supplementary to account monitoring orders).

Commencement Information

I367 S. 411 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

412 Interpretation

In this Chapter, unless the context otherwise requires—

"appropriate person" means—

(a) the procurator fiscal, in relation to a confiscation investigation or a money laundering investigation,

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(b) the Scottish Ministers, in relation to a civil recovery investigation **[**F733 or a detained cash investigation**]**;

references to a "constable" include references to **[**F734an officer of Revenue and Customs**][**F735and to an immigration officer**]**;

"legal privilege" means protection in legal proceedings from disclosure, by virtue of any rule of law relating to the confidentiality of communications; and "items subject to legal privilege" are—

(a) communications between a professional legal adviser and his client, or

(b) communications made in connection with or in contemplation of legal proceedings and for the purposes of those proceedings,

which would be so protected.

"premises" include any place and, in particular, include—

(a) any vehicle, vessel, aircraft or hovercraft;

(b) any offshore installation within the meaning of section 1 of the Mineral Workings (Offshore Installations) Act 1971 (c. 61) and any tent or movable structure;

"proper person" means—

(a) a constable, in relation to a confiscation investigation or a money laundering investigation;

(b) the Scottish Ministers or a person named by them, in relation to a civil recovery investigation **[**F736or a detained cash investigation**]**.

Textual Amendments

F733 Words in s. 412 inserted (18.6.2009) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(3), **Sch. 10 para. 23(2)**; S.S.I. 2009/224, art. 2(1)(d)(ii)

F734 Words in s. 412 substituted (17.7.2013) by Finance Act 2013 (c. 29), **Sch. 48 para. 20**

F735 Words in s. 412 inserted (25.6.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 21 para. 38** (with Sch. 21 para. 40); S.I. 2013/1042, art. 4(k)

F736 Words in s. 412 inserted (18.6.2009) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(3), **Sch. 10 para. 23(3)**; S.S.I. 2009/224, art. 2(1)(d)(ii)

Commencement Information

I368 S. 412 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

CHAPTER 4

INTERPRETATION

413 Criminal conduct

(1) Criminal conduct is conduct which—

(a) constitutes an offence in any part of the United Kingdom, or

(b) would constitute an offence in any part of the United Kingdom if it occurred there.

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(2) A person benefits from conduct if he obtains property or a pecuniary advantage as a result of or in connection with the conduct.

(3) References to property or a pecuniary advantage obtained in connection with conduct include references to property or a pecuniary advantage obtained in both that connection and some other.

(4) If a person benefits from conduct his benefit is the property or pecuniary advantage obtained as a result of or in connection with the conduct.

(5) It is immaterial—

(a) whether conduct occurred before or after the passing of this Act, and

(b) whether property or a pecuniary advantage constituting a benefit from conduct was obtained before or after the passing of this Act.

Commencement Information

I369 S. 413 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

414 Property

(1) Property is all property wherever situated and includes—

(a) money;

(b) all forms of property, real or personal, heritable or moveable;

(c) things in action and other intangible or incorporeal property.

(2) "Recoverable property" and "associated property" have the same meanings as in Part 5.

(3) The following rules apply in relation to property—

(a) property is obtained by a person if he obtains an interest in it;

(b) references to an interest, in relation to land in England and Wales or Northern Ireland, are to any legal estate or equitable interest or power;

(c) references to an interest, in relation to land in Scotland, are to any estate, interest, servitude or other heritable right in or over land, including a heritable security;

(d) references to an interest, in relation to property other than land, include references to a right (including a right to possession).

Commencement Information

I370 S. 414 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

415 Money laundering offences

(1) An offence under section 327, 328 or 329 is a money laundering offence.

[[F737](1A) Each of the following is a money laundering offence—

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(a) an offence under section 93A, 93B or 93C of the Criminal Justice Act 1988;
(b) an offence under section 49, 50 or 51 of the Drug Trafficking Act 1994;
(c) an offence under section 37 or 38 of the Criminal Law (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 1995;
(d) an offence under article 45, 46 or 47 of the Proceeds of Crime (Northern Ireland) Order 1996.**]**

(2) Each of the following is a money laundering offence—
(a) an attempt, conspiracy or incitement to commit an offence specified in subsection (1);
(b) aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of an offence specified in subsection (1).

Textual Amendments

F737 S. 415(1A) inserted (1.7.2005) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), **ss. 107(4)**, 178(7)(a); S.I. 2005/1521, art. 2(1)(e)

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C197 S. 415(2)(a) modified (E.W.N.I.) (1.10.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 6 para. 44(b)** (with Sch. 13 para. 5); S.I. 2008/2504, art. 2(a)

Commencement Information

I371 S. 415 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

416 Other interpretative provisions

(1) These expressions are to be construed in accordance with these provisions of this Part—

civil recovery investigation: section 341(2) and (3)
confiscation investigation: section 341(1)
[F738detained cash investigation: section 341(3A)**]**
money laundering investigation: section 341(4)

(2) In the application of this Part to England and Wales and Northern Ireland, these expressions are to be construed in accordance with these provisions of this Part—

account information: section 370(4)
account monitoring order: section 370(6)
appropriate officer: section 378
customer information: section 364
customer information order: section 363(5)
disclosure order: section 357(4)
document: section 379
order to grant entry: section 347(3)
production order: section 345(4)
[F739relevant authority: section 357(7) to (9)
relevant Director: section 352(5A)**]**
search and seizure warrant: section 352(4)

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senior appropriate officer: section 378.
[[F740]senior **[**[F741]National Crime Agency officer**]**: section 378(8).**]**

(3) In the application of this Part to Scotland, these expressions are to be construed in accordance with these provisions of this Part—

account information: section 404(5)
account monitoring order: section 404(7)
customer information: section 398
customer information order: section 397(6)
disclosure order: section 391(4)
production order: section 380(5)
proper person: section 412
search warrant: section 387(4).

(4) "Financial institution" means a person carrying on a business in the regulated sector.

(5) But a person who ceases to carry on a business in the regulated sector (whether by virtue of paragraph 5 of Schedule 9 or otherwise) is to continue to be treated as a financial institution for the purposes of any requirement under—

(a) a customer information order, or

(b) an account monitoring order,

to provide information which relates to a time when the person was a financial institution.

(6) References to a business in the regulated sector must be construed in accordance with Schedule 9.

(7) "Recovery order", "interim receiving order" and "interim administration order" have the same meanings as in Part 5.

[[F742](7A) "Unlawful conduct" has the meaning given by section 241.**]**

(8) References to notice in writing include references to notice given by electronic means.

(9) This section and sections 413 to 415 apply for the purposes of this Part.

Textual Amendments

F738 Words in s. 416(1) inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 10 para. 24(2)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(d)(ii)

F739 Words in s. 416(2) inserted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 117(a)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F740 Words in s. 416(2) inserted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 117(b)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F741 Words in s. 416(2) substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 145**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

F742 S. 416(7A) inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 10 para. 24(3)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(d)(ii)

Commencement Information

I372 S. 416 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

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PART 9

INSOLVENCY ETC.

Bankruptcy in England and Wales

417 Modifications of the 1986 Act

(1) This section applies if a person is adjudged bankrupt in England and Wales.

(2) The following property is excluded from his estate for the purposes of Part 9 of the 1986 Act—

(a) property for the time being subject to a restraint order which was made under section 41, 120 or 190 before the order adjudging him bankrupt;

(b) any property in respect of which an order under section 50 [F743]... is in force;

(c) any property in respect of which an order under section 128(3) is in force;

(d) any property in respect of which an order under section 198 [F744]... is in force.

(3) Subsection (2)(a) applies to heritable property in Scotland only if the restraint order is recorded in the General Register of Sasines or registered in the Land Register of Scotland before the order adjudging the person bankrupt.

(4) If in the case of a debtor an interim receiver stands at any time appointed under section 286 of the 1986 Act and any property of the debtor is then subject to a restraint order made under section 41, 120 or 190 the powers conferred on the receiver by virtue of that Act do not apply to property then subject to the restraint order.

Textual Amendments

F743 Words in s. 417(2)(b) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 69(a), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F744 Words in s. 417(2)(d) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 69(b), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I373 S. 417 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

418 Restriction of powers

(1) If a person is adjudged bankrupt in England and Wales the powers referred to in subsection (2) must not be exercised in relation to the property referred to in subsection (3).

(2) These are the powers—

(a) the powers conferred on a court by sections 41 to 67 and the powers of a receiver appointed under section 48 **[**[F745]or 50 **]** ;

(b) the powers conferred on a court by sections 120 to 136 and Schedule 3 and the powers of an administrator appointed under section 125 or 128(3);

(c) the powers conferred on a court by sections 190 to 215 and the powers of a receiver appointed under section 196 **[**[F746]or 198**]** .

(3) This is the property—

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(a) property which is for the time being comprised in the bankrupt's estate for the purposes of Part 9 of the 1986 Act;

(b) property in respect of which his trustee in bankruptcy may (without leave of the court) serve a notice under section 307, 308 or 308A of the 1986 Act (after-acquired property, tools, tenancies etc);

(c) property which is to be applied for the benefit of creditors of the bankrupt by virtue of a condition imposed under section 280(2)(c) of the 1986 Act;

(d) in a case where a confiscation order has been made under section 6 or 156 of this Act, any sums remaining in the hands of a receiver appointed under section 50 **[**F747or 198**]** of this Act after the amount required to be paid under the confiscation order has been fully paid;

(e) in a case where a confiscation order has been made under section 92 of this Act, any sums remaining in the hands of an administrator appointed under section 128 of this Act after the amount required to be paid under the confiscation order has been fully paid.

(4) But nothing in the 1986 Act must be taken to restrict (or enable the restriction of) the powers referred to in subsection (2).

(5) In a case where a petition in bankruptcy was presented or a receiving order or adjudication in bankruptcy was made before 29 December 1986 (when the 1986 Act came into force) this section has effect with these modifications—

(a) for the reference in subsection (3)(a) to the bankrupt's estate for the purposes of Part 9 of that Act substitute a reference to the property of the bankrupt for the purposes of the 1914 Act;

(b) omit subsection (3)(b);

(c) for the reference in subsection (3)(c) to section 280(2)(c) of the 1986 Act substitute a reference to section 26(2) of the 1914 Act;

(d) for the reference in subsection (4) to the 1986 Act substitute a reference to the 1914 Act.

Textual Amendments

F745 Words in s. 418(2)(a) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 70(2)(a)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F746 Words in s. 418(2)(c) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 70(2)(b)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F747 Words in s. 418(3)(d) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 70(3)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I374 S. 418 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

419 Tainted gifts

(1) This section applies if a person who is adjudged bankrupt in England and Wales has made a tainted gift (whether directly or indirectly).

(2) No order may be made under section 339, 340 or 423 of the 1986 Act (avoidance of certain transactions) in respect of the making of the gift at any time when—

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(a) any property of the recipient of the tainted gift is subject to a restraint order under section 41, 120 or 190, or

(b) there is in force in respect of such property an order under section 50, [F748]... 128(3) **[**[F749]or 198**]**.

(3) Any order made under section 339, 340 or 423 of the 1986 Act after an order mentioned in subsection (2)(a) or (b) is discharged must take into account any realisation under Part 2, 3 or 4 of this Act of property held by the recipient of the tainted gift.

(4) A person makes a tainted gift for the purposes of this section if he makes a tainted gift within the meaning of Part 2, 3 or 4.

(5) In a case where a petition in bankruptcy was presented or a receiving order or adjudication in bankruptcy was made before 29 December 1986 (when the 1986 Act came into force) this section has effect with the substitution for a reference to section 339, 340 or 423 of the 1986 Act of a reference to section 27, 42 or 44 of the 1914 Act.

Textual Amendments

F748 Word in s. 419(2)(b) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 71(a), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F749 Words in s. 419(2)(b) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 71(b)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I375 S. 419 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

Sequestration in Scotland

420 Modifications of the 1985 Act

(1) This section applies if an award of sequestration is made in Scotland.

(2) The following property is excluded from the debtor's estate for the purposes of the 1985 Act—

(a) property for the time being subject to a restraint order which was made under section 41, 120 or 190 before the award of sequestration;

(b) any property in respect of which an order under section 50 [F750]... is in force;

(c) any property in respect of which an order under section 128(3) is in force;

(d) any property in respect of which an order under section 198 [F751]... is in force.

(3) Subsection (2)(a) applies to heritable property in Scotland only if the restraint order is recorded in the General Register of Sasines or registered in the Land Register of Scotland before the award of sequestration.

(4) It shall not be competent to submit a claim in relation to a confiscation order to the permanent trustee in accordance with section 48 of the 1985 Act; and the reference here to a confiscation order is to any confiscation order that has been or may be made against the debtor under Part 2, 3 or 4 of this Act.

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(5) If at any time in the period before the award of sequestration is made an interim trustee stands appointed under section 2(5) of the 1985 Act and any property in the debtor's estate is at that time subject to a restraint order made under section 41, 120 or 190, the powers conferred on the trustee by virtue of that Act do not apply to property then subject to the restraint order.

Textual Amendments

F750 Words in s. 420(2)(b) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 72(a), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F751 Words in s. 420(2)(d) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 72(b), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I376 S. 420 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

421 Restriction of powers

(1) If an award of sequestration is made in Scotland the powers referred to in subsection (2) must not be exercised in relation to the property referred to in subsection (3).

(2) These are the powers—

(a) the powers conferred on a court by sections 41 to 67 and the powers of a receiver appointed under section 48 **[**F752or 50**]** ;

(b) the powers conferred on a court by sections 120 to 136 and Schedule 3 and the powers of an administrator appointed under section 125 or 128(3);

(c) the powers conferred on a court by sections 190 to 215 and the powers of a receiver appointed under section 196 **[**F753or 198**]** .

(3) This is the property—

(a) property which is for the time being comprised in the whole estate of the debtor within the meaning of section 31(8) of the 1985 Act;

(b) any income of the debtor which has been ordered under section 32(2) of that Act to be paid to the permanent trustee;

(c) any estate which under section 31(10) or 32(6) of that Act vests in the permanent trustee;

(d) in a case where a confiscation order has been made under section 6 or 156 of this Act, any sums remaining in the hands of a receiver appointed under section 50 **[**F754or 198**]** of this Act after the amount required to be paid under the confiscation order has been fully paid;

(e) in a case where a confiscation order has been made under section 92 of this Act, any sums remaining in the hands of an administrator appointed under section 128 of this Act after the amount required to be paid under the confiscation order has been fully paid.

(4) But nothing in the 1985 Act must be taken to restrict (or enable the restriction of) the powers referred to in subsection (2).

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(5) In a case where (despite the coming into force of the 1985 Act) the 1913 Act applies to a sequestration, subsection (3) above has effect as if for paragraphs (a) to (c) there were substituted—

"(a) property which is for the time being comprised in the whole property of the debtor which vests in the trustee under section 97 of the 1913 Act;

(b) any income of the bankrupt which has been ordered under section 98(2) of that Act to be paid to the trustee;

(c) any estate which under section 98(1) of that Act vests in the trustee."

(6) In a case where subsection (5) applies, subsection (4) has effect as if for the reference to the 1985 Act there were substituted a reference to the 1913 Act.

Textual Amendments

F752 Words in s. 421(2)(a) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 73(2)(a)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F753 Words in s. 421(2)(c) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 73(2)(b)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F754 Words in s. 421(3)(d) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 73(3)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I377 S. 421 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

422 Tainted gifts

(1) This section applies if a person whose estate is sequestrated in Scotland has made a tainted gift (whether directly or indirectly).

(2) No decree may be granted under the Bankruptcy Act 1621 (c. 18) or section 34 or 36 of the 1985 Act (gratuitous alienations and unfair preferences), or otherwise, in respect of the making of the gift at any time when—

(a) any property of the recipient of the tainted gift is subject to a restraint order under section 41, 120 or 190, or

(b) there is in force in respect of such property an order under section 50, [F755]... 128(3) **[**[F756]or 198**]** .

(3) Any decree made under the Bankruptcy Act 1621 (c. 18) or section 34 or 36 of the 1985 Act, or otherwise, after an order mentioned in subsection (2)(a) or (b) is discharged must take into account any realisation under Part 2, 3 or 4 of this Act of property held by the recipient of the tainted gift.

(4) A person makes a tainted gift for the purposes of this section if he makes a tainted gift within the meaning of Part 2, 3 or 4.

Textual Amendments

F755 Word in s. 422(2)(b) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 74(a), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

F756 Words in s. 422(2)(b) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 74(b)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I378 S. 422 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

Bankruptcy in Northern Ireland

423 Modifications of the 1989 Order

(1) This section applies if a person is adjudged bankrupt in Northern Ireland.

(2) The following property is excluded from his estate for the purposes of Part 9 of the 1989 Order—

(a) property for the time being subject to a restraint order which was made under section 41, 120 or 190 before the order adjudging him bankrupt;

(b) any property in respect of which an order under section 50 [F757]... is in force;

(c) any property in respect of which an order under section 128(3) is in force;

(d) any property in respect of which an order under section 198 [F758]... is in force.

(3) Subsection (2)(a) applies to heritable property in Scotland only if the restraint order is recorded in the General Register of Sasines or registered in the Land Register of Scotland before the order adjudging the person bankrupt.

(4) If in the case of a debtor an interim receiver stands at any time appointed under Article 259 of the 1989 Order and any property of the debtor is then subject to a restraint order made under section 41, 120 or 190, the powers conferred on the receiver by virtue of that Order do not apply to property then subject to the restraint order.

Textual Amendments

F757 Words in s. 423(2)(b) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 75(a), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F758 Words in s. 423(2)(d) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 75(b), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I379 S. 423 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

424 Restriction of powers

(1) If a person is adjudged bankrupt in Northern Ireland the powers referred to in subsection (2) must not be exercised in relation to the property referred to in subsection (3).

(2) These are the powers—

(a) the powers conferred on a court by sections 41 to 67 and the powers of a receiver appointed under section 48 **[**[F759]or 50 **]** ;

(b) the powers conferred on a court by sections 120 to 136 and Schedule 3 and the powers of an administrator appointed under section 125 or 128(3);

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(c) the powers conferred on a court by sections 190 to 215 and the powers of a receiver appointed under section 196 **[**F760or 198**]** .

(3) This is the property—

(a) property which is for the time being comprised in the bankrupt's estate for the purposes of Part 9 of the 1989 Order;

(b) property in respect of which his trustee in bankruptcy may (without leave of the court) serve a notice under Article 280 or 281 of the 1989 Order (after-acquired property etc);

(c) property which is to be applied for the benefit of creditors of the bankrupt by virtue of a condition imposed under Article 254(2)(c) of the 1989 Order;

(d) in a case where a confiscation order has been made under section 6 or 156 of this Act, any sums remaining in the hands of a receiver appointed under section 50 **[**F761or 198**]** of this Act after the amount required to be paid under the confiscation order has been fully paid;

(e) in a case where a confiscation order has been made under section 92 of this Act, any sums remaining in the hands of an administrator appointed under section 128 of this Act after the amount required to be paid under the confiscation order has been fully paid.

(4) But nothing in the 1989 Order must be taken to restrict (or enable the restriction of) the powers mentioned in subsection (2).

(5) In a case where a petition in bankruptcy was presented or an adjudication in bankruptcy was made before 1 October 1991 (when the 1989 Order came into force) this section has effect with these modifications—

(a) for the reference in subsection (3)(a) to the bankrupt's estate for the purposes of Part 9 of that Order substitute a reference to the property of the bankrupt for the purposes of the Bankruptcy Acts (Northern Ireland) 1857 to 1980;

(b) omit subsection (3)(b);

(c) for the reference in subsection (3)(c) to Article 254(2)(c) of the 1989 Order substitute a reference to Articles 28(4), (5)(c) and (11) and 30(6)(c) of the Bankruptcy Amendment (Northern Ireland) Order 1980 (S.I. 1980/561 (N.I. 4));

(d) for the reference in subsection (4) to the 1989 Order substitute a reference to the Bankruptcy Acts (Northern Ireland) 1857 to 1980.

Textual Amendments

F759 Words in s. 424(2)(a) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 76(2)(a)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F760 Words in s. 424(2)(c) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 76(2)(b)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F761 Words in s. 424(3)(d) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 76(3)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I380 S. 424 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

425 Tainted gifts

(1) This section applies if a person who is adjudged bankrupt in Northern Ireland has made a tainted gift (whether directly or indirectly).

(2) No order may be made under Article 312, 313 or 367 of the 1989 Order (avoidance of certain transactions) in respect of the making of the gift at any time when—

(a) any property of the recipient of the tainted gift is subject to a restraint order under section 41, 120 or 190, or

(b) there is in force in respect of such property an order under section 50, F762... 128(3) **[**F763or 198 **]** .

(3) Any order made under Article 312, 313 or 367 of the 1989 Order after an order mentioned in subsection (2)(a) or (b) is discharged must take into account any realisation under Part 2, 3 or 4 of this Act of property held by the recipient of the tainted gift.

(4) A person makes a tainted gift for the purposes of this section if he makes a tainted gift within the meaning of Part 2, 3 or 4.

(5) In a case where a petition in bankruptcy was presented or an adjudication in bankruptcy was made before 1 October 1991 (when the 1989 Order came into force) this section has effect with these modifications—

(a) for a reference to Article 312 of the 1989 Order substitute a reference to section 12 of the Bankruptcy Amendment Act (Northern Ireland) 1929 (c. 1 (N.I.));

(b) for a reference to Article 367 of the 1989 Order substitute a reference to section 10 of the Conveyancing Act (Ireland) 1634 (c. 3).

Textual Amendments

F762 Word in s. 425(2)(b) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 77(a), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F763 Words in s. 425(2)(b) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 77(b)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I381 S. 425 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

Winding up in England and Wales and Scotland

426 Winding up under the 1986 Act

(1) In this section "company" means any company which may be wound up under the 1986 Act.

(2) If an order for the winding up of a company is made or it passes a resolution for its voluntary winding up, the functions of the liquidator (or any provisional liquidator) are not exercisable in relation to the following property—

(a) property for the time being subject to a restraint order which was made under section 41, 120 or 190 before the relevant time;

(b) any property in respect of which an order under section 50 F764... is in force;

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(c) any property in respect of which an order under section 128(3) is in force;

(d) any property in respect of which an order under section 198 [F765]... is in force.

(3) Subsection (2)(a) applies to heritable property in Scotland only if the restraint order is recorded in the General Register of Sasines or registered in the Land Register of Scotland before the relevant time.

(4) If an order for the winding up of a company is made or it passes a resolution for its voluntary winding up the powers referred to in subsection (5) must not be exercised in the way mentioned in subsection (6) in relation to any property—

(a) which is held by the company, and

(b) in relation to which the functions of the liquidator are exercisable.

(5) These are the powers—

(a) the powers conferred on a court by sections 41 to 67 and the powers of a receiver appointed under section 48 **[**[F766]or 50 **]** ;

(b) the powers conferred on a court by sections 120 to 136 and Schedule 3 and the powers of an administrator appointed under section 125 or 128(3);

(c) the powers conferred on a court by sections 190 to 215 and the powers of a receiver appointed under section 196 **[**[F767]or 198**]** .

(6) The powers must not be exercised—

(a) so as to inhibit the liquidator from exercising his functions for the purpose of distributing property to the company's creditors;

(b) so as to prevent the payment out of any property of expenses (including the remuneration of the liquidator or any provisional liquidator) properly incurred in the winding up in respect of the property.

(7) But nothing in the 1986 Act must be taken to restrict (or enable the restriction of) the exercise of the powers referred to in subsection (5).

(8) For the purposes of the application of Parts 4 and 5 of the 1986 Act (winding up) to a company which the Court of Session has jurisdiction to wind up, a person is not a creditor in so far as any sum due to him by the company is due in respect of a confiscation order made under section 6, 92 or 156.

(9) The relevant time is—

(a) if no order for the winding up of the company has been made, the time of the passing of the resolution for voluntary winding up;

(b) if such an order has been made, but before the presentation of the petition for the winding up of the company by the court such a resolution has been passed by the company, the time of the passing of the resolution;

(c) if such an order has been made, but paragraph (b) does not apply, the time of the making of the order.

(10) In a case where a winding up of a company commenced or is treated as having commenced before 29 December 1986, this section has effect with the following modifications—

(a) in subsections (1) and (7) for "the 1986 Act" substitute " the Companies Act 1985 ";

(b) in subsection (8) for "Parts 4 and 5 of the 1986 Act" substitute " Parts 20 and 21 of the Companies Act 1985 ".

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Textual Amendments

F764 Words in s. 426(2)(b) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 78(2)(a), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F765 Words in s. 426(2)(d) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 78(2)(b), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F766 Words in s. 426(5)(a) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 78(3)(a)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F767 Words in s. 426(5)(c) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 78(3)(b)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I382 S. 426 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

427 Tainted gifts

(1) In this section "company" means any company which may be wound up under the 1986 Act.

(2) This section applies if—

(a) an order for the winding up of a company is made or it passes a resolution for its voluntary winding up, and

(b) it has made a tainted gift (whether directly or indirectly).

(3) No order may be made under section 238, 239 or 423 of the 1986 Act (avoidance of certain transactions) and no decree may be granted under section 242 or 243 of that Act (gratuitous alienations and unfair preferences), or otherwise, in respect of the making of the gift at any time when—

(a) any property of the recipient of the tainted gift is subject to a restraint order under section 41, 120 or 190, or

(b) there is in force in respect of such property an order under section 50, [F768]... 128(3) **[**[F769]or 198**]** .

(4) Any order made under section 238, 239 or 423 of the 1986 Act or decree granted under section 242 or 243 of that Act, or otherwise, after an order mentioned in subsection (3) (a) or (b) is discharged must take into account any realisation under Part 2, 3 or 4 of this Act of property held by the recipient of the tainted gift.

(5) A person makes a tainted gift for the purposes of this section if he makes a tainted gift within the meaning of Part 2, 3 or 4.

(6) In a case where the winding up of a company commenced or is treated as having commenced before 29 December 1986 this section has effect with the substitution—

(a) for references to section 239 of the 1986 Act of references to section 615 of the Companies Act 1985 (c. 6);

(b) for references to section 242 of the 1986 Act of references to section 615A of the Companies Act 1985;

(c) for references to section 243 of the 1986 Act of references to section 615B of the Companies Act 1985.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Textual Amendments

F768 Word in s. 427(3)(b) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 79(a), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F769 Words in s. 427(3)(b) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 79(b)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I383 S. 427 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

Winding up in Northern Ireland

428 Winding up under the 1989 Order

(1) In this section "company" means any company which may be wound up under the 1989 Order.

(2) If an order for the winding up of a company is made or it passes a resolution for its voluntary winding up, the functions of the liquidator (or any provisional liquidator) are not exercisable in relation to the following property—

(a) property for the time being subject to a restraint order which was made under section 41, 120 or 190 before the relevant time;

(b) any property in respect of which an order under section 50 [F770]... is in force;

(c) any property in respect of which an order under section 128(3) is in force;

(d) any property in respect of which an order under section 198 [F771]... is in force.

(3) Subsection (2)(a) applies to heritable property in Scotland only if the restraint order is recorded in the General Register of Sasines or registered in the Land Register of Scotland before the relevant time.

(4) If an order for the winding up of a company is made or it passes a resolution for its voluntary winding up the powers referred to in subsection (5) must not be exercised in the way mentioned in subsection (6) in relation to any property—

(a) which is held by the company, and

(b) in relation to which the functions of the liquidator are exercisable.

(5) These are the powers—

(a) the powers conferred on a court by sections 41 to 67 and the powers of a receiver appointed under section 48 **[**[F772]or 50**]** ;

(b) the powers conferred on a court by sections 120 to 136 and Schedule 3 and the powers of an administrator appointed under section 125 or 128(3);

(c) the powers conferred on a court by sections 190 to 215 and the powers of a receiver appointed under section 196 **[**[F773]or 198 **]** .

(6) The powers must not be exercised—

(a) so as to inhibit the liquidator from exercising his functions for the purpose of distributing property to the company's creditors;

(b) so as to prevent the payment out of any property of expenses (including the remuneration of the liquidator or any provisional liquidator) properly incurred in the winding up in respect of the property.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(7) But nothing in the 1989 Order must be taken to restrict (or enable the restriction of) the exercise of the powers referred to in subsection (5).

(8) The relevant time is—

(a) if no order for the winding up of the company has been made, the time of the passing of the resolution for voluntary winding up;

(b) if such an order has been made, but before the presentation of the petition for the winding up of the company by the court such a resolution has been passed by the company, the time of the passing of the resolution;

(c) if such an order has been made, but paragraph (b) does not apply, the time of the making of the order.

(9) In a case where a winding up of a company commenced or is treated as having commenced before 1 October 1991, this section has effect with the substitution for references to the 1989 Order of references to the Companies (Northern Ireland) Order 1986 (S.I. 1986/1032 (N.I. 6)).

Textual Amendments

F770 Words in s. 428(2)(b) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 80(2)(a), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F771 Words in s. 428(2)(d) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 80(2)(b), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F772 Words in s. 428(5)(a) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 80(3)(a)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F773 Words in s. 428(5)(c) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 80(3)(b)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I384 S. 428 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

429 Tainted gifts

(1) In this section "company" means any company which may be wound up under the 1989 Order.

(2) This section applies if—

(a) an order for the winding up of a company is made or it passes a resolution for its voluntary winding up, and

(b) it has made a tainted gift (whether directly or indirectly).

(3) No order may be made under Article 202, 203 or 367 of the 1989 Order (avoidance of certain transactions) in respect of the making of the gift at any time when—

(a) any property of the recipient of the tainted gift is subject to a restraint order under section 41, 120 or 190, or

(b) there is in force in respect of such property an order under section 50, [F774]... 128(3) **[**[F775]or 198**]** .

(4) Any order made under Article 202, 203 or 367 of the 1989 Order after an order mentioned in subsection (3)(a) or (b) is discharged must take into account any realisation under Part 2, 3 or 4 of this Act of property held by the recipient of the tainted gift.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(5) A person makes a tainted gift for the purposes of this section if he makes a tainted gift within the meaning of Part 2, 3 or 4.

Textual Amendments

F774 Word in s. 429(3)(b) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 81(a), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F775 Words in s. 429(3)(b) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 81(b)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I385 S. 429 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

Floating charges

430 Floating charges

(1) In this section "company" means a company which may be wound up under

(a) the 1986 Act, or

(b) the 1989 Order.

(2) If a company holds property which is subject to a floating charge, and a receiver has been appointed by or on the application of the holder of the charge, the functions of the receiver are not exercisable in relation to the following property—

(a) property for the time being subject to a restraint order which was made under section 41, 120 or 190 before the appointment of the receiver;

(b) any property in respect of which an order under section 50 [F776]... is in force;

(c) any property in respect of which an order under section 128(3) is in force;

(d) any property in respect of which an order under section 198 [F777]... is in force.

(3) Subsection (2)(a) applies to heritable property in Scotland only if the restraint order is recorded in the General Register of Sasines or registered in the Land Register of Scotland before the appointment of the receiver.

(4) If a company holds property which is subject to a floating charge, and a receiver has been appointed by or on the application of the holder of the charge, the powers referred to in subsection (5) must not be exercised in the way mentioned in subsection (6) in relation to any property—

(a) which is held by the company, and

(b) in relation to which the functions of the receiver are exercisable.

(5) These are the powers—

(a) the powers conferred on a court by sections 41 to 67 and the powers of a receiver appointed under section 48 **[**[F778]or 50 **]** ;

(b) the powers conferred on a court by sections 120 to 136 and Schedule 3 and the powers of an administrator appointed under section 125 or 128(3);

(c) the powers conferred on a court by sections 190 to 215 and the powers of a receiver appointed under section 196 **[**[F779]or 198 **]** .

(6) The powers must not be exercised—

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(a) so as to inhibit the receiver from exercising his functions for the purpose of distributing property to the company's creditors;

(b) so as to prevent the payment out of any property of expenses (including the remuneration of the receiver) properly incurred in the exercise of his functions in respect of the property.

(7) But nothing in the 1986 Act or the 1989 Order must be taken to restrict (or enable the restriction of) the exercise of the powers referred to in subsection (5).

(8) In this section "floating charge" includes a floating charge within the meaning of section 462 of the Companies Act 1985 (c. 6).

Textual Amendments

F776 Words in s. 430(2)(b) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 82(2)(a), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F777 Words in s. 430(2)(d) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 82(2)(b), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F778 Words in s. 430(5)(a) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 82(3)(a)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F779 Words in s. 430(5)(c) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 82(3)(b)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I386 S. 430 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

Limited liability partnerships

431 Limited liability partnerships

(1) In sections 426, 427 and 430 "company" includes a limited liability partnership which may be wound up under the 1986 Act.

(2) A reference in those sections to a company passing a resolution for its voluntary winding up is to be construed in relation to a limited liability partnership as a reference to the partnership making a determination for its voluntary winding up.

Commencement Information

I387 S. 431 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

Insolvency practitioners

432 Insolvency practitioners

(1) Subsections (2) and (3) apply if a person acting as an insolvency practitioner seizes or disposes of any property in relation to which his functions are not exercisable because—

(a) it is for the time being subject to a restraint order made under section 41, 120 or 190, or

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(b) it is for the time being subject to **[**F780a property freezing order made under section 245A, an interim receiving order made under section 246, a prohibitory property order made under section 255A **]** or an interim administration order made under section 256,

and at the time of the seizure or disposal he believes on reasonable grounds that he is entitled (whether in pursuance of an order of a court or otherwise) to seize or dispose of the property.

(2) He is not liable to any person in respect of any loss or damage resulting from the seizure or disposal, except so far as the loss or damage is caused by his negligence.

(3) He has a lien on the property or the proceeds of its sale—

(a) for such of his expenses as were incurred in connection with the liquidation, bankruptcy, sequestration or other proceedings in relation to which he purported to make the seizure or disposal, and

(b) for so much of his remuneration as may reasonably be assigned to his acting in connection with those proceedings.

(4) Subsection (2) does not prejudice the generality of any provision of the 1985 Act, the 1986 Act, the 1989 Order or any other Act or Order which confers protection from liability on him.

(5) Subsection (7) applies if—

(a) property is subject to a restraint order made under section 41, 120 or 190,

(b) a person acting as an insolvency practitioner incurs expenses in respect of property subject to the restraint order, and

(c) he does not know (and has no reasonable grounds to believe) that the property is subject to the restraint order.

(6) Subsection (7) also applies if—

(a) property is subject to a restraint order made under section 41, 120 or 190,

(b) a person acting as an insolvency practitioner incurs expenses which are not ones in respect of property subject to the restraint order, and

(c) the expenses are ones which (but for the effect of the restraint order) might have been met by taking possession of and realising property subject to it.

(7) Whether or not he has seized or disposed of any property, he is entitled to payment of the expenses under—

(a) section 54(2) **[**F781or 55(3)**]** if the restraint order was made under section 41;

(b) section 130(3) or 131(3) if the restraint order was made under section 120;

(c) section 202(2) **[**F782or 203(3)**]** if the restraint order was made under section 190.

(8) Subsection (10) applies if—

(a) property is subject to **[**F783a property freezing order made under section 245A, an interim receiving order made under section 246, a prohibitory property order made under section 255A**]** or an interim administration order made under section 256,

(b) a person acting as an insolvency practitioner incurs expenses in respect of property subject to the order, and

(c) he does not know (and has no reasonable grounds to believe) that the property is subject to the order.

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(9) Subsection (10) also applies if—

(a) property is subject to **[**F784a property freezing order made under section 245A, an interim receiving order made under section 246, a prohibitory property order made under section 255A**]** or an interim administration order made under section 256,

(b) a person acting as an insolvency practitioner incurs expenses which are not ones in respect of property subject to the order, and

(c) the expenses are ones which (but for the effect of the order) might have been met by taking possession of and realising property subject to it.

(10) Whether or not he has seized or disposed of any property, he is entitled to payment of the expenses under section 280.

Textual Amendments

F780 Words in s. 432(1)(b) substituted (1.1.2006) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), s. 178(8), **Sch. 6 para. 23**; S.I. 2005/3136, art. 3(c)

F781 Words in s. 432(7)(a) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 83(a)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F782 Words in s. 432(7)(c) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 83(b)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F783 Words in s. 432(8)(a) substituted (1.1.2006) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), s. 178(8), **Sch. 6 para. 23**; S.I. 2005/3136, art. 3(c)

F784 Words in s. 432(9)(a) substituted (1.1.2006) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), s. 178(8), **Sch. 6 para. 23**; S.I. 2005/3136, art. 3(c)

Commencement Information

I388 S. 432 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

433 Meaning of insolvency practitioner

(1) This section applies for the purposes of section 432.

(2) A person acts as an insolvency practitioner if he so acts within the meaning given by section 388 of the 1986 Act or Article 3 of the 1989 Order; but this is subject to subsections (3) to (5).

(3) The expression "person acting as an insolvency practitioner" includes the official receiver acting as receiver or manager of the property concerned.

(4) In applying section 388 of the 1986 Act under subsection (2) above—

(a) the reference in section 388(2)(a) to a permanent or interim trustee in sequestration must be taken to include a reference to a trustee in sequestration;

(b) section 388(5) (which includes provision that nothing in the section applies to anything done by the official receiver or the Accountant in Bankruptcy) must be ignored.

(5) In applying Article 3 of the 1989 Order under subsection (2) above, paragraph (5) (which includes provision that nothing in the Article applies to anything done by the official receiver) must be ignored.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Commencement Information
I389 S. 433 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

Interpretation

434 Interpretation

(1) The following paragraphs apply to references to Acts or Orders—

(a) the 1913 Act is the Bankruptcy (Scotland) Act 1913 (c. 20);

(b) the 1914 Act is the Bankruptcy Act 1914 (c. 59);

(c) the 1985 Act is the Bankruptcy (Scotland) Act 1985 (c. 66);

(d) the 1986 Act is the Insolvency Act 1986 (c. 45);

(e) the 1989 Order is the Insolvency (Northern Ireland) Order 1989 (S.I. 1989/2405 (N.I. 19)).

(2) An award of sequestration is made on the date of sequestration within the meaning of section 12(4) of the 1985 Act.

(3) This section applies for the purposes of this Part.

Commencement Information
I390 S. 434 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

PART 10

INFORMATION

England and Wales and Northern Ireland

[F785 435 Use of information by certain Directors

(1) Information obtained by or on behalf of the Director in connection with the exercise of any of his functions under, or in relation to, Part 5 or 8 may be used by him in connection with his exercise of any of his other functions (whether under, or in relation to, either Part, another Part of this Act or otherwise).

(2) Information obtained by or on behalf of the Director in connection with the exercise of any of his functions (whether under, or in relation to, this Act or otherwise) which are not functions under, or in relation to, Part 5 or 8 may be used by him in connection with his exercise of any of his functions under, or in relation to, Part 5 or 8.

(3) This section applies to information obtained before the coming into force of the section as well as to information obtained after the coming into force of the section.

(4) In this section "the Director" means—

(a) the Director of Public Prosecutions;

(b) the Director of the Serious Fraud Office; or

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(c) the Director of Public Prosecutions for Northern Ireland.**]**

Textual Amendments

F785 S. 435 substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 131**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

436 Disclosure of information to [F786certain Directors]

(1) Information which is held by or on behalf of a permitted person (whether it was obtained before or after the coming into force of **[**F787subsection (10)**]**) may be disclosed to the Director for the purpose of the exercise by the Director of his functions **[**F788under, or in relation to, Part 5 or 8**]** .

(2) A disclosure under this section is not to be taken to breach any restriction on the disclosure of information (however imposed).

(3) But nothing in this section authorises the making of a disclosure—

(a) which contravenes the Data Protection Act 1998 (c. 29);

(b) which is prohibited by Part 1 of the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 (c. 23).

(4) This section does not affect a power to disclose which exists apart from this section.

(5) These are permitted persons—

(a) a constable;

F789(b) . . . . . .

(d) the Director of the Serious Fraud Office;

(e) the Commissioners of Inland Revenue;

(f) the Commissioners of Customs and Excise;

(g) the Director of Public Prosecutions;

F790(ga) . . . . . .

(h) the Director of Public Prosecutions for Northern Ireland.

(6) The Secretary of State may by order designate as permitted persons other persons who exercise functions which he believes are of a public nature.

(7) But an order under subsection (6) must specify the functions in respect of which the designation is made.

[F791(7A) In relation to persons exercising functions in Northern Ireland, any reference in subsection (6) to the Secretary of State must be read as a reference to the Department of Justice in Northern Ireland.**]**

(8) Information must not be disclosed under this section on behalf of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue or on behalf of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise unless the Commissioners concerned authorise the disclosure.

(9) The power to authorise a disclosure under subsection (8) may be delegated (either generally or for a specified purpose)—

(a) in the case of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, to an officer of the Board of Inland Revenue;

(b) in the case of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, to a customs officer.

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[[F792](10) In this section "the Director" has the same meaning as in section 435.**]**

Textual Amendments

F786 Words in s. 436 heading substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 132(2)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F787 Words in s. 436(1) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 132(3)(a)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F788 Words in s. 436(1) inserted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 132(3)(b)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F789 S. 436(5)(b) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 132(4), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F790 S. 436(5)(ga) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 132(4), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F791 S. 436(7A) inserted (12.4.2010) by The Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Devolution of Policing and Justice Functions) Order 2010 (S.I. 2010/976), art. 1(2), **Sch. 14 para. 69** (with arts. 28-31)

F792 S. 436(10) inserted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 132(5)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I391 S. 436 in force at 24.2.2003 for specified purposes by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

I392 S. 436 in force at 24.3.2003 in so far as not already in force by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

437 Further disclosure

(1) Subsection (2) applies to information obtained under section 436 from the Commissioners of Inland Revenue or from the Commissioners of Customs and Excise or from a person acting on behalf of either of them.

(2) Such information must not be further disclosed except—

(a) for a purpose connected with the exercise of the Director's functions **[**[F793]under, or in relation to, Part 5 or 8 **]** , and

(b) with the consent of the Commissioners concerned.

(3) Consent under subsection (2) may be given—

(a) in relation to a particular disclosure;

(b) in relation to disclosures made in circumstances specified or described in the consent.

(4) The power to consent to further disclosure under subsection (2)(b) may be delegated (either generally or for a specified purpose)—

(a) in the case of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, to an officer of the Board of Inland Revenue;

(b) in the case of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, to a customs officer.

(5) Subsection (6) applies to information obtained under section 436 from a permitted person other than the Commissioners of Inland Revenue or the Commissioners of Customs and Excise or a person acting on behalf of either of them.

(6) A permitted person who discloses such information to the Director may make the disclosure subject to such conditions as to further disclosure by the Director as the

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permitted person thinks appropriate; and the information must not be further disclosed in contravention of the conditions.

[F794(7) In this section "the Director" has the same meaning as in section 435.**]**

Textual Amendments

F793 Words in s. 437(2)(a) inserted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 133(2)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F794 S. 437(7) inserted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 133(3)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I393 S. 437 in force at 24.2.2003 for specified purposes by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

I394 S. 437 in force at 24.3.2003 in so far as not already in force by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

438 Disclosure of information by [F795certain Directors]

(1) Information obtained by or on behalf of the Director in connection with the exercise of any of his functions **[**F796under, or in relation to, Part 5 or 8**]** may be disclosed by him if the disclosure is for the purposes of any of the following—

(a) any criminal investigation which is being or may be carried out, whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere;

(b) any criminal proceedings which have been or may be started, whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere;

(c) the exercise of the Director's functions **[**F797under, or in relation to, Part 5 or 8**]**;

(d) the exercise by the prosecutor of functions under Parts 2, 3 and 4;

(e) the exercise by the Scottish Ministers of their functions under Part 5;

(f) the exercise by a customs officer **[**F798, an accredited financial investigator**]** or a constable of his functions under Chapter 3 of Part 5;

[F799(fa) the exercise of any functions of **[**F800the National Crime Agency**][**F801or another Director**]** under, or in relation to, Part 5 or 8;**]**

(g) safeguarding national security;

(h) investigations or proceedings outside the United Kingdom which have led or may lead to the making of an external order within the meaning of section 447;

(i) the exercise of a designated function.

F802(2) . . . . . .

F802(3) . . . . . .

F802(4) . . . . . .

(5) If the Director makes a disclosure of information for a purpose specified in subsection (1) he may make any further disclosure of the information by the person to whom he discloses it subject to such conditions as he thinks fit.

(6) Such a person must not further disclose the information in contravention of the conditions.

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(7) A disclosure under this section is not to be taken to breach any restriction on the disclosure of information (however imposed).

(8) But nothing in this section authorises the making of a disclosure—

(a) which contravenes the Data Protection Act 1998 (c. 29);

(b) which is prohibited by Part 1 of the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 (c. 23).

[[F803](8A) This section does not affect a power to disclose which exists apart from this section.

(8B) This section applies to information obtained before the coming into force of subsection (10) as well as to information obtained after the coming into force of that subsection.**]**

(9) A designated function is a function which the Secretary of State thinks is a function of a public nature and which he designates by order.

[[F804](10) In this section "the Director" has the same meaning as in section 435.**]**

Textual Amendments

F795 Words in s. 438 heading substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 134(2)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F796 Words in s. 438(1) inserted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 134(3)(a)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F797 Words in s. 438(1)(c) inserted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 134(3)(b)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F798 Words in s. 438(1)(f) inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 11 para. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(f)

F799 S. 438(1)(fa) inserted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 134(3)(c)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F800 Words in s. 438(1)(fa) substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 146**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

F801 Words in s. 438(1)(fa) substituted (27.3.2014) by The Public Bodies (Merger of the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Director of Revenue and Customs Prosecutions) Order 2014 (S.I. 2014/834), art. 1(1), **Sch. 2 para. 29**

F802 S. 438(2)-(4) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 134(4), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F803 S. 438(8A)(8B) inserted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 134(5)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F804 S. 438(10) inserted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 134(6)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I395 S. 438 in force at 24.2.2003 for specified purposes by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

I396 S. 438 in force at 24.3.2003 in so far as not already in force by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Scotland

439 Disclosure of information to Lord Advocate and to Scottish Ministers

(1) Information which is held by or on behalf of a permitted person (whether it was obtained before or after the coming into force of this section) may be disclosed to the Lord Advocate in connection with the exercise of any of his functions under Part 3 or to the Scottish Ministers in connection with the exercise of any of their functions under Part 5.

(2) A disclosure under this section is not to be taken to breach any restriction on the disclosure of information (however imposed).

(3) But nothing in this section authorises the making of a disclosure—

(a) which contravenes the Data Protection Act 1998;

(b) which is prohibited by Part 1 of the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000.

(4) This section does not affect a power to disclose which exists apart from this section.

(5) These are permitted persons—

(a) a constable;

[F805(b) **[**F806**[**F807the National Crime Agency**]** but only so far as the information is held by it or on its behalf otherwise than in connection with its functions under this Act**]**;**]**

(d) the Director of the Serious Fraud Office;

(e) the Commissioners of Inland Revenue;

(f) the Commissioners of Customs and Excise;

F808(fa) . . . . . .

(g) the Director of Public Prosecutions;

(h) the Director of Public Prosecutions for Northern Ireland.

(6) The Scottish Ministers may by order designate as permitted persons other persons who exercise functions which they believe are of a public nature.

(7) But an order under subsection (6) must specify the functions in respect of which the designation is made.

(8) Information must not be disclosed under this section on behalf of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue or on behalf of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise unless the Commissioners concerned authorise the disclosure.

(9) The power to authorise a disclosure under subsection (8) may be delegated (either generally or for a specified purpose)—

(a) in the case of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, to an officer of the Board of Inland Revenue;

(b) in the case of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, to a customs officer.

Textual Amendments

F805 S. 439(5)(b) substituted for s. 439(5)(b)(c) (1.4.2006) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), s. 178(8), **Sch. 4 para. 177**; S.I. 2006/378, art. 4(1), Sch. para. 10

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

F806 Words in s. 439(5)(b) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 135(a)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F807 Words in s. 439(5)(b) substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 147**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

F808 S. 439(5)(fa) omitted (27.3.2014) by virtue of The Public Bodies (Merger of the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Director of Revenue and Customs Prosecutions) Order 2014 (S.I. 2014/834), art. 1(1), **Sch. 2 para. 30**

Commencement Information

I397 S. 439 in force at 24.2.2003 for specified purposes by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

I398 S. 439 in force at 24.3.2003 in so far as not already in force by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

440 Further disclosure

(1) Subsection (2) applies to information obtained under section 439 from the Commissioners of Inland Revenue or from the Commissioners of Customs and Excise or from a person acting on behalf of either of them.

(2) Such information must not be further disclosed except—

(a) for a purpose connected with the exercise of the functions of the Lord Advocate under Part 3 and of the Scottish Ministers under Part 5, and

(b) with the consent of the Commissioners concerned.

(3) Consent under subsection (2) may be given—

(a) in relation to a particular disclosure;

(b) in relation to disclosures made in circumstances specified or described in the consent.

(4) The power to consent to further disclosure under subsection (2)(b) may be delegated (either generally or for a specified purpose)—

(a) in the case of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, to an officer of the Board of Inland Revenue;

(b) in the case of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, to a customs officer.

(5) Subsection (6) applies to information obtained under section 439 from a permitted person other than the Commissioners of Inland Revenue or the Commissioners of Customs and Excise or a person acting on behalf of either of them.

(6) A permitted person who discloses such information to the Lord Advocate or to the Scottish Ministers may make the disclosure subject to such conditions as to further disclosure by the Lord Advocate or by the Scottish Ministers as the permitted person thinks appropriate; and the information must not be further disclosed in contravention of the conditions.

Commencement Information

I399 S. 440 in force at 24.2.2003 for specified purposes by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

I400 S. 440 in force at 24.3.2003 in so far as not already in force by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

441 Disclosure of information by Lord Advocate and by Scottish Ministers

(1) Information obtained by or on behalf of the Lord Advocate in connection with the exercise of any of his functions under Chapter 3 of Part 5 may be disclosed to the Scottish Ministers in connection with the exercise of any of their functions under that Part.

(2) Information obtained by or on behalf of the Lord Advocate in connection with the exercise of any of his functions under Part 3 or by or on behalf of the Scottish Ministers in connection with the exercise of any of their functions under Part 5 may be disclosed by him or by them if the disclosure is for the purposes of any of the following—

(a) any criminal investigation which is being or may be carried out whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere;

(b) any criminal proceedings which have been or may be started, whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere;

(c) the exercise of the functions of the Lord Advocate under Part 3;

(d) the exercise of the functions of the Scottish Ministers under Part 5;

(e) the exercise by the prosecutor of functions under Parts 2, 3 and 4;

[[F809](fa) the exercise of the functions of the Director of Public Prosecutions, [F810]... the Director of the Serious Fraud Office or the Director of Public Prosecutions for Northern Ireland under, or in relation to, Part 5 or 8;**]**

(g) the exercise by a customs officer or a constable of his functions under Chapter 3 of Part 5;

(h) safeguarding national security;

(i) investigations or proceedings outside the United Kingdom which have led or may lead to the making of an external order within the meaning of section 447;

(j) the exercise of a designated function.

(3) If the Lord Advocate makes a disclosure of information for a purpose specified in subsection (2) he may make any further disclosure of the information by the person to whom he discloses it subject to such conditions as he thinks fit.

(4) If the Scottish Ministers make a disclosure of information for a purpose specified in subsection (2) they may make any further disclosure of the information by the person to whom they disclose it subject to such conditions as they think fit.

(5) A person mentioned in subsection (3) or (4) must not further disclose the information in contravention of the conditions.

(6) A disclosure under this section is not to be taken to breach any restriction on the disclosure of information (however imposed).

(7) But nothing in this section authorises the making of a disclosure—

(a) which contravenes the Data Protection Act 1998 (c. 29);

(b) which is prohibited by Part 1 of the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 (c. 23).

(8) This section does not affect a power to disclose which exists apart from this section.

(9) A designated function is a function which the Scottish Ministers think is a function of a public nature and which they designate by order.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Textual Amendments

F809 S. 441(2)(fa) substituted for s. 441(2)(f) (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 136**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F810 Words in s. 441(2)(fa) omitted (27.3.2014) by virtue of The Public Bodies (Merger of the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Director of Revenue and Customs Prosecutions) Order 2014 (S.I. 2014/834), art. 1(1), **Sch. 2 para. 31**

Commencement Information

I401 S. 441 in force at 24.2.2003 for specified purposes by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

I402 S. 441 in force at 24.3.2003 in so far as not already in force by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

Overseas purposes

442 Restriction on disclosure for overseas purposes

(1) Section 18 of the Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001 (c. 24) (restrictions on disclosure of information for overseas purposes) applies to a disclosure of information authorised by section 438(1)(a) or (b) or 441(2)(a) or (b).

(2) In the application of section 18 of the Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001 by virtue of subsection (1) section 20 of that Act must be ignored and the following subsection is substituted for subsection (2) of section 18 of that Act—

"(2) In subsection (1) the reference, in relation to a direction, to a relevant disclosure is a reference to a disclosure which—

(a) is made for a purpose authorised by section 438(1)(a) or (b) or 441(2)(a) or (b) of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002, and

(b) is of any such information as is described in the direction.".

Commencement Information

I403 S. 442 in force at 24.2.2003 for specified purposes by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

I404 S. 442 in force at 24.3.2003 in so far as not already in force by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

PART 11

CO-OPERATION

443 Enforcement in different parts of the United Kingdom

(1) Her Majesty may by Order in Council make provision—

(a) for an order made by a court under Part 2 to be enforced in Scotland or Northern Ireland;

(b) for an order made by a court under Part 3 to be enforced in England and Wales or Northern Ireland;

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(c) for an order made by a court under Part 4 to be enforced in England and Wales or Scotland;

(d) for an order made under Part 8 in one part of the United Kingdom to be enforced in another part;

(e) for a warrant issued under Part 8 in one part of the United Kingdom to be executed in another part.

(2) Her Majesty may by Order in Council make provision—

(a) for a function of a receiver appointed in pursuance of Part 2 to be exercisable in Scotland or Northern Ireland;

(b) for a function of an administrator appointed in pursuance of Part 3 to be exercisable in England and Wales or Northern Ireland;

(c) for a function of a receiver appointed in pursuance of Part 4 to be exercisable in England and Wales or Scotland.

(3) An Order under this section may include—

(a) provision conferring and imposing functions on the prosecutor **[**F811, **[**F812the National Crime Agency or its officers**]** and the relevant Director**]**;

(b) provision about the registration of orders and warrants;

(c) provision allowing directions to be given in one part of the United Kingdom about the enforcement there of an order made or warrant issued in another part;

(d) provision about the authentication in one part of the United Kingdom of an order made or warrant issued in another part.

(4) An Order under this section may—

(a) amend an enactment;

(b) apply an enactment (with or without modifications).

[F813(5) In this section "relevant Director" has the meaning given by section 352(5A).**]**

Textual Amendments

F811 Words in s. 443(3)(a) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 137(2)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F812 Words in s. 443(3) substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 148**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

F813 S. 443(5) inserted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 137(3)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

I405 S. 443 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

444 External requests and orders

(1) Her Majesty may by Order in Council—

(a) make provision for a prohibition on dealing with property which is the subject of an external request;

(b) make provision for the realisation of property for the purpose of giving effect to an external order.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(2) An Order under this section may include provision which (subject to any specified modifications) corresponds to any provision of Part 2, 3 or 4 or Part 5 except Chapter 3.

(3) An Order under this section may include—

[F814(a) provision about the functions of any of the listed persons in relation to external requests and orders;**]**

(b) provision about the registration of external orders;

(c) provision about the authentication of any judgment or order of an overseas court, and of any other document connected with such a judgment or order or any proceedings relating to it;

(d) provision about evidence (including evidence required to establish whether proceedings have been started or are likely to be started in an overseas court);

(e) provision to secure that any person affected by the implementation of an external request or the enforcement of an external order has an opportunity to make representations to a court in the part of the United Kingdom where the request is being implemented or the order is being enforced.

[F815(4) For the purposes of subsection (3)(a) "the listed persons" are—

(a) the Secretary of State;

(b) the Lord Advocate;

(c) the Scottish Ministers;

[F816(ca) the Department of Justice in Northern Ireland;**]**

[F817(d) the National Crime Agency;**]**

(e) the Director of Public Prosecutions;

(f) the Director of Public Prosecutions for Northern Ireland; **[**F818and**]**

(g) the Director of the Serious Fraud Office; F819...

F819(h) . . . . . .**]**

Textual Amendments

F814 S. 444(3)(a) substituted (1.7.2005) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), **ss. 108(2)**, 178(8); S.I. 2005/1521, art. 3(1)(d)

F815 S. 444(4) inserted (1.7.2005) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), **ss. 108(3)**, 178(8); S.I. 2005/1521, art. 3(1)(d)

F816 S. 444(4)(ca) inserted (12.4.2010) by The Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Devolution of Policing and Justice Functions) Order 2010 (S.I. 2010/976), art. 1(2), **Sch. 14 para. 70** (with arts. 28-31)

F817 S. 444(4)(d) substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 149**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

F818 Word in s. 444(4)(f) inserted (27.3.2014) by The Public Bodies (Merger of the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Director of Revenue and Customs Prosecutions) Order 2014 (S.I. 2014/834), art. 1(1), **Sch. 2 para. 32(a)**

F819 S. 444(4)(h) and word omitted (27.3.2014) by virtue of The Public Bodies (Merger of the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Director of Revenue and Customs Prosecutions) Order 2014 (S.I. 2014/834), art. 1(1), **Sch. 2 para. 32(b)**

Commencement Information

I406 S. 444 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

445 External investigations

(1) Her Majesty may by Order in Council make—

(a) provision to enable orders equivalent to those under Part 8 to be made, and warrants equivalent to those under Part 8 to be issued, for the purposes of an external investigation;

(b) provision creating offences in relation to external investigations which are equivalent to offences created by Part 8.

(2) An Order under this section may include—

(a) provision corresponding to any provision of Part 8 (subject to any specified modifications);

(b) provision about the functions of the Secretary of State, the Lord Advocate, the Scottish Ministers, **[**F820the Department of Justice in Northern Ireland,**][**F821**[**F822the National Crime Agency or its officers**]**, the Director of Public Prosecutions, the Director of Public Prosecutions for Northern Ireland, F823...**]** the Director of the Serious Fraud Office, constables and customs officers;

(c) provision about evidence (including evidence required to establish whether an investigation is being carried out in a country or territory outside the United Kingdom).

(3) But an Order under this section must not provide for a disclosure order to be made for the purposes of an external investigation into whether a money laundering offence has been committed.

Textual Amendments

F820 Words in s. 445(2)(b) inserted (12.4.2010) by The Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Devolution of Policing and Justice Functions) Order 2010 (S.I. 2010/976), art. 1(2), **Sch. 14 para. 71** (with arts. 28-31)

F821 Words in s. 445(2)(b) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 139**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F822 Words in s. 445(2)(b) substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 150**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

F823 Words in s. 445(2)(b) omitted (27.3.2014) by virtue of The Public Bodies (Merger of the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Director of Revenue and Customs Prosecutions) Order 2014 (S.I. 2014/834), art. 1(1), **Sch. 2 para. 33**

Commencement Information

I407 S. 445 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

446 Rules of court

Rules of court may make such provision as is necessary or expedient to give effect to an Order in Council made under this Part (including provision about the exercise of functions of a judge conferred or imposed by the Order).

Commencement Information

I408 S. 446 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

447 Interpretation

(1) An external request is a request by an overseas authority to prohibit dealing with relevant property which is identified in the request.

(2) An external order is an order which—

(a) is made by an overseas court where property is found or believed to have been obtained as a result of or in connection with criminal conduct, and

(b) is for the recovery of specified property or a specified sum of money.

(3) An external investigation is an investigation by an overseas authority into—

(a) whether property has been obtained as a result of or in connection with criminal conduct, [F824]...

[[F825](aa) the extent or whereabouts of property obtained as a result of or in connection with criminal conduct, or**]**

(b) whether a money laundering offence has been committed.

(4) Property is all property wherever situated and includes—

(a) money;

(b) all forms of property, real or personal, heritable or moveable;

(c) things in action and other intangible or incorporeal property.

(5) Property is obtained by a person if he obtains an interest in it.

(6) References to an interest, in relation to property other than land, include references to a right (including a right to possession).

(7) Property is relevant property if there are reasonable grounds to believe that it may be needed to satisfy an external order which has been or which may be made.

(8) Criminal conduct is conduct which—

(a) constitutes an offence in any part of the United Kingdom, or

(b) would constitute an offence in any part of the United Kingdom if it occurred there.

(9) A money laundering offence is conduct carried out in a country or territory outside the United Kingdom and which if carried out in the United Kingdom would constitute any of the following offences—

(a) an offence under section 327, 328 or 329;

(b) an attempt, conspiracy or incitement to commit an offence specified in paragraph (a);

(c) aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of an offence specified in paragraph (a).

(10) An overseas court is a court of a country or territory outside the United Kingdom.

(11) An overseas authority is an authority which has responsibility in a country or territory outside the United Kingdom—

(a) for making a request to an authority in another country or territory (including the United Kingdom) to prohibit dealing with relevant property,

(b) for carrying out an investigation into whether property has been obtained as a result of or in connection with criminal conduct, or

(c) for carrying out an investigation into whether a money laundering offence has been committed.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(12) This section applies for the purposes of this Part.

Textual Amendments

F824 Word in s. 447(3)(a) repealed (E.W.) (1.7.2005) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), s. 178(8), **Sch. 17 Pt. 2**; S.I. 2005/1521, art. 3(1)(ee)

F825 S. 447(3)(aa) inserted (1.7.2005) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), **ss. 108(4)**, 178(8); S.I. 2005/1521, art. 3(1)(d)

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C198 S. 447(9)(b) modified (E.W.N.I.) (1.10.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 6 para. 44(c)** (with Sch. 13 para. 5); S.I. 2008/2504, art. 2(a)

Commencement Information

I409 S. 447 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

PART 12

MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL

Miscellaneous

448 Tax

Schedule 10 contains provisions about tax.

Commencement Information

I410 S. 448 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

449 [F826NCA officers]: pseudonyms

(1) This section applies to a [F827National Crime Agency officer] if—

(a) he is [F828assigned][F829to do anything on behalf of the National Crime Agency] for the purposes of this Act, and

(b) it is necessary or expedient for the purpose of doing the thing for the [F830National Crime Agency officer] to identify himself by name.

(2) [F831An authorised person] may direct that such a [F832National Crime Agency officer] may for that purpose identify himself by means of a pseudonym.

(3) For the purposes of any proceedings or application under this Act a certificate signed by [F833an authorised person] which sufficiently identifies the [F834National Crime Agency officer] by reference to the pseudonym is conclusive evidence that that [F834National Crime Agency officer] is authorised to use the pseudonym.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(4) In any proceedings or application under this Act a **[**[F834]National Crime Agency officer**]** in respect of whom a direction under this section is in force must not be asked (and if asked is not required to answer) any question which is likely to reveal his true identity.

[F835](5) . . . . . .

[[F836](6) In this section "authorised person" means **[**[F837]an NCA officer**]** authorised by **[**[F838]the Director General of the NCA**]** for the purposes of this section.**]**

Textual Amendments

F826 Words in s. 449 title substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 151(2)**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

F827 Words in s. 449(1) substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 151(3)(a)**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

F828 Words in s. 449(1) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 140(3)(b)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F829 Words in s. 449(1)(a) substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 151(3)(b)**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

F830 Words in s. 449(1)(b) substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 151(3)(c)**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

F831 Words in s. 449(2) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 140(4)(a)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F832 Words in s. 449(2) substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 151(4)**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

F833 Words in s. 449(3) substituted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 140(5)(a)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F834 Words in s. 449(3)(4) substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 151(5)**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

F835 S. 449(5) repealed (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), Sch. 8 para. 140(7), **Sch. 14**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a)(d) (with arts. 3-14)

F836 S. 449(6) inserted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 140(8)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F837 Words in s. 449(6) substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 151(6)(a)**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

F838 Words in s. 449(6) substituted (7.10.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), s. 61(2), **Sch. 8 para. 151(6)(b)**; S.I. 2013/1682, art. 3(v)

Commencement Information

I411 S. 449 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

[[F839]449A Staff of relevant Directors: pseudonyms

(1) This section applies to a member of the staff of the relevant Director if—

(a) the member is to exercise a function as a member of that staff under, or in relation to, Part 5 or 8; and

(b) it is necessary or expedient for the purpose of exercising that function for the member of staff to identify himself by name.

(2) The relevant Director may direct that such a member of staff may for that purpose identify himself by means of a pseudonym.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

(3) For the purposes of any proceedings or application under this Act, a certificate signed by the relevant Director which sufficiently identifies the member of staff by reference to the pseudonym is conclusive evidence that that member of staff is authorised to use the pseudonym.

(4) In any proceedings or application under this Act a member of the staff of the relevant Director in respect of whom a direction under this section is in force must not be asked (and if asked is not required to answer) any question which is likely to reveal his true identity.

(5) The relevant Director may not delegate the exercise of his functions under this section or otherwise authorise another person to exercise those functions on his behalf.

(6) In this section "relevant Director" has the meaning given by section 352(5A).**]**

Textual Amendments

F839 S. 449A inserted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 118**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

450 Pseudonyms: Scotland

(1) This section applies to—

(a) any person named by the Scottish Ministers for the purpose of a civil recovery investigation **[**F840or a detained cash investigation **]** under Part 8, or

(b) any person authorised by the Scottish Ministers for the purpose of such a civil recovery investigation to receive relevant information under section 391,

if it is necessary or expedient for the person to identify himself by name for that purpose.

(2) The Scottish Ministers may direct that such a person may for that purpose identify himself by means of a pseudonym.

(3) For the purposes of any proceedings or application under this Act, a certificate signed by the Scottish Ministers which sufficiently identifies the person by reference to the pseudonym is conclusive evidence that the person is authorised to use the pseudonym.

(4) In any proceedings or application under this Act a person in respect of whom a direction under this section is in force must not be asked (and if asked is not required to answer) any question which is likely to reveal his true identity.

Textual Amendments

F840 Words in s. 450(1)(a) inserted (6.4.2008 in so far as it does not extend to S., 18.6.2009 for S.) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1)(3), **Sch. 10 para. 25**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(d)(iii); S.S.I. 2009/224, art. 2(1)(d)(iii)

Commencement Information

I412 S. 450 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

451 [F841Revenue and Customs prosecutions]

(1) Proceedings for a specified offence may be started [F842by [F843the Director of Public Prosecutions] or by order of the Commissioners for Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs] (the Commissioners).

[F844(2) Where proceedings under subsection (1) are instituted by the Commissioners, the proceedings must be brought in the name of an officer of Revenue and Customs.]

F845(3) . . . . . .

(4) If the Commissioners investigate, or propose to investigate, any matter to help them to decide—

(a) whether there are grounds for believing that a specified offence has been committed, or

(b) whether a person is to be prosecuted for such an offence,

the matter must be treated as an assigned matter within the meaning of the Customs and Excise Management Act 1979 (c. 2).

(5) This section—

(a) does not prevent any person (including a [F846officer of Revenue and Customs]) who has power to arrest, detain or prosecute a person for a specified offence from doing so;

(b) does not prevent a court from dealing with a person brought before it following his arrest by a [F846officer of Revenue and Customs] for a specified offence, even if the proceedings were not started by an order under subsection (1).

(6) The following are specified offences—

(a) an offence under Part 7;

(b) an offence under section 342;

(c) an attempt, conspiracy or incitement to commit an offence specified in paragraph (a) or (b);

(d) aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of an offence specified in paragraph (a) or (b).

(7) This section does not apply to proceedings on indictment in Scotland.

Textual Amendments

F841 S. 451 heading substituted (18.4.2005) by Commissioners for Revenue and Customs Act 2005 (c. 11), s. 53(1), **Sch. 4 para. 99(e)**; S.I. 2005/1126, art. 2(2)(h)

F842 Words in s. 451(1) substituted (18.4.2005) by Commissioners for Revenue and Customs Act 2005 (c. 11), s. 53(1), **Sch. 4 para. 99(a)**; S.I. 2005/1126, art. 2(2)(h)

F843 Words in s. 451(1) substituted (27.3.2014) by The Public Bodies (Merger of the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Director of Revenue and Customs Prosecutions) Order 2014 (S.I. 2014/834), art. 1(1), **Sch. 2 para. 34**

F844 S. 451(2) substituted (18.4.2005) by Commissioners for Revenue and Customs Act 2005 (c. 11), s. 53(1), **Sch. 4 para. 99(b)**; S.I. 2005/1126, art. 2(2)(h)

F845 S. 451(3) repealed (18.4.2005) by Commissioners for Revenue and Customs Act 2005 (c. 11), s. 53(1), Sch. 4 para. 99(c), **Sch. 5**; S.I. 2005/1126, art. 2(2)(h)(i)

F846 Words in s. 451(5) substituted (18.4.2005) by Commissioners for Revenue and Customs Act 2005 (c. 11), s. 53(1), **Sch. 4 para. 99(d)**; S.I. 2005/1126, art. 2(2)(h)

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Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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)*

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C199 S. 451(6)(c) modified (E.W.N.I.) (1.10.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 6 para. 44(d)** (with Sch. 13 para. 5); S.I. 2008/2504, art. 2(a)

Commencement Information

I413 S. 451 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

452 Crown servants

(1) The Secretary of State may by regulations provide that any of the following provisions apply to persons in the public service of the Crown.

(2) The provisions are—

(a) the provisions of Part 7;

(b) section 342.

[F847(3) In relation to Northern Ireland, the power to make regulations under subsection (1) is exercisable by the Department of Justice in Northern Ireland (and not by the Secretary of State) in relation to persons in the public service of the Crown in right of Her Majesty's Government in Northern Ireland.**]**

Textual Amendments

F847 S. 452(3) inserted (12.4.2010) by The Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Devolution of Policing and Justice Functions) Order 2010 (S.I. 2010/976), art. 1(2), **Sch. 14 para. 72** (with arts. 28-31)

Commencement Information

I414 S. 452 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

453 References to financial investigators

(1) The Secretary of State may by order provide that a specified reference in this Act to an accredited financial investigator is a reference to such an investigator who falls within a specified description.

(2) A description may **[**F848, in particular, **]** be framed by reference to a grade designated by a specified person **[**F849or by reference to particular types of training undertaken**]** .

Textual Amendments

F848 Words in s. 453(2) inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), **ss. 81(1)(a)**, 94(1); S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(g)

F849 Words in s. 453(2) inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), **ss. 81(1)(b)**, 94(1); S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(g)

Commencement Information

I415 S. 453 in force at 24.2.2003 by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
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[F850 453A Certain offences in relation to financial investigators

(1) A person commits an offence if he assaults an accredited financial investigator who is acting in the exercise of a relevant power.

(2) A person commits an offence if he resists or wilfully obstructs an accredited financial investigator who is acting in the exercise of a relevant power.

(3) A person guilty of an offence under subsection (1) is liable on summary conviction—

(a) to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 51 weeks; or

(b) to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale;

or to both.

(4) A person guilty of an offence under subsection (2) is liable on summary conviction—

(a) to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 51 weeks; or

(b) to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale;

or to both.

(5) In this section "relevant power" means a power exercisable under—

(a) section 45 or 194 (powers to seize property to which restraint orders apply);

(b) section 289 (powers to search for cash);

(c) section 294 (powers to seize cash);

(d) section 295(1) (power to detain seized cash); or

(e) a search and seizure warrant issued under section 352.

(6) In the application of this section to England and Wales in relation to an offence committed before the commencement of section 281(5) of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 (c. 44) (alteration of penalties for summary offences), and in the application of this section to Northern Ireland—

(a) the reference to 51 weeks in subsection (3)(a) is to be read as a reference to 6 months; and

(b) the reference to 51 weeks in subsection (4)(a) is to be read as a reference to 1 month.**]**

Textual Amendments

F850 S. 453A inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), **ss. 81(2)**, 94(1); S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(g)

454 Customs officers

For the purposes of this Act a customs officer is a person commissioned by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise under section 6(3) of the Customs and Excise Management Act 1979 (c. 2).

455 Enactment

In this Act (except in section 460(1)) a reference to an enactment includes a reference to—

(a) an Act of the Scottish Parliament;

(b) Northern Ireland legislation.

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General

456 Amendments

Schedule 11 contains miscellaneous and consequential amendments.

Commencement Information

I416 S. 456 in force at 30.12.2002 for specified purposes by S.I. 2002/3015, **art. 2**, Sch.

I417 S. 456 in force at 24.2.2003 for specified purposes by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

I418 S. 456 in force at 24.3.2003 for specified purposes by S.S.I. 2003/210, art. 2(1)(b)(2), **sch.**

I419 S. 456 in force at 24.3.2003 for specified purposes by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

457 Repeals and revocations

Schedule 12 contains repeals and revocations.

Commencement Information

I420 S. 457 in force at 30.12.2002 for specified purposes by S.I. 2002/3015, **art. 2**, Sch.

I421 S. 457 in force at 24.2.2003 for specified purposes by S.I. 2003/120, art. 2, **Sch.** (with arts. 3, 4) (as amended (20.2.2003) by S.I. 2003/333, art. 14)

I422 S. 457 in force at 24.3.2003 for specified purposes by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

I423 S. 457 in force at 24.3.2003 for specified purposes by S.S.I. 2003/210, art. 2(1)(b)(2), **sch.**

458 Commencement

(1) The preceding provisions of this Act (except the provisions specified in subsection (3) **[**[F851]or (4)**]**) come into force in accordance with provision made by the Secretary of State by order.

(2) But no order may be made **[**[F852]by the Secretary of State**]** which includes provision for the commencement of Part 5, 8 or 10 unless the Secretary of State has consulted the Scottish Ministers.

(3) The following provisions come into force in accordance with provision made by the Scottish Ministers by order after consultation with the Secretary of State—

(a) Part 3;

(b) this Part, to the extent that it relates to Part 3.

[[F853](4) Any provision of this Act which provides for the repeal of any provision of the Proceeds of Crime (Northern Ireland) Order 1996 comes into force in accordance with provision made by the Department of Justice in Northern Ireland by order.**]**

Subordinate Legislation Made

P1 S. 458(1) power partly exercised: 30.12.2002 appointed for specified provisions and certain purposes by {S.I. 2002/3015}, art. 2; 30.12.2002 appointed for specified provisions and certain purposes by {S.I. 2002/3145}, art. 2; 13.1.2003 appointed for specified provisions by {S.I. 2002/3055}, art. 2

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Textual Amendments

F851 Words in s. 458(1) inserted (12.4.2010) by The Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Devolution of Policing and Justice Functions) Order 2010 (S.I. 2010/976), art. 1(2), **Sch. 14 para. 73(a)** (with arts. 28-31)

F852 Words in s. 458(2) inserted (12.4.2010) by The Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Devolution of Policing and Justice Functions) Order 2010 (S.I. 2010/976), art. 1(2), **Sch. 14 para. 73(b)** (with arts. 28-31)

F853 S. 458(4) inserted (12.4.2010) by The Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Devolution of Policing and Justice Functions) Order 2010 (S.I. 2010/976), art. 1(2), **Sch. 14 para. 73(c)** (with arts. 28-31)

459 Orders and regulations

(1) References in this section to subordinate legislation are to—

(a) any Order in Council under this Act;

(b) any order under this Act (other than one falling to be made by a court);

(c) any regulations under this Act.

(2) Subordinate legislation—

(a) may make different provision for different purposes;

(b) may include supplementary, incidental, saving or transitional provisions.

(3) Any power to make subordinate legislation is exercisable by statutory instrument **[**F854 (**[**F855other than—

(a) the power of the Advocate General for Northern Ireland to make an order under section 377A(5), and

(b) any power of the Department of Justice in Northern Ireland to make subordinate legislation,

which are**]** exercisable by statutory rule for the purposes of the Statutory Rules (Northern Ireland) Order 1979 (S.I. 1979/1573 (N.I.12)))**]** .

(4) A statutory instrument is subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament if it contains subordinate legislation other than—

(a) an order under section **[**F856 41A(5), 47S(4),**]** 75(7) or (8), **[**F857 190A(5), 195S(4),**]**F858 ... 282, 292(4), **[**F859 302(7B),**]** 309,**[**F860 339A(7),**]** 364(4), 377(4) **[**F861, 377A(5) **]** , 436(6), 438(9) or 458;

(b) subordinate legislation made by the Scottish Ministers;

(c) an Order in Council made under section 443 which makes provision only in relation to Scotland.

(5) A statutory instrument is subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of the Scottish Parliament if it contains—

(a) subordinate legislation made by the Scottish Ministers other than an order under section 142(6) or (7), 293(4), 398(4), 410(4), 439(6), 441(9) or 458;

(b) an Order in Council made under section 443 which makes provision only in relation to Scotland.

(6) No order may be made—

(a) by the Secretary of State under section **[**F862 41A(5), 47S(4),**]** 75(7) or (8), **[**F863 190A(5), 195S(4),**]**F864 ... 282, 292(4), **[**F865 302(7B),**]** 309,**[**F866 339A(7), **]** 364(4), 377(4), 436(6) or 438(9) unless a draft of the order has been laid before Parliament and approved by a resolution of each House;

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[F867(aa) by the Attorney General or the Advocate General for Northern Ireland under section 377A(5) unless a draft of the order has been laid before Parliament and approved by a resolution of each House;**]**

(b) by the Scottish Ministers under section 142(6) or (7), 293(4), 398(4), 410(4), 439(6) or 441(9) unless a draft of the order has been laid before and approved by a resolution of the Scottish Parliament.

[F868(6A) If a draft of an order under section 302(7B) would, apart from this subsection, be treated as a hybrid instrument for the purposes of the standing orders of either House of Parliament, it shall proceed in that House as if it were not a hybrid instrument.**]**

(7) The Scottish Ministers must lay before the Scottish Parliament a copy of every statutory instrument containing an Order in Council made under section 444 or 445.

[F869(7A) Subordinate legislation made by the Department of Justice in Northern Ireland is subject to negative resolution (within the meaning of section 41(6) of the Interpretation Act (Northern Ireland) 1954) other than an order under section 223(7) or (8), 282, 293A(4), 302(7B), 377ZA(4), 436(6) or 458.

(7B) No order shall be made by the Department of Justice under section 223(7) or (8), 282, 293A(4), 302(7B), 377ZA(4) or 436(6) unless a draft of it has been laid before, and approved by a resolution of, the Northern Ireland Assembly.

(7C) The Department of Justice must lay before the Northern Ireland Assembly a copy of every statutory instrument containing an Order in Council under section 444 or 445.

(7D) Section 41(3) of the Interpretation Act (Northern Ireland) 1954 applies for the purposes of subsections (7B) and (7C) in relation to the laying of a draft or copy as it applies in relation to the laying of a statutory document under an enactment.**]**

[F870(8) In this section references to the Advocate General for Northern Ireland are to be read, before the coming into force of section 27(1) of the Justice (Northern Ireland) Act 2002 (c. 26), as references to the Attorney General for Northern Ireland.**]**

Textual Amendments

F854 Words in s. 459(3) inserted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 119(2)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F855 Words in s. 459(3) substituted (12.4.2010) by The Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Devolution of Policing and Justice Functions) Order 2010 (S.I. 2010/976), art. 1(2), **Sch. 14 para. 74(2)** (with arts. 28-31)

F856 Words in s. 459(4)(a) inserted (22.11.2014) by Policing and Crime Act 2009 (c. 26), s. 116(1), **Sch. 7 para. 95(2)(a)**; S.I. 2014/3101, art. 2(e)

F857 Words in s. 459(4)(a) inserted (22.11.2014) by Policing and Crime Act 2009 (c. 26), s. 116(1), **Sch. 7 para. 95(2)(b)**; S.I. 2014/3101, art. 2(e)

F858 Words in s. 459(4)(a) omitted (12.4.2010) by virtue of The Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Devolution of Policing and Justice Functions) Order 2010 (S.I. 2010/976), art. 1(2), **Sch. 14 para. 74(3)** (with arts. 28-31)

F859 Word in s. 459(4)(a) inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 11 para. 15(2)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(f)

F860 Word in s. 459(4)(a) inserted (1.7.2005) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), **ss. 103(7)**, 178(8); S.I. 2005/1521, art. 3(1)(c)

F861 Word in s. 459(4)(a) inserted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 119(3)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F862 Words in s. 459(6)(a) inserted (22.11.2014) by Policing and Crime Act 2009 (c. 26), s. 116(1), **Sch. 7 para. 95(3)(a)**; S.I. 2014/3101, art. 2(e)

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F863 Words in s. 459(6)(a) inserted (22.11.2014) by Policing and Crime Act 2009 (c. 26), s. 116(1), **Sch. 7 para. 95(3)(b)**; S.I. 2014/3101, art. 2(e)

F864 Words in s. 459(6)(a) omitted (12.4.2010) by virtue of The Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Devolution of Policing and Justice Functions) Order 2010 (S.I. 2010/976), art. 1(2), **Sch. 14 para. 74(3)** (with arts. 28-31)

F865 Word in s. 459(6)(a) inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 11 para. 15(3)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(f)

F866 Word in s. 459(6)(a) inserted (1.7.2005) by Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), **ss. 103(7)**, 178(8); S.I. 2005/1521, art. 3(1)(c)

F867 S. 459(6)(aa) inserted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 119(4)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F868 S. 459(6A) inserted (6.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 11 para. 15(4)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 17(1)(f)

F869 S. 459(7A)-(7D) inserted (12.4.2010) by The Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Devolution of Policing and Justice Functions) Order 2010 (S.I. 2010/976), art. 1(2), **Sch. 14 para. 74(4)** (with arts. 28-31)

F870 S. 459(8) inserted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 119(5)**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

460 Finance

(1) The following are to be paid out of money provided by Parliament—

(a) any expenditure incurred by any Minister of the Crown under this Act;

(b) any increase attributable to this Act in the sums payable out of money so provided under any other enactment.

(2) Any sums received by the Secretary of State in consequence of this Act are to be paid into the Consolidated Fund.

[F871(3) Subject to anything in this Act—

(a) any sums received by the Director of Public Prosecutions F872... or the Director of the Serious Fraud Office in consequence of this Act are to be paid into the Consolidated Fund; and

(b) any sums received by the Director of Public Prosecutions for Northern Ireland in consequence of this Act are to be paid to the **[**F873Department of Justice in Northern Ireland**].]**

Textual Amendments

F871 S. 460(3) inserted (1.4.2008) by Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 141**; S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

F872 Words in s. 460(3)(a) omitted (27.3.2014) by virtue of The Public Bodies (Merger of the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Director of Revenue and Customs Prosecutions) Order 2014 (S.I. 2014/834), art. 1(1), **Sch. 2 para. 35**

F873 Words in s. 460(3)(b) substituted (12.4.2010) by virtue of The Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Devolution of Policing and Justice Functions) Order 2010 (S.I. 2010/976), art. 1(2), **Sch. 14 para. 75** (with arts. 28-31)

461 Extent

(1) Part 2 extends to England and Wales only.

Status: *Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.*
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(2) In Part 8, Chapter 2 extends to England and Wales and Northern Ireland only.

(3) These provisions extend to Scotland only—

(a) Part 3;

(b) in Part 8, Chapter 3.

(4) Part 4 extends to Northern Ireland only.

(5) The amendments in Schedule 11 have the same extent as the provisions amended.

(6) The repeals and revocations in Schedule 12 have the same extent as the provisions repealed or revoked.

462 Short title

This Act may be cited as the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002.

Status:
Point in time view as at 03/12/2014.

Changes to legislation:
Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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.