



Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001

2001 CHAPTER 24

PART 2

FREEZING ORDERS

Orders: procedure etc.

10 Procedure for making freezing orders

- (1) A power to make a freezing order is exercisable by statutory instrument.
- (2) A freezing order—
 - (a) must be laid before Parliament after being made;
 - (b) ceases to have effect at the end of the relevant period unless before the end of that period the order is approved by a resolution of each House of Parliament (but without that affecting anything done under the order or the power to make a new order).
- (3) The relevant period is a period of 28 days starting with the day on which the order is made.
- (4) In calculating the relevant period no account is to be taken of any time during which Parliament is dissolved or prorogued or during which both Houses are adjourned for more than 4 days.
- (5) If the Treasury propose to make a freezing order in the belief that the condition in section 4(2)(b) is satisfied, they must not make the order unless they consult the Secretary of State.

Changes to legislation:

There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001, Section 10.