



Proceeds of Crime Act 2002

2002 CHAPTER 29

PART 8

INVESTIGATIONS

CHAPTER 2

ENGLAND AND WALES AND NORTHERN IRELAND

f^{F1}Unexplained wealth orders

Textual Amendments

- F1** Ss. 362A-362I and cross-heading inserted (27.4.2017 for specified purposes, 31.1.2018 for E.W. in so far as not already in force, 28.6.2021 for N.I. in so far as not already in force) by [Criminal Finances Act 2017 \(c. 22\)](#), [ss. 1, 58\(1\)\(6\)](#) (as amended (N.I.) (31.12.2020) by [S.I. 2019/742](#), [regs. 1, 109\(2\)](#); 2020 c. 1, [Sch. 5 para. 1\(1\)](#)); [S.I. 2018/78](#), [reg. 3\(a\)](#); [S.I. 2021/724](#), [reg. 2\(1\)\(a\)](#)

362A Unexplained wealth orders

- (1) The High Court may, on an application made by an enforcement authority, make an unexplained wealth order in respect of any property if the court is satisfied that each of the requirements for the making of the order is fulfilled.
- (2) An application for an order must—
 - (a) specify or describe the property in respect of which the order is sought, and
 - (b) specify the person whom the enforcement authority thinks holds the property (“the respondent”) (and the person specified may include a person outside the United Kingdom).

Changes to legislation: Proceeds of Crime Act 2002, Cross Heading: Unexplained wealth orders is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 25 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) View outstanding changes

- [In a case where the respondent is not an individual, the application may also specify ^{F2}(2A) a person who is a responsible officer of the respondent (and a person specified may include a person outside the United Kingdom).]
- (3) An unexplained wealth order is an order requiring the respondent [^{F3}or any responsible officer specified in the order (a “specified responsible officer”)] to provide a statement—
- (a) setting out the nature and extent of the respondent's interest in the property in respect of which the order is made,
 - (b) explaining how the respondent obtained the property (including, in particular, how any costs incurred in obtaining it were met),
 - (c) where the property is held by the trustees of a settlement, setting out such details of the settlement as may be specified in the order, and
 - (d) setting out such other information in connection with the property as may be so specified.
- (4) The order must specify—
- (a) the form and manner in which the statement is to be given,
 - (b) the person to whom it is to be given, and
 - (c) the place at which it is to be given or, if it is to be given in writing, the address to which it is to be sent.
- (5) The order may, in connection with requiring the respondent [^{F4}or any specified responsible officer] to provide the statement mentioned in subsection (3), also [^{F5}require them] to produce documents of a kind specified or described in the order.
- (6) The respondent [^{F6}or any specified responsible officer] must comply with the requirements imposed by an unexplained wealth order within whatever period the court may specify (and different periods may be specified in relation to different requirements).
- (7) In this Chapter “enforcement authority” means—
- (a) the National Crime Agency,
 - (b) Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs,
 - (c) the Financial Conduct Authority,
 - (d) the Director of the Serious Fraud Office, or
 - (e) the Director of Public Prosecutions (in relation to England and Wales) or the Director of Public Prosecutions for Northern Ireland (in relation to Northern Ireland).
- [For the purposes of this Chapter, each of the following is a “responsible officer” of ^{F7}(8) the respondent (in a case where the respondent is not an individual)—
- (a) any director of the respondent, including any person occupying the position of a director, by whatever name called;
 - (b) any member of a body of the respondent equivalent to a board of directors;
 - (c) any other manager, secretary or similar officer of the respondent;
 - (d) where the respondent is a partnership, a partner or a member of the partnership;
 - (e) any person in accordance with whose directions or instructions the board of directors or equivalent body of the respondent are accustomed to act.]

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Textual Amendments

- F2** S. 362A(2A) inserted (15.5.2022) by [Economic Crime \(Transparency and Enforcement\) Act 2022](#) (c. 10), [ss. 45\(3\)](#), 69(1); S.I. 2022/519, regs. 1(3), 2
- F3** Words in s. 362A(3) inserted (15.5.2022) by [Economic Crime \(Transparency and Enforcement\) Act 2022](#) (c. 10), [ss. 45\(4\)](#), 69(1); S.I. 2022/519, regs. 1(3), 2
- F4** Words in s. 362A(5) inserted (15.5.2022) by [Economic Crime \(Transparency and Enforcement\) Act 2022](#) (c. 10), [ss. 45\(5\)\(a\)](#), 69(1); S.I. 2022/519, regs. 1(3), 2
- F5** Words in s. 362A(5) substituted (15.5.2022) by [Economic Crime \(Transparency and Enforcement\) Act 2022](#) (c. 10), [ss. 45\(5\)\(b\)](#), 69(1); S.I. 2022/519, regs. 1(3), 2
- F6** Words in s. 362A(6) inserted (15.5.2022) by [Economic Crime \(Transparency and Enforcement\) Act 2022](#) (c. 10), [ss. 45\(6\)](#), 69(1); S.I. 2022/519, regs. 1(3), 2
- F7** S. 362A(8) inserted (15.5.2022) by [Economic Crime \(Transparency and Enforcement\) Act 2022](#) (c. 10), [ss. 45\(7\)](#), 69(1); S.I. 2022/519, regs. 1(3), 2

362B Requirements for making of unexplained wealth order

- (1) These are the requirements for the making of an unexplained wealth order in respect of any property.
- (2) The High Court must be satisfied that there is reasonable cause to believe that—
 - (a) the respondent holds the property, and
 - (b) the value of the property is greater than £50,000.
- (3) The High Court must be satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting [^{F8}—
 - (a)] that the known sources of the respondent's lawfully obtained income would have been insufficient for the purposes of enabling the respondent to obtain the property [^{F9}, or
 - (b) that the property has been obtained through unlawful conduct (within the meaning given by section 242).]
- (4) The High Court must be satisfied that—
 - (a) the respondent is a politically exposed person, or
 - (b) there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that—
 - (i) the respondent is, or has been, involved in serious crime (whether in a part of the United Kingdom or elsewhere), or
 - (ii) a person connected with the respondent is, or has been, so involved.
- (5) It does not matter for the purposes of subsection (2)(a)—
 - (a) whether or not there are other persons who also hold the property;
 - (b) whether the property was obtained by the respondent before or after the coming into force of this section.
- (6) For the purposes of subsection (3)—
 - (a) regard is to be had to any mortgage, charge or other kind of security that it is reasonable to assume was or may have been available to the respondent for the purposes of obtaining the property;
 - (b) it is to be assumed that the respondent obtained the property for a price equivalent to its market value;
 - (c) income is “lawfully obtained” if it is obtained lawfully under the laws of the country from where the income arises;

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- (d) “known” sources of the respondent's income are the sources of income (whether arising from employment, assets or otherwise) that are reasonably ascertainable from available information at the time of the making of the application for the order;
 - (e) where the property is an interest in other property comprised in a settlement, the reference to the respondent obtaining the property is to be taken as if it were a reference to the respondent obtaining direct ownership of such share in the settled property as relates to, or is fairly represented by, that interest.
- (7) In subsection (4)(a), “politically exposed person” means a person who is—
- (a) an individual who is, or has been, entrusted with prominent public functions by an international organisation or by a State other than [^{F10}the United Kingdom or another EEA State,]
 [the United Kingdom, or
 ^{F10}(i)
 (ii) an EEA state,]
 - (b) a family member of a person within paragraph (a),
 - (c) known to be a close associate of a person within that paragraph, or
 - (d) otherwise connected with a person within that paragraph.
- (8) Article 3 of Directive 2015/849/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2015 applies for the purposes of determining—
- (a) whether a person has been entrusted with prominent public functions (see point (9) of that Article),
 - (b) whether a person is a family member (see point (10) of that Article), and
 - (c) whether a person is known to be a close associate of another (see point (11) of that Article).
- (9) For the purposes of this section—
- (a) a person is involved in serious crime in a part of the United Kingdom or elsewhere if the person would be so involved for the purposes of Part 1 of the Serious Crime Act 2007 (see in particular sections 2, 2A and 3 of that Act);
 - (b) section 1122 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 (“connected” persons) applies in determining whether a person is connected with another.
- (10) Where the property in respect of which the order is sought comprises more than one item of property, the reference in subsection (2)(b) to the value of the property is to the total value of those items.

Textual Amendments

- F8** Word in s. 362B(3) inserted (15.5.2022) by [Economic Crime \(Transparency and Enforcement\) Act 2022 \(c. 10\), ss. 47\(a\), 69\(1\); S.I. 2022/519, regs. 1\(3\), 2](#)
- F9** S. 362B(3)(b) and word inserted (15.5.2022) by [Economic Crime \(Transparency and Enforcement\) Act 2022 \(c. 10\), ss. 47\(b\), 69\(1\); S.I. 2022/519, regs. 1\(3\), 2](#)
- F10** S. 362B(7)(a)(i)(ii) substituted for words (E.W.) (31.12.2020) by [The Law Enforcement and Security \(Amendment\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019 \(S.I. 2019/742\), regs. 1, 107\(8\); 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1\(1\)](#)

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362C Effect of order: cases of non-compliance

- (1) This section applies in a case where [^{F11}the respondent and the specified responsible officer (if any), between them, fail], without reasonable excuse, to comply with the requirements imposed by an unexplained wealth order in respect of any property before the end of the response period.
- (2) The property is to be presumed to be recoverable property for the purposes of any proceedings taken in respect of the property under Part 5, unless the contrary is shown.
- (3) The presumption in subsection (2) applies in relation to property—
 - (a) only so far as relating to the respondent's interest in the property, and
 - (b) only if the value of that interest is greater than the sum specified in section 362B(2)(b).

It is for the court hearing the proceedings under Part 5 in relation to which reliance is placed on the presumption to determine the matters in this subsection.

- (4) The “response period” is whatever period the court specifies under section 362A(6) as the period within which the requirements imposed by the order are to be complied with (or the period ending the latest, if more than one is specified in respect of different requirements).
- (5) For the purposes of subsection (1)—
 - (a) a respondent [^{F12}or a specified responsible officer] who purports to comply with the requirements imposed by an unexplained wealth order is not to be taken to have failed to comply with the order (see instead section 362D);
 - (b) where an unexplained wealth order imposes more than one requirement, ^{F13}... [^{F14}the respondent and the specified responsible officer (if any) are] to be taken to have failed to comply with the requirements imposed by the order unless each of the requirements is complied with or is purported to be complied with.
- (6) Subsections (7) and (8) apply in determining the respondent's interest for the purposes of subsection (3) in a case where the respondent to the unexplained wealth order—
 - (a) is connected with another person who is, or has been, involved in serious crime (see subsection (4)(b)(ii) of section 362B), or
 - (b) is a politically exposed person of a kind mentioned in paragraph (b), (c) or (d) of subsection (7) of that section (family member, known close associates etc of individual entrusted with prominent public functions).
- (7) In a case within subsection (6)(a), the respondent's interest is to be taken to include any interest in the property of the person involved in serious crime with whom the respondent is connected.
- (8) In a case within subsection (6)(b), the respondent's interest is to be taken to include any interest in the property of the person mentioned in subsection (7)(a) of section 362B.
- (9) Where an unexplained wealth order is made in respect of property comprising more than one item of property, the reference in subsection (3)(b) to the value of the respondent's interest in the property is to the total value of the respondent's interest in those items.

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Textual Amendments

- F11** Words in s. 362C(1) substituted (15.5.2022) by [Economic Crime \(Transparency and Enforcement\) Act 2022 \(c. 10\), ss. 45\(8\)\(a\)](#), 69(1); S.I. 2022/519, regs. 1(3), 2
- F12** Words in s. 362C(5)(a) inserted (15.5.2022) by [Economic Crime \(Transparency and Enforcement\) Act 2022 \(c. 10\), ss. 45\(8\)\(b\)](#), 69(1); S.I. 2022/519, regs. 1(3), 2
- F13** Words in s. 362C(5)(b) omitted (15.5.2022) by virtue of [Economic Crime \(Transparency and Enforcement\) Act 2022 \(c. 10\), ss. 45\(8\)\(c\)\(i\)](#), 69(1); S.I. 2022/519, regs. 1(3), 2
- F14** Words in s. 362C(5)(b) substituted (15.5.2022) by [Economic Crime \(Transparency and Enforcement\) Act 2022 \(c. 10\), ss. 45\(8\)\(c\)\(ii\)](#), 69(1); S.I. 2022/519, regs. 1(3), 2

362D Effect of order: cases of compliance or purported compliance

- (1) This section applies in a case where, before the end of the response period (as defined by section 362C(4)), [^{F15}the respondent and the specified responsible officer (if any) between them comply, or purport to comply, with all of the] requirements imposed by an unexplained wealth order in respect of any property in relation to which the order is made.
- (2) If an interim freezing order has effect in relation to the property (see section 362J), the enforcement authority must determine what enforcement or investigatory proceedings, if any, it considers ought to be taken in relation to the property.
- (3) A determination under subsection (2) must be made within the period of 60 days starting with the day of compliance [^{F16}, or that period as it may be extended by virtue of section 362DA or 362DB (the “determination period”)].
- (4) If the determination under subsection (2) is that no further enforcement or investigatory proceedings ought to be taken in relation to the property, the enforcement authority must notify the High Court of that fact as soon as reasonably practicable (and in any event before the end of the [^{F17}determination period]).
- (5) If there is no interim freezing order in effect in relation to the property, the enforcement authority may (at any time) determine what, if any, enforcement or investigatory proceedings it considers ought to be taken in relation to the property.
- (6) A determination under this section to take no further enforcement or investigatory proceedings in relation to any property does not prevent such proceedings being taken subsequently (whether as a result of new information or otherwise, and whether or not by the same enforcement authority) in relation to the property.
- (7) For the purposes of this section—
 - ^{F18}(a)
 - (b) references to the day of compliance are to the day on which the requirements imposed by the order are complied with (or, if the requirements are complied with over more than one day, the last of those days), and
 - (c) where an order requires the sending of information in writing to, or the production of documents at, an address specified in the order, compliance with the order (so far as relating to that requirement) occurs when the written information is received, or the documents are produced, at that address,
 and in paragraphs [^{F19}(b) and (c)] references to compliance include purported compliance.

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- (8) In this section “enforcement or investigatory proceedings” means any proceedings in relation to property taken under—
- (a) Part 2 or 4 (confiscation proceedings in England and Wales or Northern Ireland) (in relation to cases where the enforcement authority is also a prosecuting authority for the purposes of that Part),
 - (b) Part 5 (civil recovery of the proceeds of unlawful conduct), or
 - (c) this Chapter.

Textual Amendments

- F15** Words in s. 362D(1) substituted (15.5.2022) by [Economic Crime \(Transparency and Enforcement\) Act 2022 \(c. 10\), ss. 45\(9\)\(a\), 69\(1\); S.I. 2022/519, regs. 1\(3\), 2](#)
- F16** Words in s. 362D(3) inserted (15.5.2022) by [Economic Crime \(Transparency and Enforcement\) Act 2022 \(c. 10\), ss. 49\(2\)\(a\), 69\(1\); S.I. 2022/519, regs. 1\(3\), 2](#)
- F17** Words in s. 362D(4) substituted (15.5.2022) by [Economic Crime \(Transparency and Enforcement\) Act 2022 \(c. 10\), ss. 49\(2\)\(b\), 69\(1\); S.I. 2022/519, regs. 1\(3\), 2](#)
- F18** S. 362D(7)(a) omitted (15.5.2022) by virtue of [Economic Crime \(Transparency and Enforcement\) Act 2022 \(c. 10\), ss. 45\(9\)\(b\)\(i\), 69\(1\); S.I. 2022/519, regs. 1\(3\), 2](#)
- F19** Words in s. 362D(7) substituted (15.5.2022) by [Economic Crime \(Transparency and Enforcement\) Act 2022 \(c. 10\), ss. 45\(9\)\(b\)\(ii\), 69\(1\); S.I. 2022/519, regs. 1\(3\), 2](#)

^{F20} **362DA** Extension of period for making determination where interim freezing order has been made

- (1) The High Court may, on an application made by the enforcement authority, extend the determination period if satisfied that—
- (a) the enforcement authority is working diligently and expeditiously towards making a determination under section 362D(2),
 - (b) further time is needed for the authority to make that determination, and
 - (c) it is reasonable in all the circumstances for the period to be extended.
- (2) The application must be made before the determination period would otherwise end.
- (3) An extension of the determination period must end no later than the end of the period of 63 days beginning with the day after that on which the period would otherwise end.
- (4) Where the determination period is extended under subsection (1), it may be further extended by the High Court (and subsections (2) and (3) apply in relation to any further extension as they apply in relation to the first one).
- (5) But the determination period as extended must not in total exceed the period of 186 days starting with the day of compliance (within the meaning given by section 362D(7)(b)).

Textual Amendments

- F20** Ss. 362DA, 362DB inserted (15.5.2022) by [Economic Crime \(Transparency and Enforcement\) Act 2022 \(c. 10\), ss. 49\(3\), 69\(1\); S.I. 2022/519, regs. 1\(3\), 2](#)

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362DB Extension of period pending determination of proceedings etc

- (1) Subsection (2) applies where—
 - (a) an application is made to the High Court under section 362DA for the extension (or further extension) of the determination period, and
 - (b) the period would (apart from that subsection) end before the court determines the application or it is otherwise disposed of.
- (2) The determination period is extended from the time when it would otherwise end until—
 - (a) the Court determines the application or it is otherwise disposed of, or
 - (b) if earlier, the end of the period of 31 days beginning with the day after that on which the period would otherwise have ended.
- (3) Subsection (4) applies where—
 - (a) proceedings on an appeal in respect of a decision on an application under section 362DA have been brought, and
 - (b) the determination period would (apart from that subsection) end before the proceedings are finally determined or otherwise disposed of.
- (4) The determination period is extended from the time when it would otherwise end until—
 - (a) the proceedings are finally determined or otherwise disposed of, or
 - (b) if earlier, the end of the period mentioned in subsection (2)(b).
- (5) Subsection (6) applies where—
 - (a) an application is made to the Court under section 362DA for an extension of the determination period,
 - (b) the Court refuses to grant the application, and
 - (c) the period would (apart from that subsection) end before the end of the 5 day period.
- (6) The determination period is extended from the time when it would otherwise end until—
 - (a) the end of the 5 day period, or
 - (b) if proceedings on an appeal against the decision are brought before the end of the 5 day period, the time when those proceedings are brought.
- (7) The “5 day period” is the period of 5 working days beginning with the day on which the Court refuses to grant the application; and for these purposes “working day” means a day other than—
 - (a) a Saturday or a Sunday,
 - (b) Christmas Day or Good Friday, or
 - (c) a day which is a bank holiday under the Banking and Financial Dealings Act 1971 in the part of the United Kingdom in which the application in question under section 362DA is made.
- (8) The restriction on the overall extension of the determination period mentioned in section 362DA(5) applies to an extension of the period in accordance with any provision of this section as it applies to an extension under an order of the Court.]

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Textual Amendments

F20 Ss. 362DA, 362DB inserted (15.5.2022) by [Economic Crime \(Transparency and Enforcement\) Act 2022 \(c. 10\)](#), [ss. 49\(3\)](#), 69(1); S.I. 2022/519, regs. 1(3), 2

362E Offence

- (1) A person commits an offence if, in purported compliance with a requirement imposed by an unexplained wealth order, the person—
 - (a) makes a statement that the person knows to be false or misleading in a material particular, or
 - (b) recklessly makes a statement that is false or misleading in a material particular.
- (2) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable—
 - (a) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years, or to a fine, or to both;
 - (b) on summary conviction in England and Wales, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding [^{F21}the general limit in a magistrates' court], or to a fine, or to both;
 - (c) on summary conviction in Northern Ireland, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months, or to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum, or to both.
- (3) In relation to an offence committed before [^{F22}May 2022], the reference in subsection (2)(b) to [^{F23}the general limit in a magistrates' court] is to be read as a reference to 6 months.

Textual Amendments

- F21** Words in s. 362E(3) substituted (7.2.2023 at 12.00 p.m.) by [The Judicial Review and Courts Act 2022 \(Magistrates' Court Sentencing Powers\) Regulations 2023 \(S.I. 2023/149\)](#), regs. 1(2), 2(1), [Sch. Pt. 1](#)
- F22** Words in s. 362E(3) substituted (28.4.2022) by [The Criminal Justice Act 2003 \(Commencement No. 33\) and Sentencing Act 2020 \(Commencement No. 2\) Regulations 2022 \(S.I. 2022/500\)](#), regs. 1(2), 5(1), [Sch. Pt. 1](#)
- F23** Words in s. 362E(2)(b) substituted (7.2.2023 at 12.00 p.m.) by [The Judicial Review and Courts Act 2022 \(Magistrates' Court Sentencing Powers\) Regulations 2023 \(S.I. 2023/149\)](#), regs. 1(2), 2(1), [Sch. Pt. 1](#)

362F Statements

- (1) A statement made by a person in response to a requirement imposed by an unexplained wealth order may not be used in evidence against that person in criminal proceedings.
- (2) 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 362E,
 - (c) on a prosecution for an offence under section 5 of the Perjury Act 1911 or Article 10 of the Perjury (Northern Ireland) Order 1979 (S.I. 1979/1714 (N.I. 19)) (false statements), or

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- (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 the person or on the person's behalf in proceedings arising out of the prosecution.

362G Disclosure of information, copying of documents, etc

- (1) An unexplained wealth order has effect in spite of any restriction on the disclosure of information (however imposed).
- (2) But subsections (1) to (5) of section 361 (rights in connection with privileged information, questions and material) apply in relation to requirements imposed by an unexplained wealth order as they apply in relation to requirements imposed under a disclosure order.
- (3) The enforcement authority may take copies of any documents produced by the respondent [^{F24}or any specified responsible officer] in connection with complying with the requirements imposed by an unexplained wealth order.
- (4) Documents so produced may also be retained for so long as it is necessary to retain them (as opposed to a copy of them) in connection with an investigation of a kind mentioned in section 341 in relation to the property in respect of which the unexplained wealth order is made.
- (5) But if the enforcement authority has reasonable grounds to believe that the documents—
 - (a) may need to be produced for the purposes of any legal proceedings, and
 - (b) might otherwise be unavailable for those purposes,
 they may be retained until the proceedings are concluded.

Textual Amendments

F24 Words in s. 362G(3) inserted (15.5.2022) by [Economic Crime \(Transparency and Enforcement\) Act 2022 \(c. 10\)](#), ss. **45(10)**, 69(1); S.I. 2022/519, regs. 1(3), 2

362H Holding of property: trusts and company arrangements etc

- (1) This section applies for the purposes of sections 362A and 362B.
- (2) The cases in which a person (P) is to be taken to “hold” property include those where—
 - (a) P has effective control over the property;
 - (b) P is the trustee of a settlement in which the property is comprised;
 - (c) P is a beneficiary (whether actual or potential) in relation to such a settlement.
- (3) A person is to be taken to have “effective control” over property if, from all the circumstances, it is reasonable to conclude that the person—
 - (a) exercises,
 - (b) is able to exercise, or

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- (c) is entitled to acquire,
direct or indirect control over the property.
- (4) Where a person holds property by virtue of subsection (2) references to the person obtaining the property are to be read accordingly.
- (5) References to a person who holds or obtains property include any body corporate, whether incorporated or formed under the law of a part of the United Kingdom or in a country or territory outside the United Kingdom.
- (6) For further provision about how to construe references to the holding of property, see section 414.

362I Supplementary

- (1) An application for an unexplained wealth order may be made without notice.
- (2) Rules of court may make provision as to the practice and procedure to be followed in connection with proceedings relating to unexplained wealth orders before the High Court in Northern Ireland.
- (3) An application to the High Court in Northern Ireland to discharge or vary an unexplained wealth order may be made by—
 - (a) the enforcement authority, or
 - (b) the respondent [^{F25}or any specified responsible officer].
- (4) The High Court in Northern Ireland—
 - (a) may discharge the order;
 - (b) may vary the order.

Textual Amendments

F25 Words in s. 362I(3)(b) inserted (15.5.2022) by [Economic Crime \(Transparency and Enforcement\) Act 2022 \(c. 10\)](#), ss. **45(11)**, 69(1); S.I. 2022/519, regs. 1(3), 2

^{F26}362IA Annual reports

- (1) The Secretary of State must prepare and publish a report in respect of each relevant period setting out—
 - (a) the number of unexplained wealth orders made by the High Court in England and Wales during that period, and
 - (b) the number of applications made to that Court by enforcement authorities for such an order during that period.
- (2) Each of the following is a “relevant period”—
 - (a) the period of 12 months beginning with the day on which section 51 of the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022 comes into force;
 - (b) each subsequent period of 12 months.
- (3) A report under this section must be prepared and published within the period of 4 months beginning with the end of the relevant period to which the report relates.

Changes to legislation: *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002, Cross Heading: Unexplained wealth orders is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 25 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) View outstanding changes*

- (4) The Secretary of State must lay a copy of each report prepared under this section before Parliament.]]

Textual Amendments

F26 S. 362IA inserted (15.5.2022) by [Economic Crime \(Transparency and Enforcement\) Act 2022 \(c. 10\)](#), ss. 51, 69(1); S.I. 2022/519, regs. 1(3), 2

Changes to legislation:

Proceeds of Crime Act 2002, Cross Heading: Unexplained wealth orders is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 25 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.

[View outstanding changes](#)

Changes and effects yet to be applied to the whole Act associated Parts and Chapters:

Whole provisions yet to be inserted into this Act (including any effects on those provisions):

- s. 13(5)(a)(iia) inserted by [2015 c. 30 Sch. 5 para. 15\(3\)\(d\)](#)
- s. 323(1)(hc) inserted by [2023 c. 20 Sch. para. 45\(2\)](#)
- s. 323(4)(ec) inserted by [2023 c. 20 Sch. para. 45\(3\)](#)
- s. 323(5)(ec) inserted by [2023 c. 20 Sch. para. 45\(4\)](#)