



Proceeds of Crime Act 2002

2002 CHAPTER 29

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.
- (4) For the purposes of this Part a money laundering investigation is an investigation into whether a person has committed a money laundering offence.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/04/2008.

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Commencement Information

- II** 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 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
 - ^[F1](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,]
 - (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.
- (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—

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- (a) “appropriate officer” must be construed in accordance with section 378;
- (b) “proper person” must be construed in accordance with section 412.
- [^{F2}(c) Schedule 9 has effect for determining what is a business in the regulated sector.]

Textual Amendments

- F1** 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)**
- F2** 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)

- C1** 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

- I2** 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)

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 a judge is a judge of the High Court.

Commencement Information

- I3** 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—

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- (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.

Commencement Information

I4 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 or a money laundering investigation, or
 - (b) property specified in the application is subject to a civil recovery 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.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C2 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)

Commencement Information

I5 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)

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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;
 - (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.

Commencement Information

- I6** 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)

- C3** 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)
- C4** 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)

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- C5** 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)
- C6** 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

- I7** 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.
- (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)

- C7** 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),
- C8** 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)**
- C9** 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)**
- C10** 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)**
- C11** 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)
- C12** 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)**
- C13** 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)

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- C14** 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)
- C15** 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)**
- C16** 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)
- C17** 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)
- C18** 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

- I8** 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.
- (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)

- C19** 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)
- C20** 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)
- C21** 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)
- C22** 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

- I9** 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.

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- (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.
- (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).

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

- C23** 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\(7\)](#)
- C24** 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

- I10** 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, [^{F3}a member of SOCA's staff,] a constable or a customs officer applies for a production order or an order to grant entry, an application

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to discharge or vary the order need not be by the same accredited financial investigator, [F⁴member of SOCA's staff,] constable or customs officer.

- (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.

Textual Amendments

- F3** 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)
- F4** Words in s. 351(5) inserted (1.4.2008) by [Serious Crime Act 2007 \(c. 27\)](#), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 104(b)**; [S.I. 2008/755](#), art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

- I11** 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 or a money laundering investigation, or
 - (b) property specified in the application is subject to a civil recovery investigation.
- (3) The application must also state—
 - (a) that the warrant is sought for the purposes of the investigation;
 - (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) 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—

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- (a) a constable or a customs officer, if the warrant is sought for the purposes of a confiscation investigation or a money laundering investigation;
- (b) a [^{F5}member of SOCA's staff or of the staff of the relevant Director] , if the warrant is sought for the purposes of a civil recovery investigation.

[^{F6}(5A) In this Part “relevant Director”—

- (a) in relation to England and Wales, means the Director of Public Prosecutions, the Director of Revenue and Customs Prosecutions 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.

Textual Amendments

- F5** 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)
- F6** 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)

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

- C25** 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)**
- C26** 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)
- C27** 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)**
- C28** 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)**
- C29** 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)
- C30** 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)
- C31** 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)
- C32** 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

- I12** 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)

353 Requirements where production order not available

- (1) This section is satisfied in relation to a search and seizure warrant if—

Status: Point in time view as at 01/04/2008.

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- (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;
 - (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 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) 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
 - (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

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- 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.
- (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 an appropriate person arriving at the premises is able to secure immediate entry to them.
- (10) An appropriate person is—
- (a) a constable or a customs officer, if the warrant is sought for the purposes of a confiscation investigation or a money laundering investigation;
- (b) a member of [F7SOCA's staff or of the staff of the relevant Director] , if the warrant is sought for the purposes of a civil recovery investigation.

Textual Amendments

- F7** 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)

Commencement Information

- I13** 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)

- C33** 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\(5\)](#)
- C34** 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\(3\)](#)
- C35** 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\(5\)](#)

Status: Point in time view as at 01/04/2008.

Changes to legislation: Proceeds of Crime Act 2002, Part 8 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)

- C36** 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)**
- C37** 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)
- C38** 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

- I14** 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—
- search and seizure warrants sought for the purposes of a confiscation investigation or a money laundering investigation, and
 - powers of seizure under them.
- (2) In relation to such warrants and powers, the Secretary of State may make an order which applies the provisions to which subsections (3) and (4) apply subject to any specified modifications.
- (3) This subsection applies to the following provisions of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (c. 60)—
- section 15 (search warrants -safeguards);
 - section 16 (execution of warrants);
 - section 21 (access and copying);
 - section 22 (retention).
- (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))—
- Article 17 (search warrants -safeguards);
 - Article 18 (execution of warrants);
 - Article 23 (access and copying);
 - Article 24 (retention).

Commencement Information

- I15** 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

- (1) This section applies to search and seizure warrants sought for the purposes of civil recovery 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.

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- (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—
- (a) in which it can be taken away, and
 - (b) in which it is visible and legible.
- ^{F8}(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 [^{F9}if 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.
- [^{F10}(11) The appropriate person is—
- (a) [^{F11}an appropriate officer] , if the warrant was issued for the purposes of a civil recovery investigation;
 - (b) a constable or an officer of Revenue and Customs, if the warrant was issued for the purposes of a detained cash investigation.]

Textual Amendments

- F8** 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)
- F9** 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)
- F10** 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)
- F11** 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)

Commencement Information

- I16** 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)

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Disclosure orders

357 Disclosure orders

- (1) A judge may, on an application made to him by [^{F12}the 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 money laundering investigation.
- [^{F13}(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 [^{F14}an 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.
- (4) A disclosure order is an order authorising [^{F15}an appropriate officer] to give to any person [^{F16}the 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 [^{F17}the 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.
- [^{F18}(7) In this Part “relevant authority” means—
 - (a) in relation to a confiscation investigation, a prosecutor; and
 - (b) in relation to a civil recovery investigation, a member of SOCA's staff or the relevant Director.
- (8) For the purposes of subsection (7)(a) a prosecutor is—
 - (a) in relation to a confiscation investigation carried out by a member of SOCA's staff, 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; and

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- (d) in relation to a confiscation investigation carried out by an officer of Revenue and Customs, the Director of Revenue and Customs 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

- F12** 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)
- F13** 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)
- F14** 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)
- F15** 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)
- F16** 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)
- F17** 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)
- F18** 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)

Commencement Information

- I17** 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.
- (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

- I18** 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)

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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.
- (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)

C39 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)**)

C40 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

I19 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).

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- (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)

- C41** 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)
- C42** 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**))
- C43** 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

- I20** 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) [^{F19}An 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 [^{F20}an 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,

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they may be retained until the proceedings are concluded.

Textual Amendments

- F19** 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)
- F20** 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)

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

- C44** 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)
- C45** 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))
- C46** 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

- I21** 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 [^{F21}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.

[^{F22}(4A) If a member of SOCA's staff 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 member of SOCA's staff 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 [^{F23}(4B)] do not apply to orders made in England and Wales for the purposes of a civil recovery investigation.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/04/2008.

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Textual Amendments

- F21** 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)
- F22** 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)
- F23** 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)

Commencement Information

- I22** 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.
- (2) 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.
- (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.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/04/2008.

Changes to legislation: Proceeds of Crime Act 2002, Part 8 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)

Commencement Information

I23 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, an account or accounts [^{F24} or any safe deposit box] 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 [^{F25} or 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) [^{F26} in 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;
 - [^{F27}(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 [^{F28} 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 the Companies Act 1985 (c. 6) or the Companies (Northern Ireland) Order 1986 (S.I. 1986/ 1032 (N.I. 6)) 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 the Companies Act 1985 or the Companies (Northern Ireland) Order 1986 (S.I. 1986/1032

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- (N.I. 6)) or anything 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) [^{F29}in 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;
- [^{F30}(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
- [^{F31}(aa) constitutes an offence specified in section 415(1A) of this Act,]
- (b) would constitute an offence specified in paragraph (a) [^{F32}or (aa)] if done in the United Kingdom.
- [^{F33}(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

- F24** 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)**
- F25** 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)**
- F26** 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)**
- F27** 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)**
- F28** 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)**
- F29** 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)**
- F30** 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)**
- F31** 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)
- F32** 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)

Status: Point in time view as at 01/04/2008.

Changes to legislation: Proceeds of Crime Act 2002, Part 8 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)

F33 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)

C47 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

I24 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)

C48 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

I25 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)

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.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/04/2008.

Changes to legislation: Proceeds of Crime Act 2002, Part 8 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)

- (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)

- C49** 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)**
- C50** 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)**
- C51** 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)
- C52** 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

- I26** 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 01/04/2008.

Changes to legislation: Proceeds of Crime Act 2002, Part 8 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)

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

- C53** 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)
- C54** 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)
- C55** 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)**
- C56** 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

- I27** 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)

- C57** 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)**
- C58** 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)
- C59** 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)**
- C60** 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

- I28** 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 01/04/2008.

Changes to legislation: Proceeds of Crime Act 2002, Part 8 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)

- (5) If an accredited financial investigator, [^{F34}a member of SOCA's staff,] a constable or a customs officer applies for a customer information order, an application to discharge or vary the order need not be by the same accredited financial investigator, [^{F35}member of SOCA's staff,] constable or customs officer.
- (6) References to a person who applied for a customer information order must be construed accordingly.
- (7) An accredited financial investigator, [^{F36}a member of SOCA's staff,] a constable or a customs 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

- F34** 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)
- F35** Words in s. 369(5) inserted (1.4.2008) by [Serious Crime Act 2007 \(c. 27\)](#), s. 94(1), **Sch. 8 para. 111(2)(b)**; [S.I. 2008/755](#), art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)
- F36** 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)

Commencement Information

- I29** 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.
- (2) The application for an account monitoring 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.
- (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).

Status: Point in time view as at 01/04/2008.

Changes to legislation: Proceeds of Crime Act 2002, Part 8 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)

- (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.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C61 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)

Commencement Information

I30 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)

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.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/04/2008.

Changes to legislation: Proceeds of Crime Act 2002, Part 8 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)

Commencement Information

I31 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.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

- C62** 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)**
- C63** 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)
- C64** 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)**
- C65** 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

I32 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

I33 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)

Status: Point in time view as at 01/04/2008.

Changes to legislation: Proceeds of Crime Act 2002, Part 8 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)

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)

- C66** 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)**
- C67** 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)
- C68** 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)**
- C69** 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

- I34** 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.
- (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, [^{F37}a member of SOCA's staff,] a constable or a customs officer applies for an account monitoring order, an application to discharge or vary the order need not be by the same accredited financial investigator, [^{F38}member of SOCA's staff,] constable or customs 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

- F37** 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)
- F38** Words in s. 375(4) inserted (1.4.2008) by [Serious Crime Act 2007 \(c. 27\)](#), s. 94(1), [Sch. 8 para. 112\(b\)](#); [S.I. 2008/755](#), art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

Status: Point in time view as at 01/04/2008.

Changes to legislation: Proceeds of Crime Act 2002, Part 8 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)

Commencement Information

I35 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)

Evidence overseas

^{F39}376 Evidence overseas

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Textual Amendments

F39 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)

Code of practice

377 Code of practice [^{F40}of 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—
 - (a) [^{F41}the Director General of SOCA] ;
 - (b) [^{F42}other members of SOCA's staff] ;
 - (c) accredited financial investigators;
 - (d) constables;
 - (e) customs 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 (e) 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.
- (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.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/04/2008.

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- (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.
- (9) The following provisions do not apply to an appropriate officer [^{F43}or the relevant authority] in the exercise of any function [^{F44}either] has under this Chapter—
- (a) section 67(9) of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (c. 60) (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 (S.I. 1989/1341 (N.I. 12)) (which makes similar provision for Northern Ireland).

Textual Amendments

- F40** 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)
- F41** Words in s. 377(1)(a) substituted (1.4.2008) by [Serious Crime Act 2007 \(c. 27\)](#), s. 94(1), [Sch. 8 para. 114\(3\)\(a\)](#); [S.I. 2008/755](#), art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)
- F42** Words in s. 377(1)(b) substituted (1.4.2008) by [Serious Crime Act 2007 \(c. 27\)](#), s. 94(1), [Sch. 8 para. 114\(3\)\(b\)](#); [S.I. 2008/755](#), art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)
- F43** Words in s. 377(9) inserted (1.4.2008) by [Serious Crime Act 2007 \(c. 27\)](#), s. 94(1), [Sch. 8 para. 114\(4\)\(a\)](#); [S.I. 2008/755](#), art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)
- F44** Word in s. 377(9) substituted (1.4.2008) by [Serious Crime Act 2007 \(c. 27\)](#), s. 94(1), [Sch. 8 para. 114\(4\)\(b\)](#); [S.I. 2008/755](#), art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)

Commencement Information

- I36** 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)

[^{F45}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, the Director of Revenue and Customs Prosecutions 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.
- (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;

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- (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

F45 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)

Interpretation

378 Officers

- (1) In relation to a confiscation investigation these are appropriate officers—
- (a) [^{F46}a member of SOCA's staff] ;
 - (b) an accredited financial investigator;
 - (c) a constable;
 - (d) a customs officer.
- (2) In relation to a confiscation investigation these are senior appropriate officers—
- (a) [^{F47}a senior member of SOCA's staff];
 - (b) a police officer who is not below the rank of superintendent;
 - (c) a customs officer who is not below such grade as is designated by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise as equivalent to that rank;

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- (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^{F48}—
 - (a) a member of SOCA's staff or the relevant Director is an appropriate officer;
 - (b) a senior member of SOCA's staff is a senior appropriate officer.]
- (4) In relation to a money laundering investigation these are appropriate officers—
 - (a) an accredited financial investigator;
 - (b) a constable;
 - (c) a customs 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 ^{F49}[the Director General of ^{F50}SOCA]] 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) 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.
- ^{F51}(7)
- ^{F52}(8) For the purposes of this Part a senior member of SOCA's staff is—
 - (a) the Director General of SOCA; or
 - (b) any member of SOCA's staff authorised by the Director General (whether generally or specifically) for this purpose.]

Textual Amendments

- F46** Words in s. 378(1)(a) substituted (1.4.2008) by [Serious Crime Act 2007 \(c. 27\), s. 94\(1\), Sch. 8 para. 116\(2\)](#); S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)
- F47** Words in s. 378(2)(a) substituted (1.4.2008) by [Serious Crime Act 2007 \(c. 27\), s. 94\(1\), Sch. 8 para. 116\(3\)](#); S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)
- F48** 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)
- F49** 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
- F50** Word in s. 378(5) substituted (1.4.2008) by [Serious Crime Act 2007 \(c. 27\), s. 94\(1\), Sch. 8 para. 116\(5\)](#); S.I. 2008/755, art. 2(1)(a) (with arts. 3-14)
- F51** 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)
- F52** 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)

Commencement Information

- I37** 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](#))

Status: Point in time view as at 01/04/2008.

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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

I38 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, 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.
- (4) 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.
- (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.

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Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C70 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

I39 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;
 - (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.

Commencement Information

I40 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.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/04/2008.

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- (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)

C71 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)

C72 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

I41 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)

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)

C73 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)**

C74 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)**

C75 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)

C76 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)**

C77 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)**

C78 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)

C79 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)

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- C80** 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)
- C81** 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)
- C82** 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

- I42** 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.
- (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)

- C83** 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)
- C84** 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

- I43** 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.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/04/2008.

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- (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.
- (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.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

- C85** 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)
- C86** 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)

Commencement Information

- I44** 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 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.

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Commencement Information

I45 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](#))

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, 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.
- (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.
- (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.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C87 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

I46 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](#))

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.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/04/2008.

Changes to legislation: Proceeds of Crime Act 2002, Part 8 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)

- (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;
 - (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) 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
 - (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

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- (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.

Commencement Information

I47 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)

C88 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)

C89 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)**

C90 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)**

C91 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

I48 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 and money laundering

- (1) This section applies to search warrants sought for the purposes of confiscation investigations, civil recovery 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

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- 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 may be issued subject to conditions.
- (6) A warrant issued in relation to a civil recovery 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.
- (7) Material seized under a warrant issued in relation to a civil recovery 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.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

- C92** 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)
- C93** 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)
- C94** 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)
- C95** 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

- I49** 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)

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 money laundering investigation.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/04/2008.

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- (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.

Commencement Information

150 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—
 - (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.

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Commencement Information

I51 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)

- C96** 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))
- C97** 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)

Commencement Information

I52 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

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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 him or on his behalf in the proceedings arising out of the prosecution.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

- C98** 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)
- C99** 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)
- C100** 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)
- C101** 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

- I53** 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.
- (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.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/04/2008.

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Modifications etc. (not altering text)

- C102** 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))
- C103** 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, **8(1)(5)**, 18(5), 27(6)(7), 28(7) (as amended (1.4.2008) by [S.I. 2008/298](#), arts. 1(1), **2(9)(10)**)

Commencement Information

- I54** 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.

Commencement Information

- I55** 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)

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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.
- (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.

Commencement Information

I56 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;

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- (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 the Companies Act 1985 (c. 6) or the Companies (Northern Ireland) Order 1986 (S.I. 1986/ 1032 (N.I. 6)) 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 the Companies Act 1985 or the Companies (Northern Ireland) Order 1986 (S.I. 1986/1032 (N.I. 6)) or anything 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

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- (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
 - ^{F53}(aa) constitutes an offence specified in section 415(1A) of this Act.]
 - (b) would constitute an offence specified in paragraph (a)^{F54}or (aa)] if done in the United Kingdom.

Textual Amendments

F53 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\(1\)\(e\)](#)

F54 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)

C104 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

I57 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.
- (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.

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Changes to legislation: Proceeds of Crime Act 2002, Part 8 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)

Commencement Information

I58 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)

C105 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)

C106 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)**

C107 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)

C108 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

I59 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).

Status: Point in time view as at 01/04/2008.

Changes to legislation: Proceeds of Crime Act 2002, Part 8 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)

- (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)

C109 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)

C110 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

I60 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)

C111 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)

C112 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

I61 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.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/04/2008.

Changes to legislation: Proceeds of Crime Act 2002, Part 8 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)

- (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

I62 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.
- (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—
 - (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.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/04/2008.

Changes to legislation: Proceeds of Crime Act 2002, Part 8 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)

- (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.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C113 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)

Commencement Information

I63 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—
 - (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

I64 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;

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Changes to legislation: Proceeds of Crime Act 2002, Part 8 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)

- (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)

- C114** 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)**
- C115** 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

- I65** 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)

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)

- C116** 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)**
- C117** 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

- I66** 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;

Status: Point in time view as at 01/04/2008.

Changes to legislation: Proceeds of Crime Act 2002, Part 8 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)

- (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

I67 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](#))

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)

C118 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](#)

C119 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](#)

Commencement Information

I68 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;

Status: Point in time view as at 01/04/2008.

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- (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.
- (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

I69 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

I70 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)

Status: Point in time view as at 01/04/2008.

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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,
- (b) the Scottish Ministers, in relation to a civil recovery investigation;

references to a “constable” include references to a customs and excise 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.

Commencement Information

I71 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.
- (2) A person benefits from conduct if he obtains property or a pecuniary advantage as a result of or in connection with the conduct.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/04/2008.

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- (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

I72 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

I73 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.

^{F55}(1A) Each of the following is a money laundering offence—

- (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;

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- (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

F55 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)

Commencement Information

I74 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)
 - 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)
 - [^{F56}relevant authority: section 357(7) to (9)
 - relevant Director: section 352(5A)]
 - search and seizure warrant: section 352(4)
 - senior appropriate officer: section 378.
 - [^{F57}senior member of SOCA's staff: 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)

Status: Point in time view as at 01/04/2008.

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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.
- (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

- F56** 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)
- F57** 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)

Commencement Information

- I75** 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)

Status:

Point in time view as at 01/04/2008.

Changes to legislation:

Proceeds of Crime Act 2002, Part 8 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.