



Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005

2005 CHAPTER 15

PART 2

INVESTIGATIONS, PROSECUTIONS, PROCEEDINGS AND PROCEEDS OF CRIME

CHAPTER 3

FINANCIAL REPORTING ORDERS

78 Financial reporting orders: making in Northern Ireland

- (1) A court sentencing or otherwise dealing with a person convicted of an offence mentioned in subsection (3) may also make a financial reporting order in respect of him.
- (2) But the court may do so only if it is satisfied that the risk of the person's committing another offence mentioned in subsection (3) is sufficiently high to justify the making of a financial reporting order.
- (3) The offences are—
 - (a) an offence under any of the following provisions of the Theft Act (Northern Ireland) 1969 (c. 16 (N.I.))—
 - section 15 (obtaining property by deception),
 - section 15A (obtaining a money transfer by deception),
 - section 16 (obtaining a pecuniary advantage by deception),
 - section 19(2) (procuring execution of valuable security, etc.),
 - (b) an offence under either of the following provisions of the Theft (Northern Ireland) Order 1978 (S.I. 1978/1407 (N.I. 23))—
 - Article 3 (obtaining services by deception),
 - Article 4 (evasion of liability by deception),

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

- (c) any offence specified in Schedule 5 to the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (“lifestyle offences”: Northern Ireland).
- (4) A financial reporting order—
 - (a) comes into force when it is made, and
 - (b) has effect for the period specified in the order, beginning with the date on which it is made.
- (5) If the order is made by a magistrates' court, or by the county court on appeal, the period referred to in subsection (4)(b) must not exceed 5 years.
- (6) Otherwise, that period must not exceed—
 - (a) if the person is sentenced to imprisonment for life, 20 years,
 - (b) otherwise, 15 years.