



# Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005

## 2005 CHAPTER 15

### PART 2

#### INVESTIGATIONS, PROSECUTIONS, PROCEEDINGS AND PROCEEDS OF CRIME

### CHAPTER 3

#### FINANCIAL REPORTING ORDERS

#### **79 Financial reporting orders: effect**

- (1) A person in relation to whom a financial reporting order has effect must do the following.
- (2) He must make a report, in respect of—
  - (a) the period of a specified length beginning with the date on which the order comes into force, and
  - (b) subsequent periods of specified lengths, each period beginning immediately after the end of the previous one.
- (3) He must set out in each report, in the specified manner, such particulars of his financial affairs relating to the period in question as may be specified.
- (4) He must include any specified documents with each report.
- (5) He must make each report within the specified number of days after the end of the period in question.
- (6) He must make each report to the specified person.
- (7) Rules of court may provide for the maximum length of the periods which may be specified under subsection (2).

---

*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).*

---

- (8) In this section, “specified” means specified by the court in the order.
- (9) In Scotland the specified person must be selected by the court from a list set out in an order made for the purposes of this section by the Scottish Ministers.
- (10) A person who without reasonable excuse includes false or misleading information in a report, or otherwise fails to comply with any requirement of this section, is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction to—
  - (a) imprisonment for a term not exceeding—
    - (i) in England and Wales, 51 weeks,
    - (ii) in Scotland, 12 months,
    - (iii) in Northern Ireland, 6 months, or
  - (b) a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale,or to both.