



Proceeds of Crime Act 2002

2002 CHAPTER 29

PART 2

CONFISCATION: ENGLAND AND WALES

[^{F1}Seized money [^{F2} and personal property]] [^{F1}Enforcement: money, cryptoassets and personal property]

Textual Amendments

- F1** S. 67 cross-heading substituted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes, 26.4.2024 in so far as not already in force) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\), s. 219\(1\)\(2\)\(b\), Sch. 8 para. 16](#); S.I. 2024/269, reg. 4(a)
- F2** Words in s. 67 cross-heading inserted (1.6.2015) by [Policing and Crime Act 2009 \(c. 26\), ss. 58\(3\), 116\(1\)](#); S.I. 2015/983, art. 2(2)(a)

67 [^{F3}Seized money][^{F3}Money]

(1) This section applies to money which—

- (a) is held by a person, and
- (b) is held in an account maintained by him with a [^{F4}bank or a building society][^{F4}relevant financial institution].

(2) This section also applies to money which is held by a person and which—

- [^{F5}(a) has been seized under a relevant seizure power by a constable or another person lawfully exercising the power, and
- (b) is being detained in connection with a criminal investigation or prosecution or with an investigation of a kind mentioned in section 341.]

[^{F6}(2A) But this section applies to money only so far as the money is free property.]

[^{F7}(3)]

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: Proceeds of Crime Act 2002, Cross Heading: Seized money and personal property Enforcement: money, cryptoassets and personal property is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 13 June 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)

[^{F8}(5) If—

- (a) a confiscation order is made against a person holding money to which this section applies, and
- (b) a receiver has not been appointed under section 50 in relation to the money, a magistrates' court may order the [^{F9}appropriate person] to pay the money to the designated officer for the court on account of the amount payable under the confiscation order.]

[^{F10}(5A) [^{F11}Where this section applies to money which is held in an account maintained with [^{F12}a bank or building society][^{F12}a relevant financial institution],] a person applying for an order under subsection (5) must give notice of the application to [^{F13}the bank or building society][^{F13}the relevant financial institution] with which the account is held.

(5B) In the case of money held in an account not maintained by the person against whom the confiscation order is made, a magistrates' court—

- (a) may make an order under subsection (5) only if the extent of the person's interest in the money has been determined under section 10A, and
- (b) must have regard to that determination in deciding what is the appropriate order to make.]

(6) If a [^{F14}bank or building society][^{F14}relevant financial institution] fails to comply with an order under subsection (5)—

- (a) the magistrates' court may order it to pay an amount not exceeding £5,000, and
- (b) for the purposes of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980 (c. 43) the sum is to be treated as adjudged to be paid by a conviction of the court.

(7) In order to take account of changes in the value of money the Secretary of State may by order substitute another sum for the sum for the time being specified in subsection (6) (a).

[^{F15}(7A) The Secretary of State may by order amend this section so that it applies [^{F16}by virtue of subsection (1)] not only to money held in an account maintained with a [^{F17}bank or building society][^{F17}relevant financial institution] but also to—

- (a) money held in an account maintained with a financial institution of a specified kind, or
- (b) money that is represented by, or may be obtained from, a financial instrument or product of a specified kind.

(7B) An order under subsection (7A) may amend this section so that it makes provision about realising an instrument or product within subsection (7A)(b) or otherwise obtaining money from it.]

[^{F18}(8) In this section—

“appropriate person” means—

- (a) in a case where the money is held in an account maintained with a [^{F19}bank or building society, the bank or building society][^{F19}a relevant financial institution, the relevant financial institution];
 - (b) in any other case, the person on whose authority the money is detained;
- “bank” means an authorised deposit-taker, other than a building society, that has its head office or a branch in the United Kingdom;

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“building society” has the same meaning as in the Building Societies Act 1986;

[^{F20}“electronic money institution” has the same meaning as in the Electronic Money Regulations 2011 (S.I. 2011/99) (see regulation 2 of those Regulations);]

[^{F20}“payment institution” means an authorised payment institution or a small payment institution (each as defined in regulation 2 of the Payment Services Regulations 2017 (S.I. 2017/752));]

[^{F20}“relevant financial institution” means a bank, a building society, an electronic money institution or a payment institution;]

“relevant seizure power” means a power to seize money conferred by or by virtue of—

- (a) a warrant granted under any enactment or rule of law, or
- (b) any enactment, or rule of law, under which the authority of a warrant is not required.]

[^{F21}(9) In the definition of “bank” in subsection (8), “authorised deposit-taker” means—

- (a) a person who has permission under Part 4A of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 to accept deposits;
- (b) a person who—
 - (i) is specified, or is within a class of persons specified, by an order under section 38 of that Act (exemption orders), and
 - (ii) accepts deposits;

^{F22}(c)

(10) A reference in subsection (9) to a person ^{F23}... with permission to accept deposits does not include a person ^{F23}... with permission to do so only for the purposes of, or in the course of, an activity other than accepting deposits.]

Textual Amendments

- F3** S. 67 heading substituted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes, 26.4.2024 in so far as not already in force) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), s. 219(1)(2)(b), **Sch. 8 para. 11(7)**; S.I. 2024/269, reg. 4(a)
- F4** Words in s. 67(1)(b) substituted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes, 26.4.2024 in so far as not already in force) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), s. 219(1)(2)(b), **Sch. 8 para. 11(2)**; S.I. 2024/269, reg. 4(a)
- F5** S. 67(2)(a)(b) substituted (27.4.2017 for specified purposes, 31.1.2018 in so far as not already in force) by [Criminal Finances Act 2017 \(c. 22\)](#), **ss. 26(2)**, 58(1)(6); S.I. 2018/78, reg. 3(k)
- F6** S. 67(2A) inserted (27.4.2017 for specified purposes, 31.1.2018 in so far as not already in force) by [Criminal Finances Act 2017 \(c. 22\)](#), **ss. 26(3)**, 58(1)(6); S.I. 2018/78, reg. 3(k)
- F7** S. 67(3) omitted (27.4.2017 for specified purposes, 31.1.2018 in so far as not already in force) by virtue of [Criminal Finances Act 2017 \(c. 22\)](#), ss. 26(4), 58(1)(6); S.I. 2018/78, reg. 3(k)
- F8** S. 67(5) substituted for s. 67(4)(5) (1.6.2015) by [Serious Crime Act 2015 \(c. 9\)](#), **ss. 14(1)**, 88(1); S.I. 2015/820, reg. 3(j)
- F9** Words in s. 67(5) substituted (27.4.2017 for specified purposes, 31.1.2018 in so far as not already in force) by [Criminal Finances Act 2017 \(c. 22\)](#), **ss. 26(5)**, 58(1)(6); S.I. 2018/78, reg. 3(k)
- F10** S. 67(5A)(5B) inserted (1.6.2015) by [Serious Crime Act 2015 \(c. 9\)](#), **ss. 14(2)**, 88(1); S.I. 2015/820, reg. 3(j)
- F11** Words in s. 67(5A) inserted (27.4.2017 for specified purposes, 31.1.2018 in so far as not already in force) by [Criminal Finances Act 2017 \(c. 22\)](#), **ss. 26(6)**, 58(1)(6); S.I. 2018/78, reg. 3(k)

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- F12** Words in s. 67(5A) substituted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes, 26.4.2024 in so far as not already in force) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), s. 219(1)(2)(b), **Sch. 8 para. 11(3)(a)**; S.I. 2024/269, reg. 4(a)
- F13** Words in s. 67(5A) substituted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes, 26.4.2024 in so far as not already in force) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), s. 219(1)(2)(b), **Sch. 8 para. 11(3)(b)**; S.I. 2024/269, reg. 4(a)
- F14** Words in s. 67(6) substituted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes, 26.4.2024 in so far as not already in force) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), s. 219(1)(2)(b), **Sch. 8 para. 11(4)**; S.I. 2024/269, reg. 4(a)
- F15** S. 67(7A)(7B) inserted (1.6.2015) by [Serious Crime Act 2015 \(c. 9\)](#), **ss. 14(3)**, 88(1); S.I. 2015/820, reg. 3(j)
- F16** Words in s. 67(7A) inserted (27.4.2017 for specified purposes, 31.1.2018 in so far as not already in force) by [Criminal Finances Act 2017 \(c. 22\)](#), **ss. 26(7)**, 58(1)(6); S.I. 2018/78, reg. 3(k)
- F17** Words in s. 67(7A) substituted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes, 26.4.2024 in so far as not already in force) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), s. 219(1)(2)(b), **Sch. 8 para. 11(5)**; S.I. 2024/269, reg. 4(a)
- F18** S. 67(8) substituted (27.4.2017 for specified purposes, 31.1.2018 in so far as not already in force) by [Criminal Finances Act 2017 \(c. 22\)](#), **ss. 26(8)**, 58(1)(6); S.I. 2018/78, reg. 3(k)
- F19** Words in s. 67(8) substituted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes, 26.4.2024 in so far as not already in force) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), s. 219(1)(2)(b), **Sch. 8 para. 11(6)(a)**; S.I. 2024/269, reg. 4(a)
- F20** Words in s. 67(8) inserted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes, 26.4.2024 in so far as not already in force) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), s. 219(1)(2)(b), **Sch. 8 para. 11(6)(b)**; S.I. 2024/269, reg. 4(a)
- F21** S. 67(9)(10) inserted (27.4.2017 for specified purposes, 31.1.2018 in so far as not already in force) by [Criminal Finances Act 2017 \(c. 22\)](#), **ss. 26(9)**, 58(1)(6); S.I. 2018/78, reg. 3(k)
- F22** S. 67(9)(c) omitted (31.12.2020) by virtue of [The Law Enforcement and Security \(Amendment\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019 \(S.I. 2019/742\)](#), regs. 1, **107(2)(a)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)
- F23** Words in s. 67(10) omitted (31.12.2020) by virtue of [The Law Enforcement and Security \(Amendment\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019 \(S.I. 2019/742\)](#), regs. 1, **107(2)(b)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

- C1** Pt. 2 applied by [Terrorism Act 2000 \(c. 11\)](#), Sch. 8 paras. 8(5A), **34(3A)** (as substituted (24.3.2003) by [Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 \(c. 29\)](#), s. 458(1), **Sch. 11 para. 39(2)(5)**; S.S.I. 2003/210, art. 2(1)(b)(2), **sch.** (with art. 7); S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**)
- C2** Pt. 2 applied by [Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 \(c. 60\)](#), **ss. 56(5B)**, 58(8B) (as substituted (24.3.2003) by [Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 \(c. 29\)](#), s. 458(1), **Sch. 11 para. 14(2)(3)**; S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**)

Commencement Information

- I1** S. 67 in force at 24.3.2003 by S.I. 2003/333, art. 2, **Sch.**

[^{F24}67ZACryptoassets

- (1) This section applies to cryptoassets which—
- (a) are held by a person, and
 - (b) are held in a crypto wallet administered by a UK-connected cryptoasset service provider,
- but only so far as the cryptoassets are free property.
- (2) Subsection (3) applies if—

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- (a) a confiscation order is made against a person holding cryptoassets to which this section applies, and
 - (b) a receiver has not been appointed under section 50 in relation to the cryptoassets.
- (3) A magistrates' court may order the UK-connected cryptoasset service provider which administers the crypto wallet in which the cryptoassets are held—
- (a) to realise the cryptoassets, or a portion of the cryptoassets having a specified value,
 - (b) to pay the proceeds of that realisation to the designated officer for the court on account of, and up to a maximum of, the amount payable under the confiscation order, and
 - (c) to the extent that the proceeds of the realisation exceed the amount payable under the confiscation order, to pay the excess to an appropriate officer identified in the order.

“Appropriate officer” has the same meaning as in section 41A.

- (4) A person applying for an order under subsection (3) must give notice of the application to the UK-connected cryptoasset service provider.
- (5) Where the crypto wallet in which the cryptoassets are held is administered on behalf of someone other than the person against whom the confiscation order is made, a magistrates' court—
- (a) may make an order under subsection (3) only if the extent of the person's interest in the money has been determined under section 10A, and
 - (b) must have regard to that determination in deciding what is the appropriate order to make.
- (6) If a UK-connected cryptoasset service provider fails to comply with an order under subsection (3)—
- (a) the magistrates' court may order it to pay an amount not exceeding £5,000, and
 - (b) for the purposes of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980 the sum is to be treated as adjudged to be paid by a conviction of the court.
- (7) In order to take account of changes in the value of money the Secretary of State may by order substitute another sum for the sum for the time being specified in subsection (6)
- (a).
- (8) Where a UK-connected cryptoasset service provider—
- (a) is required by an order under subsection (3) to realise a portion of cryptoassets having a specified value, but
 - (b) on realising cryptoassets under the order, obtains proceeds of an amount which differs from that value,
- it does not fail to comply with the order solely because of that difference in value, provided that it took reasonable steps to obtain proceeds equal to the value specified.

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Textual Amendments

F24 Ss. 67ZA, 67ZB inserted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes, 26.4.2024 in so far as not already in force) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), s. 219(1)(2)(b), [Sch. 8 para. 12](#); S.I. 2024/269, reg. 4(a)

67ZB Meaning of “UK-connected cryptoasset service provider”

- (1) “UK-connected cryptoasset service provider” in section 67ZA means a cryptoasset service provider which—
 - (a) is acting in the course of business carried on by it in the United Kingdom,
 - (b) has terms and conditions with the persons to whom it provides services which provide for a legal dispute to be litigated in the courts of a part of the United Kingdom,
 - (c) holds in the United Kingdom any data relating to the persons to whom it provides services, or
 - (d) meets the condition in subsection (2).
- (2) The condition in this subsection is that—
 - (a) the cryptoasset service provider has its registered office or, if it does not have one, its head office in the United Kingdom, and
 - (b) the day-to-day management of the provider’s business is the responsibility of that office or another establishment maintained by it in the United Kingdom.
- (3) “Cryptoasset service provider” in subsections (1) and (2) includes a cryptoasset exchange provider and a custodian wallet provider; and for this purpose—

“cryptoasset exchange provider” means a firm or sole practitioner who by way of business provides one or more of the following services, including where the firm or sole practitioner does so as creator or issuer of any of the cryptoassets involved—

 - (a) exchanging, or arranging or making arrangements with a view to the exchange of, cryptoassets for money or money for cryptoassets;
 - (b) exchanging, or arranging or making arrangements with a view to the exchange of, one cryptoasset for another;
 - (c) operating a machine which utilises automated processes to exchange cryptoassets for money or money for cryptoassets;

“custodian wallet provider” means a firm or sole practitioner who by way of business provides services to safeguard, or to safeguard and administer—

 - (a) cryptoassets on behalf of its customers, or
 - (b) private cryptographic keys on behalf of its customers in order to hold, store and transfer cryptoassets.
- (4) In the definition of “cryptoasset exchange provider” in subsection (3), “cryptoasset” includes a right to, or interest in, a cryptoasset.
- (5) The Secretary of State may by regulations amend the definitions in subsection (3) (including by amending subsection (4)).]

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Textual Amendments

F24 Ss. 67ZA, 67ZB inserted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes, 26.4.2024 in so far as not already in force) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), s. 219(1)(2)(b), [Sch. 8 para. 12](#); S.I. 2024/269, reg. 4(a)

[^{F25} 67A Seized personal property

- (1) This section applies to personal property which is held by a person and which—
- has been seized by an appropriate officer under a relevant seizure power, or
 - has been produced to an appropriate officer in compliance with a production order under section 345.

[^{F26}(3) If—

- a confiscation order is made against the person by whom the property is held, and
- a receiver has not been appointed under section 50 in relation to the property, a magistrates' court may by order authorise an appropriate officer to realise the property.]

- (4) In this section “appropriate officer” and “relevant seizure power” have the same meaning as in section 41A.

Textual Amendments

F25 Ss. 67A–67D inserted (1.6.2015) by [Policing and Crime Act 2009 \(c. 26\)](#), [ss. 58\(2\)](#), 116(1); S.I. 2015/983, art. 2(2)(a)

F26 S. 67A(3) substituted for s. 67A(2)(3) (1.6.2015) by [Serious Crime Act 2015 \(c. 9\)](#), [ss. 14\(4\)](#), 88(1); S.I. 2015/820, reg. 3(j)

[^{F27} 67AA Destruction of seized cryptoassets

- (1) This section applies to cryptoassets which are held by a person and which have been seized by an appropriate officer under a relevant seizure power.
- (2) A magistrates' court may by order authorise an appropriate officer to destroy the cryptoassets if—
- a confiscation order is made against the person by whom the cryptoassets are held,
 - a receiver has not been appointed under section 50 in relation to the cryptoassets, and
 - either—
 - it is not reasonably practicable to realise the cryptoassets, or
 - there are reasonable grounds to believe that the realisation of the cryptoassets would be contrary to the public interest, having regard in particular to how likely it is that the entry of the cryptoassets into general circulation would facilitate criminal conduct by any person.
- (3) An order under this section—

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- (a) must set out the court’s assessment of the market value of the cryptoassets to which it relates;
 - (b) may authorise the destruction of cryptoassets only to the extent that their market value, as set out in the order, is less than or equal to the amount remaining to be paid under the confiscation order.
- (4) Before making an order under this section, the court must give persons who hold interests in the cryptoassets a reasonable opportunity to make representations to it.
- (5) If cryptoassets held by a person are destroyed following an order under this section, the person is to be treated as having paid, towards satisfaction of the confiscation order, an amount equal to the market value, as set out in the order, of the cryptoassets which have been destroyed.
- (6) In this section “appropriate officer” and “relevant seizure power” have the same meaning as in section 41A.]

Textual Amendments

F27 S. 67AA inserted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes, 26.4.2024 in so far as not already in force) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), s. 219(1)(2)(b), **Sch. 8 para. 13**; S.I. 2024/269, reg. 4(a)

67B Costs of storage and realisation

- (1) This section applies if a magistrates' court makes an order under section 67A.
- (2) The court may determine an amount which may be recovered by the appropriate officer in respect of reasonable costs incurred in—
- (a) storing or insuring the property since it was seized or produced as mentioned in subsection (1) of that section;
 - (b) realising the property.
- (3) If the court makes a determination under this section the appropriate officer is entitled to payment of the amount under section 55(4).
- (4) A determination under this section may be made on the same occasion as the section 67A order or on any later occasion; and more than one determination may be made in relation to any case.
- (5) In this section “appropriate officer” has the same meaning as in section 41A.

Textual Amendments

F25 Ss. 67A–67D inserted (1.6.2015) by [Policing and Crime Act 2009 \(c. 26\)](#), ss. **58(2)**, 116(1); S.I. 2015/983, art. 2(2)(a)

67C Sections ^{F28}67A and] ^{F28}67ZA to] 67B: appeals

- (1) If a magistrates' court decides not to make an order under section ^{F29}67A] ^{F29}67ZA(3), 67A(3) or 67AA(2)], an appropriate officer may appeal to the Crown Court.

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- (2) If a magistrates' court makes an order under section [F3067A][F3067ZA(3), 67A(3) or 67AA(2)], a person affected by the order may appeal to the Crown Court.
- (3) But the person mentioned in section [F3167A(2)(a)][F3167ZA(2)(a), 67A(3)(a) or 67AA(2)(a) (as applicable)] may not appeal.
- (4) An appropriate officer may appeal to the Crown Court against—
 - (a) a determination made by a magistrates' court under section 67B;
 - (b) a decision by a magistrates' court not to make a determination under that section.
- (5) In this section “appropriate officer” has the same meaning as in section 41A.

Textual Amendments

- F25** Ss. 67A-67D inserted (1.6.2015) by [Policing and Crime Act 2009 \(c. 26\)](#), **ss. 58(2)**, 116(1); S.I. 2015/983, art. 2(2)(a)
- F28** Words in s. 67C heading substituted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes, 26.4.2024 in so far as not already in force) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), s. 219(1)(2)(b), **Sch. 8 para. 14(5)**; S.I. 2024/269, reg. 4(a)
- F29** Words in s. 67C(1) substituted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes, 26.4.2024 in so far as not already in force) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), s. 219(1)(2)(b), **Sch. 8 para. 14(2)**; S.I. 2024/269, reg. 4(a)
- F30** Words in s. 67C(2) substituted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes, 26.4.2024 in so far as not already in force) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), s. 219(1)(2)(b), **Sch. 8 para. 14(3)**; S.I. 2024/269, reg. 4(a)
- F31** Words in s. 67C(3) substituted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes, 26.4.2024 in so far as not already in force) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), s. 219(1)(2)(b), **Sch. 8 para. 14(4)**; S.I. 2024/269, reg. 4(a)

67D Proceeds of realisation

- (1) This section applies to sums which—
 - (a) are in the hands of an appropriate officer, and
 - (b) are the proceeds of the realisation of property under section [F3267ZA or] 67A.
- (2) The sums must be applied as follows—
 - (a) first, they must be applied in payment of such expenses incurred by a person acting as an insolvency practitioner as are payable under this subsection by virtue of section 432;
 - (b) second, they must be applied in making any payments directed by the magistrates' court or the Crown Court;
 - (c) third, they must be paid to the appropriate designated officer on account of the amount payable under the confiscation order.
- (3) If the amount payable under the confiscation order has been fully paid and any sums remain in the appropriate officer's hands, the appropriate officer must distribute them—
 - (a) among such persons who held (or hold) interests in the property represented by the proceeds as the magistrates' court or the Crown Court directs, and
 - (b) in such proportions as it directs.

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- (4) Before making a direction under subsection (3) the court must give persons who held (or hold) interests in the property a reasonable opportunity to make representations to it.
- (5) If the magistrates' court has made a direction under subsection (2)(b) or (3) in respect of the proceeds of realisation of any property, the Crown Court may not make a direction under either of those provisions in respect of the proceeds of realisation of that property; and vice versa.
- (6) In this section—
 “appropriate officer” has the same meaning as in section 41A;
 “appropriate designated officer” means the designated officer for the magistrates' court which, by virtue of section 35, is responsible for enforcing the confiscation order as if it were a fine.]

Textual Amendments

- F25** Ss. 67A-67D inserted (1.6.2015) by [Policing and Crime Act 2009 \(c. 26\)](#), **ss. 58(2)**, 116(1); S.I. 2015/983, art. 2(2)(a)
- F32** Words in s. 67D(1)(b) inserted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes, 26.4.2024 in so far as not already in force) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), s. 219(1)(2)(b), **Sch. 8 para. 15**; S.I. 2024/269, reg. 4(a)

Status:

Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation:

Proceeds of Crime Act 2002, Cross Heading: Seized money and personal property Enforcement: money, cryptoassets and personal property is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 13 June 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.