



Home Office

SEARCH CODE OF PRACTICE ISSUED UNDER THE PROCEEDS OF CRIME ACT 2002

Consultation Document 2007

This information is available on the Home Office website:
www.homeoffice.gov.uk

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Introduction

The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (POCA) contains a comprehensive package of measures designed to make the recovery of unlawfully held assets more effective. The Serious Crime Act 2007 and the UK Borders Act 2007 amend and extend these powers. The purpose of this paper is to seek stakeholder views on the proposed Code of Practice at Annex B that is required to be made in light of changes made by the two recent Acts. The code provides guidance on the operation of the powers to search for cash which is suspected of being either the proceeds of or intended for use in crime.

There is a separate consultation document on a Code of Practice which governs the exercise of the investigation powers in POCA.

The Code of Practice is intended to be self-explanatory and so we would welcome views on any passages that are confusing, ambiguous or lack clarity.

Q1. Are any passages in the code confusing, ambiguous or lack clarity? Suggest, if possible alternative wording and explain weaknesses in the current draft.

It is available as a printed document, and can also be downloaded from:

www.homeoffice.gov.uk

This Code of Practice closely parallels the provisions in others and so officers operating the powers would already be familiar with the procedures and safeguards. Familiarisation with the text of the code in the financial investigation community would not be an onerous exercise. The National Policing Improvement Agency has devised a three day training event to cover all the new provisions that the Serious Crime Act 2007 has made to POCA. Familiarisation with this code is a small component of that training. The cost of this course will be approximately £400 per student which covers all of the NPIA's costs; there are no costs to the NPIA. There are over 500 accredited financial investigators and so this grand total to those public bodies with financial investigators will be approximately £215,000. The course would result in the investigators being familiar with this Code of Practice, in addition to training on the other provisions provided by the Serious Crime Act 2007. The figure of £215,000 does not include the time for other investigators to gain a working understanding of the code, but it is likely to be of negligible cost. The code itself does not impose more than negligible cost burdens on the investigation bodies. The overall cost is likely to be less than £250,000. As such a cost is low, a full impact assessment for different options for these codes is not deemed necessary.

The Consultation is open to other Government Departments, interested organisations and members of the public to contribute.

How to Respond

The closing date for comments is 25 January 2008

There are a variety of ways in which you can provide us with your views.

You can email us at:

POCACOPconsultation@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk

Or you can write to us at:

POCA Codes of Practice
Organised and Financial Crime Unit
Home Office
5th Floor Fry Building
2 Marsham Street
London
SW1P 4DP

Additional copies of this paper are available through our website:
www.homeoffice.gov.uk

Alternative Formats

You should also contact as specified above should you require a copy of this consultation paper in any other format, e.g. Braille, Large Font, or Audio.

Responses: Confidentiality and Disclaimer

The information you send us may be passed to colleagues within the Home Office, the Government and related agencies.

Furthermore, information provided in response to this consultation, including personal information, may be published or disclosed in accordance with the access to information regimes (these are primarily the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA), the Data Protection Act 1998 (DPA) and the Environmental Information Regulations 2004)

If you want the information that you provide to be treated as confidential, please be aware that, under the FOIA, there is a statutory Code of Practice with which public authorities must comply and which deals, amongst other things, with the obligations of confidence. In view of this, it would be helpful if you could explain to us why you regard the information you have provided as confidential. If we receive a request for disclosure of the information we will take full account of your explanation, but we cannot give an assurance that confidentiality can be maintained in all circumstances. An automatic confidentiality disclaimer generated by your IT system will not, by itself, be regarded binding on the department.

Please ensure that your response is marked clearly if you wish your response and name to be kept confidential.

Confidential responses will be included in any statistical summary of numbers of comments received and views expressed.

The Department will process your personal data in accordance with the DPA - in the majority of circumstances this will mean that your personal data will not be disclosed to third parties.

Individual contributions will not be acknowledged unless specially requested.

Representative groups are asked to give a summary of the people and organisations they represent when they respond.

Thank you for taking the time to read this document and respond.

What Will Happen Next?

The Consultation Period will end on 25 January 2008.

We expect to publish a summary of responses received within 3 months of the closing date for this consultation, and this will be made available on the Home Office website.

Detail: Code of Practice Issued Under Section 292 Of The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002

POCA included in the provisions is a scheme for the recovery of cash in summary proceedings; see Part 5 Chapter 3 of that Act. This scheme has been a huge success with £1 million being seized per week pending forfeiture. These forfeitures make up 25% of the £125 million total of the proceeds recovered last year.

POCA gave powers to the police and officers of (the then HM Customs and Excise but now) HM Revenue and Customs to seize cash derived from or intended for use in crime, and to secure its forfeiture in magistrates' court proceedings. No conviction is required for the forfeiture of the cash to be ordered; cash forfeiture proceedings are civil proceedings and the civil standard of proof applies.

Section 79 of the Serious Crime Act 2007 and section 24 of the UK Borders Act 2007 extend the search and seizure of cash powers in POCA to a wider range of investigators. Under the Serious Crime Act, the ability to search for, seize, detain and seek the forfeiture of cash is to be extended to 'accredited financial investigators'. These are investigators who are not constables or officers of HM Revenue and Customs who have been trained and accredited by the National Policing Improvement Agency under section 3 of POCA to undertake these functions. Under the UK Borders Act, the ability will be extended to an immigration officer if he or she has reasonable grounds for suspecting that the cash is connected to an offence under the Immigration Acts.

This extension of powers will boost the Government's overall effort in taking the profit out of crime and disrupting criminal activity. It will also free up police officer's time for other operational duties.

This document invites views on the draft Code of Practice at annex B for the search power relating to such proceedings. The provisions are not new as they have been in force in respect of constables and officers of HM Revenue and Customs since December 2002.

Q2. Have any problems arisen in the operation of the current Code of Practice?

The draft code is based both on the existing code and relevant developments in obligations under the codes made under the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (in particular Code A: Stop and Search and Code B: Searching of premises and seizure of property – see, for example, the provisions at paragraphs 8 and 54 in respect of engaging with the community).

Q3. The use of the word “must” in the draft code imposes absolute duties on the investigator. Is this appropriate in the operation of these POCA search powers?

Q4. The draft code imposes a requirement to consult with community officers. Does this impose an unreasonable burden on officers undertaking these searches?

Q5. Is the requirement to consult with community officers relevant to the operation of these search powers?

The draft code also makes relevant changes to reflect the amendments made to the POCA by the two recent pieces of legislation.

The power to search premises is only exercisable on premises where the relevant officer has lawful authority to be present under other legislative powers or is there at the invitation of the owner. The power does not confer any right to force entry. The search powers also include the powers to search a person. However, this power does not extend to requiring a person to undergo an intimate or strip search.

The search powers may only be exercised where prior judicial authority has been obtained or, if that is not practicable, with the approval of a senior officer. POCA also recognises that there may be circumstances where it may not even be possible to obtain the approval of a senior officer. If judicial approval is not obtained prior to a search, and cash is either not seized or is released before 48 hours, the officer concerned must prepare a written report and submit it to the independent person which in relation to searches in England and Wales and Northern Ireland is appointed by the Secretary of State (the 'Appointed Person'). This report will detail why the officer considered that he had the power to carry out the search and why it was not practicable to obtain judicial approval of the search. Officers covered by this code, namely officers of HMRC and immigration officers, who also operate in Scotland must report relevant searches to the 'appointed person' appointed by the Scottish Ministers.

A further safeguard, in recognition of the sensitivity of search powers, is a statutory Code of Practice setting out how the search powers are to be exercised. It should be noted that the code is in respect of the search powers alone. The draft Code of Practice follows this introductory note. Before the Code of Practice can be brought into force, the Secretary of State has to make an order which has to be laid in draft before Parliament and approved by a resolution of each House. The Code of Practice is required for the amended cash scheme.

Consultation Process

Section 292(2) of POCA provides that when the Secretary of State proposes to issue a Code of Practice he must prepare and publish a draft; consider any representations made to him and lay it before Parliament for approval. For the purposes of this process, this consultation exercise has been arranged to allow interested parties to be aware of the extension of this power and to make any representation regarding the content of the Code of Practice.

Consultation Co-ordinator

Responses to this consultation paper should not be sent to the consultation co-ordinator. However, if you have any complaints or comments specifically about the consultation process only, you should contact the Home Office consultation co-ordinator Nigel Lawrence by email at:

Nigel.Lawrence@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk

Alternatively, you may wish to write to:

Nigel Lawrence
Consultation Co-ordinator
Better Regulation Team
Home Office
3rd Floor Seacole
2 Marsham Street
London
SW1P 4DF

The Consultation Criteria

This consultation follows the Cabinet Office Code of Practice on Consultation – the criteria for which are set below

The six consultation criteria

- 1 Consult widely throughout the process, allowing a minimum of 12 weeks for written consultation at least once during the development of the policy.
- 2 Be clear about what your proposals are, who may be affected, what questions are being asked and the timescale for responses.
- 3 Ensure that your consultation is clear, concise and widely accessible.
- 4 Give feedback regarding the responses received and how the consultation process influenced the policy.
- 5 Monitor your department's effectiveness at consultation, including through the use of a designated consultation co-ordinator.
- 6 Ensure your consultation follows better regulation best practice, including carrying out Regulatory Impact Assessment if appropriate.

The full code of practice is available at:

<http://bre.berr.gov.uk/regulation/consultation/code/index.asp>

Annex A

Consultation Questions

General and specific comments and suggestions are invited on the two draft Codes of Practice, but specifically;

Q1. Are any passages in the code confusing, ambiguous or lack clarity? Suggest, if possible alternative wording and explain weaknesses in the current draft.

Q2. Have any problems arisen in the operation of the current Code of Practice?

Q3. The use of the word “must” in the code imposes absolute duties on the investigator. Is this appropriate in the operation of these POCA search powers?

Q4. The draft code imposes a requirement to consult with community officers. Does this impose an unreasonable burden on officers undertaking these searches?

Q5. Is the requirement to consult with community officers relevant to the operation of these search powers?

Annex B

Code of Practice Issued Under Section 292 of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002

Introduction

1. This code of practice is made in connection with the exercise by an officer of Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs, an immigration officer (including an immigration officer in Scotland) and (in relation to England and Wales and Northern Ireland only) an accredited financial investigator¹ and a constable of the search powers conferred by section 289 of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 ("the Act"). The code is made under section 292 of the Act. It replaces the code made in respect of constables' and customs officers' use of these search powers issued in December 2002. There is a separate code of practice for constables exercising their powers under section 289 in relation to Scotland, made under section 293 of the Act by Scottish Ministers.
2. The code does not apply to searches carried out under any other legislation or provisions in the Act. If searches conducted under other legislation result in cash being seized under section 294 of the Act, the provisions of this code do not apply to that search.
3. The code should be available at all police stations for consultation by the police and members of the public. It should also be available at police offices at ports where the powers are, or are likely, to be used. The code should also form part of the published instructions or guidance for an officer of HMRC. The Border and Immigration Agency and Government Departments and other bodies who have accredited financial investigators operating these search powers should also make arrangements for the code to be available to both their staff and members of the public on request (whether in a hard form or electronically).
4. If the provisions of this code are not observed, the magistrate or sheriff may draw into question the legality of any search for cash seized.
5. In this code:
reference to a person's rank includes a person acting temporarily in that rank.

“officer” includes an officer of HMRC, an immigration officer or, in England and Wales and Northern Ireland, a constable or an accredited financial investigator unless otherwise specified.

cash means notes and coins in any currency, postal orders, cheques of any kind (including travellers' cheques), bankers' drafts and bearer bonds and bearer shares found at any place in the United Kingdom (section 289(6) of the Act). The definition of 'cash' can be amended by an order made by the Secretary

¹ An accredited financial investigator is a civilian investigator who has been trained and accredited under section 3 of the Act by the National Policing Improvement Agency to undertake certain investigation, restraint and search and seizure functions under the Act. The accredited financial investigator will also have to fall within a category specified in an order issued by the Home Secretary under section 453 of the Act.

of State under section 289(7) – officers should be made aware of any such order made. The power of search does not extend to any other property (e.g. jewellery, pieces of art etc.)

“the Immigration Acts” means the Immigration Act 1971, the Immigration Act 1988, the Asylum and Immigration Appeals Act 1993, the Asylum and Immigration Act 1996, the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999, the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002, the Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants, etc.) Act 2004, the Immigration, Asylum and Nationality Act 2006 and the UK Borders Act 2007.

General

6. The right to respect for private life and home –and the right to peaceful enjoyment of possessions – are both safeguarded by the Human Rights Act 1998. Powers of search may involve significant interference with the privacy of those whose premises and persons are searched and therefore need to be fully and clearly justified before they are used. In particular, officers should consider at every stage whether the necessary objectives can be achieved by less intrusive means. In all cases officers should exercise their powers courteously and with respect for the person and property of those concerned. The possibility of using reasonable force to give effect to the power of detention of a person and search of a person or premises should only be considered where this is necessary and proportionate in all the circumstances.

7. Powers to detain and search a person must be used fairly, responsibly, with respect for people being searched and without unlawful discrimination. The Race Relations Act 2000 makes it unlawful for a public authority to discriminate on the grounds of colour, race nationality or ethnic or national origins when carrying out any of its functions. An officer carrying out a search under section 289 of the Act will be a public authority for these purposes.

8. Except in a case of urgency, if there is reason to believe an action carried out pursuant to the powers covered by this code might have an adverse effect on relations between law enforcement and the community, the officer shall consult the community liaison officer and/or any other relevant persons.

Scope of the search powers

9. The Act provides power for officers to search for cash (subject to the limitations below) where:

- (a) the officer is lawfully on any premises and has reasonable grounds for suspecting that there is on the premises cash which satisfies the conditions below; or
- (b) the officer has reasonable grounds for suspecting that a person is carrying cash which satisfies the conditions below.

10. The conditions are that:

- the cash is recoverable property (i.e. it is obtained through unlawful conduct or represents property obtained through unlawful conduct) or the cash is intended for use in unlawful conduct; (conduct occurring in any part of the United Kingdom is ‘unlawful conduct’ if it is unlawful under the criminal law of that part. Conduct which occurs in a country or territory outside the United Kingdom and is unlawful under the criminal law applying in that country or territory, and if it occurred in a part of the United Kingdom, would be unlawful under the criminal law of that part is also ‘unlawful conduct’) and

- the cash does not amount to less than the minimum amount specified in an Order made by the Secretary of State (currently £1,000²). There is no maximum amount of cash that can be seized.

11. Where the power to search a person is exercised the Act requires that the officer may require the person - so far as he thinks necessary or expedient - to permit:

- (a) a search of any article he or she has with them; or
- (b) a search of his or her person.

12. The officer may detain the person for so long as is necessary to carry out the search, but the intrusion on the liberty of the person searched should be brief.

13. The powers conferred are civil in nature and exercisable only so far as reasonably required for the purposes of finding relevant cash. The powers do not include the power to enter premises.

14. The powers to search for relevant cash are exercisable by an officer of HMRC only if he or she has reasonable grounds for suspecting that the unlawful conduct that makes the cash recoverable property or for which it is intended for use relates to an assigned matter within the meaning of the Customs and Excise Management Act 1979. Assigned matters are matters in relation to which the Commissioners for Revenue and Customs are required, in pursuance of any enactment, to perform any duties and currently include -

- drug trafficking;
- money laundering,;
- evasion of VAT, excise and other indirect taxes and duties; and
- evasion of a wide range of import and export prohibitions and restrictions.

15 The powers to search for relevant cash are exercisable by an immigration officer from the Border and Immigration Agency only if he or she has reasonable grounds for suspecting that the unlawful conduct that makes the cash recoverable property or intended for use in unlawful conduct relates to an offence under the Immigration Acts. Immigration officers will only have these powers when section 24 of the UK Borders Act 2007 is commenced.

16. The powers to search for cash are exercisable by an AFI only in relation to premises or (as the case may be) persons in England, Wales or Northern Ireland.

Reasonable grounds for suspicion

17. In order to exercise the search power an officer must have reasonable grounds for suspecting that relevant cash is on the relevant premises or person.

18. Whether there are reasonable grounds for suspicion will depend on the circumstances in each case. There must be some objective basis for that suspicion based on facts, information and/or intelligence. The officer should take into account such factors as how the individual or premises were identified, previous intelligence on persons or premises, previous involvement with the persons or premises, and suspected links with criminal activities, whether here or overseas.

² This is set out in a statutory instrument made under section 303 of the Act (The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Recovery of Cash in Summary Proceedings: Minimum Amount) Order 2006 – SI 2006 No. 1699). The statutory instrument should be available with the code. This amount can be amended by a further Order made by the Secretary of State – officers should be made aware of any such Order made and it should be made available with the code.

19. Reasonable suspicion can never be supported on the basis of personal factors alone without reliable supporting intelligence or information or some specific behaviour by the person concerned. For example, a person's race, religion or age, cannot be used alone or in combination with each other as the reason for searching that person. Reasonable suspicion cannot be based on generalisations or stereotypical images of certain groups or categories of people being more likely to be involved in criminal activity.

20. Reasonable suspicion should normally be linked to accurate and current intelligence or information. It can sometimes exist without specific information or intelligence and on the basis of some level of generalisation stemming from the behaviour of a person.

Authority to search for cash

21. Any decision to search for cash under the Act must, if practicable, be approved in advance. This approval must be given by a justice of the peace, or a sheriff in Scotland – or if that is not practicable in any case – by a senior officer (see below). Approval is only likely to be impractical because of the immediacy of the circumstances of the case. This is more likely to be the case in relation to the search of a person than the search of premises. But officers must assess each case on its merits. There can be no assumption that approval is impracticable for all searches of a person – officers must carefully consider any decision not to obtain such approval.

22. In order to obtain approval from a justice of the peace or sheriff an officer will need to make contact with the clerk of a magistrates' court or sheriff court, to arrange a hearing which can be held without notice and in private. The usual reason to hold an application without notice and in private would be so as not to alert persons connected to the relevant cash that such action is contemplated. Being so alerted may have the effect of the person moving the cash and thereby frustrating the operation of the scheme. However, if there is no concern that the cash would be removed, the respondent should normally be notified of the intention of making an application for prior approval to search for relevant cash. Annexed is a model application and draft order for use in courts in England and Wales. The officer will need to:

- identify himself or herself to the magistrate or sheriff (giving name, seniority, any warrant or other identifying number, and home station or place of work);
- lodge his or her written application;
- explain to the justice or sheriff the reasonable grounds he or she has for undertaking the search;
- wherever possible, identify the person or property to be searched;
- answer any relevant questions that the justice or sheriff may have.

23. If judicial approval for a search is impracticable, approval may be given by a senior officer, defined as follows:

- where a search is undertaken by a constable, a police officer of the rank of Inspector or above (or a sergeant authorised to perform the functions of the higher rank under section 107(2) of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984);
- where a search is undertaken by an officer of HMRC, a Higher Officer or above;
- where a search is undertaken by an immigration officer, an official of the Secretary of State who is a civil servant of the rank of Assistant Director or above (following the commencement of section 24 of the UK Borders Act 2007);

- where a search is undertaken by an accredited financial investigator, an accredited financial investigator who falls within a description specified in an order made by the Secretary of State under section 453 of the Act, The relevant Order should be available for the justice.

24. The officer should explain to the senior officer the reasonable grounds he or she has for undertaking the search. The senior officer must only give approval where he or she is satisfied that the necessary grounds exist. The senior officer must make a written record of such grounds. Oral approval must be supported by written approval as soon as that is reasonably practicable.

25. Searches must be made within one calendar month of the date of the prior approval for that search.

26. If an application for prior approval is refused (either by the judicial or senior officer process) the officer must not make a fresh application for a search of the same person or premises unless he or she has new reasonable grounds for suspicion.

27. If prior approval by a senior officer for a search is impracticable, a search may be conducted without approval. It is unlikely that senior officer approval will be impracticable unless there is some problem in making contact. However if a search is conducted without any prior approval, the officer must give an explanation of the reasons for the search to a senior officer as soon as that is reasonably practicable. The senior officer must make a written record of these reasons.

Reports to the “appointed person”

28. If a search is conducted without prior judicial approval - whether with or without senior officer approval - the officer is legally required to prepare a report in the following circumstances:

- if the search does not result in the seizure of cash, or
- if cash is released before the matter proceeds to a detention hearing, or
- if the court at a detention hearing does not authorise the detention of the seized cash for more than 48 hours after it was initially seized.

Cash may not be detained for more than 48 hours except by order of a magistrate or sheriff, the application for an order is commonly known as a ‘detention hearing’.

29. This report must set out why it was not practicable to obtain judicial prior approval and the circumstances which led the officer to believe that the search powers were exercisable. These factors could include why the officer was on the premises where the search took place, what aroused his/her suspicion and why there was a need for an immediate search. If the prior approval of a senior officer was obtained, the report should state this, with the senior officer’s reasons for approval.

30. For cases where the power was exercised in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, the report must be submitted to the appropriate independent person appointed by the Secretary of State. Reports should be made to:

The Appointed Person
 c/o Organised and Financial Crime Unit
 Home Office
 5th Floor, Fry
 2 Marsham Street
 London SW1P 4DF

31 For cases where the power was exercised in Scotland, the report must be submitted to the appropriate independent person appointed by the Scottish Ministers. Reports should be made to:

The Appointed Person for Scotland
c/o Scottish Government
1W15
Saint Andrew's House
Regent Road
EDINBURGH
EH1 3DG

32. The report should normally be submitted as soon as practicable and in no event any later than 14 days of the exercise of the search power. Following the submission of his or her report, the reporting officer must also submit, to the appropriate appointed person, any supplementary information which the appointed person reasonably requires him or her to submit.

Search of a person

Steps prior to search of a person

33. If the officer reasonably suspects that the person has relevant cash concealed on his or her person, the officer must take the following steps:

- inform the person that he has reasonable grounds for suspecting that he or she has cash on their person which is not less than the minimum amount and is recoverable property or is intended by any person for use in unlawful conduct;
- inform the person that he or she has the power to search them under section 289 of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 for the purposes of finding such cash;
- produce any document authorising the search (if applicable);
- ask the person to confirm or deny whether they have cash on their person; and
- allow the person the opportunity to produce and hand over the cash.

34. These steps do not necessarily have to be followed in the order presented. The officer will have flexibility depending on the circumstances of an individual case, but all the steps must be undertaken.

35. Before any search for cash takes place the officer must take reasonable steps to give the person to be searched the following information:

- the officer's name (unless the officer reasonably believes that giving his or her name might put him or her in danger, in which case a warrant card number or other identification should be given which proves their status but not their name as a constable, officer of HMRC, immigration officer or accredited financial investigator);
- the name and location of the office or station to which the officer is attached; and
- a clear explanation of the grounds for the reasonable suspicion.

36. Officers not in uniform should show their warrant cards or other suitable form of identification.

37. Before the search takes place the officer must inform the person of his or her entitlement to a copy of the record of the search.

38. If the person to be searched does not appear to understand what is being said or the officer has doubts as to the person's ability to speak and/or understand English or that the person is deaf or has difficulty with hearing or speaking, the officer should take reasonable steps to ensure that the person

understands. Where desirable and practicable someone who can act as an interpreter should be identified, but if no such person can be identified, the search should still proceed.

Conduct of searches

39. All searches should be carried out with courtesy, consideration and respect for the person concerned. Wherever practicable, an officer of the same sex as the person to be searched should conduct the search. The co-operation of the person to be searched must be sought in every case, even if the person initially objects to the search. A forcible search may be made only if it has been established that the person is unwilling to co-operate.

40. An officer who has reasonable grounds for suspicion may detain the person concerned in order to carry out a search. Before carrying out a search the officer may ask questions about the person's behaviour or presence in circumstances which gave rise to the suspicion. As a result of questioning the detained person, the reasonable grounds for suspicion necessary to detain that person may be confirmed or, because of a satisfactory explanation, be eliminated. Reasonable grounds for suspicion however cannot be provided retrospectively by such questioning during a person's detention or by refusal to answer any questions put.

41. If, as a result of questioning before a search, or other circumstances which come to the attention of the officer, there cease to be reasonable grounds for suspecting that relevant cash, no search may take place. In the absence of any other lawful power to detain, the person in such circumstances is free to leave at will and must be so informed.

42. There is no power to detain a person in order to find grounds for a search. If reasonable grounds for suspicion emerge during an encounter with an individual, the officer may search the person, even though no grounds existed when the encounter began. If an officer is detaining someone for the purpose of a search, he or she should inform the person as soon as detention begins.

43. The length of time for which a person may be detained must be reasonable and kept to a minimum. The thoroughness and extent of a search must depend on what type and amount of relevant cash is suspected of being carried.

44. This search power does not extend to requiring a person to undergo an intimate or strip search. An intimate search is one involving a physical - and not just visual - examination of a person's body orifices. A strip search is any search that involves the removal of an article of clothing that:

- is being worn (wholly or partly) on the trunk and
- is being so worn either next to the skin or next to an article of underwear.

If a search reveals an item suspected of containing relevant cash which is next to the skin (e.g. a money belt) an officer can only request the person to remove it.

45. A person must not be asked to remove any clothing in public other than an outer coat, jacket or gloves. A search in public of a person's clothing that has not been removed must be restricted to superficial examination of outer garments. This does not, however, prevent an officer from placing his or her hand inside the pockets of the outer clothing, or feeling round the inside of collars, socks and shoes if this is reasonable in the circumstances. Particular sensitivity should be exercised where the person being searched is wearing items of clothing which he or she says are of religious significance.

46. If on reasonable grounds it is considered necessary to conduct a more thorough search this must be done out of public view. Any search involving the removal of more than an outer coat, jacket, gloves, headgear or footwear may only be made by an officer of the same sex as the person searched. It may not be made in the presence of anyone of the opposite sex unless the person being searched specifically requests it.

47. If the officer discovers cash during a search he or she should give the person who has possession of it an opportunity to provide an explanation of its ownership, origins, purpose and destination. If in a particular case questioning which covers whether the person has committed an offence, is likely to constitute questions that require a caution – in England and Wales this would be under the under the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984, Code C: detention, treatment and questioning of persons by police officers.

Recording requirements – searches of a person

48. An officer who has carried out a search in the exercise of any power to which this Code applies must make a written record of it at the time, unless there are exceptional circumstances that would make this wholly impracticable – such as when the officer's presence is urgently required elsewhere. If a record is not made at the time then the officer must do so as soon as practicable afterwards. There may be situations in which it is not practicable to obtain the information necessary to complete a record, but the officer must make every reasonable effort to do so.

49. A copy of a record made at the time must be given immediately to the person who has been searched. If a record is not made at the time the person must be told how they can apply for a copy of the record once made. The officer must ask for the name, address and date of birth of the person searched, but there is no obligation on a person to provide these details and no power of detention if the person is unwilling to do so.

50. The following information must always be included in the record of a search even if the person does not wish to provide any personal details:

- the name of the person searched, or (if it is not given) a description;
- a note of the person's self defined ethnic background (if provided);
- the date, time and place that the person was first detained;
- the date, time and place the person was searched (if different);
- the grounds for making the search (and of any prior approval given). If a search is conducted without judicial prior approval, the reason for not obtaining such;
- its outcome (e.g. seizure of cash, no further action);
- a note of any injury or damage to property resulting from it;
- the identity of the officer making the search (subject to paragraph 35).

51. A record is required for each person searched, including if more than one person is searched at the same time. The record of the grounds for making a search must, briefly but informatively, explain the reasons for suspecting the person concerned is carrying relevant cash, by reference to the person's behaviour and/or other circumstances. If a person is detained with a view to performing a search, but the search is not carried out due to the grounds for suspicion being eliminated as a result of questioning the person, a record must still be made.

52. When an officer makes a record of the stop electronically and is unable to produce a copy of the form at the time, the officer must explain how the person can obtain a full copy of the record of the stop or search and give the person a receipt which contains:

- a unique reference number and guidance on how to obtain a full copy of the report;
- the name of the officer who carried out the stop or search (subject to paragraph 35); and
- the power used to detain and search them.

53. In the case of searches undertaken by constables the record of the search shall be made, copied or referred to in the search register. In the case of searches undertaken by other officers the record of the search shall be maintained in a suitable form.

54. In order to promote public confidence in the use of the powers, bodies using these powers should make arrangements for the records to be scrutinised by representatives of the community, and to explain the use of the powers at a local level. If applicable, records of searches of premises may also be made available.

Search of premises

General

55. No right of entry is conferred by section 289 of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002. In order to search for cash on premises an officer must already be lawfully on premises. This would include a search of premises undertaken with the consent of a person entitled to grant entry to the premises. It would also include a search carried out when an officer has exercised a power of entry conferred by a search warrant or power of entry conferred under some other legislation such as the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984, Customs and Excise Management Act 1979 or Immigration Act 1971 and circumstances subsequently lead him or her to believe that there is relevant cash on the premises. 'Premises' includes any place and, in particular, include any vehicle. A search must be made at a reasonable hour – i.e. in the case of domestic premises outside normal sleeping hours and in the case of business premises during normal business hours - unless this might frustrate the purpose of the search.

56. If it is proposed to search premises with the consent of a person entitled to grant entry to the premises the consent must, if practicable, be given in writing before the search takes place. The officer must make any necessary enquiries in order to be satisfied that the person is in a position to give such consent.

57. Before seeking consent the officer in charge of the search shall state the purpose of the proposed search and its extent. This information must be as specific as possible. The person concerned must be clearly informed that they are not obliged to consent.

58. Before undertaking a search the officer shall make reasonable enquiries to:

- (i) establish if;
 - anything is known about the likely occupier of the premises and the nature of the premises themselves;
 - the premises have been searched previously and how recently;
- (ii) obtain any other relevant information.

59. An officer cannot enter and search premises or continue to search premises if he or she has entered with consent (only and not under any other power) and the consent has been given under duress or is withdrawn before the search is completed.

Conduct of searches

60. Premises may be searched only to the extent necessary to achieve the object of the search. A search may not continue once the object of the search has been found - and no search may continue once the officer in charge of the search is satisfied that whatever is sought is not on the premises. (This does not prevent a further search if new information comes to light justifying such a search.)

61. Searches must be conducted with due consideration for the property and privacy of the occupier of

the premises searched and with no more disturbance than necessary.

62. The occupier shall be asked whether they wish a friend neighbour or other person to witness the search. That person must be allowed to do so unless the officer in charge of the search has reasonable grounds for believing that the presence of the person asked for would significantly hinder the investigation or endanger the officers concerned or other people. A search need not be unreasonably delayed for this purpose. A record of the action taken under this paragraph, including the grounds for refusing a request from the occupier, shall be made on the premises search record. Where a search is being conducted with the consent of the occupier (rather than under any power), the occupier is entitled to refuse consent until a friend or neighbour arrives.

Recording requirements – search of premises

63. Where premises have been searched in circumstances to which this Code applies the officer shall make or have made a record of the search on returning to his or her normal place of work. The record shall include:

- the address of the premises searched (and if relevant and possible the part of those premises searched. Where a vehicle is searched, the location of the vehicle and its registration number (if any));
- the date, time and duration of the search;
- the grounds for making it (and of any prior approval given). If a search is conducted without judicial prior approval, the reason for not obtaining it;
- the name of the officer(s);
- the names of any people on the premises if they are known;
- if appropriate, the written consent to undertake the search;
- the name and details of any witness;
- any grounds for refusing the occupier's request to have someone present during the search;
- details of any damage caused during the search and the circumstances in which it was caused;
- the outcome (e.g. whether any cash was seized);

65. In the case of searches undertaken by constables the record of the search shall be made, copied or referred to in the search register. In the case of searches undertaken by other officers the record of the search shall be maintained in a suitable form.

66. Unless it is impracticable to do so, the occupier of the property should be provided with a copy of this report.

IN THE MAGISTRATES COURT AT

[insert name of the court]

PROCEEDS OF CRIME ACT 2002

AUTHORITY FOR A SEARCH UNDER SECTION 289 IN ENGLAND, WALES AND NORTHERN IRELAND

1. This is an authority for a search made by **[name of the JP]** on the application of [] of the []. The Justice has heard the applicant and is satisfied there are reasonable grounds to suspect that there is on **[name of premises and/or person]** cash which is recoverable property or is intended by any person for use in unlawful conduct, and the amount of which is not less than the minimum amount.
2. The Justice has authorised [name of officer] to search **[name and address of the premises/name of persons]** for cash which is reasonably suspected to be recoverable property or intended by any person for use in unlawful conduct, and the amount of which is not less than the minimum amount.
3. This authority continues in force until the end of the period of one month starting with the day on which it was issued.
4. This authority is valid for one search.

EXCEPTIONS TO THE AUTHORITY

5. This authority does not provide the authority to enter any premises. It does not require a person to submit to an intimate search or strip search.

Signature of justice

Name of justice

[court stamp]

Date

PROCEEDS OF CRIME ACT 2002

INFORMATION IN SUPPORT OF AN APPLICATION

FOR AN AUTHORITY FOR A SEARCH

The information of **[Officer]**
of the **[Name and address of unit/agency]**

Who upon oath/affirmation states:

1. I apply for an authority to search for the purposes of finding cash which is recoverable property or is intended by any person for use in unlawful conduct, and the amount of which is not less than the minimum amount in respect of persons [named] and/or premises at [address].

2. I make this application because I have reasonable grounds for suspecting that on the identified premises and/or persons there is cash which is recoverable property or is intended by any person for use in unlawful conduct, and the amount of which is not less than the minimum amount. These grounds are [insert reasons, attaching any relevant documentation].

Signature_____ Name_____ Date_____