



**Isle of Man**

*Ellan Vannin*

**AT 1 of 1990**

# **CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT 1990**





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## CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT 1990

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**Isle of Man***Ellan Vannin*

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT 1990

<i>Received Royal Assent:</i>	<i>20 February 1990</i>
<i>Passed:</i>	<i>20 February 1990</i>
<i>Commenced:</i>	<i>See endnotes</i>

**AN ACT** to make provision for the recovery of the proceeds of crime; to make further provision for the investigation of fraud; to amend certain rules of evidence in criminal proceedings; to amend the law with regard to the powers of criminal courts; to amend the *Jury Act 1980*; and for connected purposes.

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## **PART 1 – CONFISCATION OF THE PROCEEDS OF AN OFFENCE**

**1** and 2 [Repealed]<sup>1</sup>

**2A** [Repealed]<sup>2</sup>

**3** and 4 [Repealed]<sup>3</sup>

*Enforcement, etc., of Confiscation Orders*

**5** to 17 [Repealed]<sup>4</sup>

*Money laundering and other offences*

**17A** [Repealed]<sup>5</sup>

**17B** [Repealed]<sup>6</sup>

**17C** to 17I [Repealed]<sup>7</sup>

**17J** [Repealed]<sup>8</sup>

**17K** [Repealed]<sup>9</sup>

**18** to 22 [Repealed]<sup>10</sup>

**23** [Repealed]<sup>11</sup>

## **PART 1A - PROCEEDS OF CRIMINAL CONDUCT IMPORTED OR EXPORTED IN CASH<sup>12</sup>**

**23A** to 23F [Repealed]<sup>13</sup>

## **PART 2 – FRAUD**

**24** **Attorney General's investigation powers**

- (1) The powers of the Attorney General under this section shall be exercisable in any case in which it appears to him —

- (a) on reasonable grounds that there is a suspected offence involving serious or complex fraud or a serious or complex offence under the *Bribery Act 2013*, wherever committed; and<sup>14</sup>
  - (b) that there is good reason to do so for the purpose of investigating the affairs, or any aspect of the affairs, of any person.
- (2) The Attorney General may by notice in writing require the person whose affairs are to be investigated (“the person under investigation”) or any other person whom he has reason to believe has relevant evidence or information to attend before the Attorney General at a specified time and place to answer questions or otherwise furnish evidence or information with respect to any matter relevant to the investigation.<sup>15</sup>
- (3) The Attorney General may by notice in writing require the person under investigation or any other person to produce at a specified time and place any specified documents which appear to the Attorney General to relate to any matter relevant to the investigation or any documents of a specified class which appear to him so to relate; and —
  - (a) if any such documents are produced, the Attorney General may —
    - (i) take copies or extracts from them;
    - (ii) require the person producing them to provide an explanation of any of them;
  - (b) if any such documents are not produced, the Attorney General may require the person who was required to produce them to state, to the best of his knowledge and belief, where they are.
- (4) Where, on information on oath laid by the Attorney General, a justice of the peace is satisfied, in relation to any documents, that there are reasonable grounds for believing —
  - (a) that —
    - (i) a person has failed to comply with an obligation under this section to produce them;
    - (ii) it is not practicable to serve a notice under subsection (3) in relation to them; or
    - (iii) the service of such a notice in relation to them might seriously prejudice the investigation; and
  - (b) that they are on premises specified in the information,he may issue such a warrant as is mentioned in subsection (5).
- (5) The warrant referred to above is a warrant authorising any constable —
  - (a) to enter (using such force as is reasonably necessary for the purpose) and search the premises, and
  - (b) to take possession of any documents appearing to be documents of the description specified in the information or to take in relation to any documents so appearing any other steps which may appear to

be necessary for preserving them and preventing interference with them.

- (6) Unless it is not practicable in the circumstances, a constable executing a warrant issued under subsection (4) shall be accompanied by a person whom the Attorney General has authorised to accompany the constable.
- (7) A statement by a person in response to a requirement imposed by virtue of this section may only be used in evidence against him —
  - (a) on a prosecution for an offence under subsection (13); or
  - (b) on a prosecution for some other offence where in giving evidence he makes a statement inconsistent with it.
- (8) A person shall not under this section be required to disclose any evidence or information or produce any document which he would be entitled to refuse to disclose or produce on grounds of legal professional privilege in proceedings in the High Court, except that a lawyer may be required to furnish the name and address of his client.<sup>16</sup>
- (9) A person shall not under this section be required to disclose evidence or information or produce a document in respect of which he owes an obligation of confidence by virtue of carrying on any banking business unless —
  - (a) the person to whom the obligation of confidence is owed consents to the disclosure or production; or
  - (b) the Attorney General has authorised the making of the requirement.<sup>17 18</sup>
- (10) The Attorney General may authorise any person to exercise on his behalf all or any of the powers conferred by this section but no such authority shall be granted except for the purpose of investigating the affairs, or any aspect of the affairs, of a person specified in the authority.
- (11) No person shall be bound to comply with any requirement imposed by a person exercising powers by virtue of any authority granted under subsection (10) unless he has, if required to do so, produced evidence of his authority.
- (12) Any person who without reasonable excuse fails to comply with a requirement imposed on him under this section shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale or to both.<sup>19</sup>
- (13) A person who, in purported compliance with a requirement under this section —
  - (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,

shall be guilty of an offence.
- (14) A person guilty of an offence under subsection (13) shall —
  - (a) on conviction on information be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or to a fine or to both; and
  - (b) on summary conviction, be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale, or to both.<sup>20</sup>
- (15) Where any person —
  - (a) knows or suspects that an investigation by the police or the Attorney General into serious or complex fraud or a serious or complex offence under the *Bribery Act 2013* is being or is likely to be carried out; and<sup>21</sup>
  - (b) falsifies, conceals, destroys or otherwise disposes of, or causes or permits the falsification, concealment, destruction or disposal of documents which he knows or suspects are or would be relevant to such an investigation,

he shall be guilty of an offence unless he proves that he had no intention of concealing the facts disclosed by the documents from persons carrying out such an investigation.
- (16) A person guilty of an offence under subsection (15) shall —
  - (a) on conviction on information, be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 7 years or to a fine or to both; and
  - (b) on summary conviction, be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale or to both.<sup>22</sup>
- (17) In this section, “documents” includes evidence or information recorded in any form and, in relation to evidence or information recorded otherwise than in legible form, references to its production include references to producing a copy of the evidence or information in legible form.<sup>23</sup>
- (18) Section 12(2) of the *Police Powers and Procedures Act 1998* shall not affect the operation of this section.<sup>24</sup>
- (19) [Repealed]<sup>25</sup>

## 25 Disclosure of evidence or information

- (1) Where any evidence or information subject to an obligation of secrecy under the *Income Tax Act 1970* has been disclosed by the Assessor of Income Tax or an officer of the Treasury to the Attorney General or a person authorised by him for the purposes of any prosecution of an

offence relating to Income Tax, that evidence or information may be disclosed for any of the following, but not otherwise —

- (a) an investigation mentioned in section 24;
  - (b) a prosecution of which the Attorney General has the conduct;
  - (c) a prosecution for an offence relating to income tax.<sup>26</sup>
- (2) Where any evidence or information is subject to an obligation of secrecy imposed by or under any enactment (including an enactment contained in an Act passed after this Act) other than an enactment contained in the *Income Tax Act 1970* the obligation shall not have effect to prohibit the disclosure of that evidence or information to any person authorised by the Attorney General but any evidence or information disclosed by virtue of this subsection may only be disclosed by such a person for the purpose of an investigation mentioned in section 24 or a prosecution in the Island or elsewhere.<sup>27</sup>
- (3) Without prejudice to his power to enter into agreements apart from this subsection, the Attorney General may enter into an agreement for the supply of evidence or information to or by him subject, in either case, to an obligation not to disclose the evidence or information concerned otherwise than for a specified purpose.<sup>28</sup>
- (4) Subject to subsections (1) and (2) and to any provision of an agreement for the supply of evidence or information which restricts the disclosure of the evidence or information supplied, evidence or information obtained under section 24 or the *Police Powers and Procedures Act 1998* by the Attorney General or a person authorised by him may be disclosed —
- (a) to any Department or other authority or body discharging its functions on behalf of the Crown;
  - (b) to any competent authority; or<sup>29</sup>
  - (c) for the purposes of any criminal investigation or criminal proceedings, whether in the Island or elsewhere.<sup>30 31</sup>
- (5) The following are competent authorities for the purposes of subsection (4) —
- (a) an inspector appointed under sections 134 or 136 of the *Companies Act 1931* or section 5 of the *Companies Act 1974*;
  - (b) any body having supervisory, regulatory or disciplinary functions in relation to financial services, any profession or any area of commercial activity; and
  - (c) any person or body having, under the law of any country or territory outside the Island, functions corresponding to any of the functions of any person or body mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b).<sup>32</sup>

## PART 3 – EVIDENCE

### 26 [Repealed]<sup>33</sup>

### 27 Evidence through television links

- (1) A person other than the accused may give evidence through a live television link in any criminal proceedings if —
  - (a) the witness is under the age of 17 years and the offence charged is one to which subsection (2) applies; or<sup>34</sup>
  - (b) the witness is outside the Island,but evidence may not be given in this manner without the leave of the court.
- (2) This subsection applies —
  - (a) to an offence which involves —
    - (i) an assault on, or injury or a threat of injury to, a person; or
    - (ii) cruelty;
  - (b) to a sexual offence; and
  - (c) to an offence which consists of attempting or conspiring to commit, or of aiding, abetting, counselling, procuring or inciting the commission of, an offence falling within paragraph (a) or (b).
- (3) The Deemsters may make such rules as appear to them to be necessary or expedient for the purposes of this section.
- (4) Rules under this section shall not come into operation until they are approved by Tynwald.
- (5) A statement made on oath by a witness (whether inside or outside the Island) and given in evidence through a link by virtue of this section shall be treated for the purposes of section 1 of the *Perjury Act 1952* as having been made in the proceedings in which it is given in evidence.
- (6) In this section, “criminal proceedings” means any criminal proceedings before the Staff of Government Division, the Court of General Gaol Delivery or a court of summary jurisdiction, and includes committal proceedings.

### 28 Evidence of young persons by video recording

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), in any criminal proceedings a statement made by a young person which is recorded by video recording shall, subject to rules under subsection (6), be admissible in evidence of any matter of which direct evidence by that young person would be admissible.<sup>35</sup>
- (2) A statement shall not be admissible under subsection (1) —

- (a) where, having regard to all the circumstances, the court is of the opinion that in the interests of justice the statement ought not to be admitted; or
  - (b) without prejudice to the generality of paragraph (a), in such circumstances as are specified in rules under subsection (6); or
  - (c) where the young person who made the statement is the accused person.<sup>36</sup>
- (3) Where a statement contained in a video recording is admissible as evidence under subsection (1), it may be proved —
  - (a) by the production of the original recording; or
  - (b) by the production in accordance with rules under subsection (6) of a copy (made in accordance with those rules) of the recording, or of the material part of it.
- (4) Nothing in this section shall prejudice —
  - (a) the admissibility of a statement not made by a young person while giving oral evidence in court which is admissible otherwise than under this section; or<sup>37</sup>
  - (b) any power of a court to exclude at its discretion a statement admissible under this section.
- (5) A statement which is given in evidence under this section shall not be capable of corroborating evidence given by the young person making it.<sup>38</sup>
- (6) The Deemsters may make such rules as appear to them necessary or expedient for the purposes of this section.
- (7) Rules under this section shall not come into operation until they are approved by Tynwald.
- (8) In this section —
  - “child” [Repealed]<sup>39</sup>
  - “criminal proceedings” means any criminal proceedings before the Staff of Government Division, the Court of General Gaol Delivery or a court of summary jurisdiction, and includes committal proceedings;
  - “statement” includes any representation of fact, whether by words, gestures, illustration or otherwise;
  - “video recording” means any disc or magnetic tape containing information by the use of which a series of visual images (with or without sound) may be shown as a moving picture.
  - “young person” means a person under the age of 17 years.<sup>40</sup>

**29 Abolition of requirement of corroboration for unsworn evidence of children**

[P1988/33/34]

- (1) [Repealed]<sup>41</sup>
- (2) Any requirement whereby at a trial on information it is obligatory for the court to give the jury a warning about convicting the accused on the uncorroborated evidence of a child is abrogated.<sup>42</sup>
- (3) [Repealed]<sup>43</sup>

**29A Hearing witnesses abroad through television links**

[P2003/32/29]

The Department of Home Affairs may by order provide for section 27 (proceedings in which evidence may be given through television link) to apply to any further description of criminal proceedings, or to all criminal proceedings.<sup>44</sup>

**29B Hearing witnesses in the Island through television links**

[P2003/32/30]

- (1) This section applies where —
  - (a) the Attorney General causes an application to be made under section 21(2) of the *Criminal Justice Act 1991*; and
  - (b) the request to which the application relates includes a request for a person in the Island to give evidence through a live television link in criminal proceedings before a court in a country or territory outside the Island.
- (2) In this section, criminal proceedings include any proceedings on an appeal before a court against a decision in administrative proceedings.
- (3) Unless the Attorney General considers it inappropriate to do so, the Attorney General must cause an application to be made to the High Bailiff for the witness to be heard in the proceedings in question through a live television link.
- (4) Anything done by the witness in the presence of the High Bailiff which, if it were done in proceedings before the High Bailiff, would constitute contempt of court is to be treated for that purpose as done in proceedings before the High Bailiff.
- (5) Any statement made on oath by a witness giving evidence in pursuance of this section is to be treated for the purposes of section 1 of the *Perjury Act 1952* as made in proceedings before the High Bailiff.
- (6) Part 1 of Schedule 3 (evidence given by television link) is to have effect.

- (7) Subject to subsections (4) and (5) and the provisions of that Schedule, evidence given pursuant to this section is not to be treated for any purpose as evidence given in proceedings in the Island.<sup>45</sup>

## **29C Hearing witnesses in the Island by telephone**

[P2003/32/31]

- (1) This section applies where —
- (a) the Attorney General causes an application to be made under section 21(2) of the *Criminal Justice Act 1991*; and
  - (b) the request to which the application relates includes a request for a person in the Island to give evidence by telephone in criminal proceedings before a court in a country or territory outside the Island.
- (2) In this section, criminal proceedings include any proceedings on an appeal before a court against a decision in administrative proceedings.
- (3) A request under subsection (1) must —
- (a) specify the court in the requesting country or territory;
  - (b) give the name and address of the witness; and
  - (c) state that the witness is willing to give evidence by telephone in the proceedings before that court.
- (4) Unless the Attorney General considers it inappropriate to do so, the Attorney General must cause an application to be made to the High Bailiff for the witness to be heard in the proceedings in question by telephone.
- (5) Anything done by the witness in the presence of the High Bailiff which, if it were done in proceedings before the High Bailiff, would constitute contempt of court is to be treated for that purpose as done in proceedings before the High Bailiff.
- (6) Any statement made on oath by a witness giving evidence in pursuance of this section is to be treated for the purposes of section 1 of the *Perjury Act 1952* as made in proceedings before the High Bailiff.
- (7) Part 2 of Schedule 3 (evidence given by telephone link) is to have effect.
- (8) Subject to subsections (5) and (6) and the provisions of that Schedule, evidence given in pursuance of this section is not to be treated for any purpose as evidence given in proceedings in the Island.<sup>46</sup>

## **29D Interpretation of sections 29A to 29C**

[P2003/32/51]

In sections 29A to 29C —

“administrative proceedings” include proceedings outside the Island brought by administrative authorities in the requesting country or territory in respect

of acts which are punishable under the laws of that country or territory as infringements of the law, and where a decision in the proceedings may be the subject of an appeal before a court exercising criminal jurisdiction in that country or territory;

“criminal proceedings” include criminal proceedings outside the Island in which a civil order may be made;

“evidence” includes information in any form and articles, and giving evidence includes answering a question or producing any information or article.<sup>47</sup>

## **PART 4 – EXTENSION OF POWER TO DEPRIVE OFFENDERS OF PROPERTY**

**30** [Amends section 16 of the *Criminal Law Act 1981*.]

**31** [Amends section 27 of the *Misuse of Drugs Act 1976*.]

## **PART 5 – MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL**

### **32 Financial**

- (1) Any expenses incurred by or on behalf of the Government under this Act shall be paid out of money provided by Tynwald.
- (2) Any money received under this Act shall be paid into the General Revenue of the Island.
- (3) Any payment due to the Treasury under this Act shall be treated as a Crown debt.

### **33 Interpretation**

In this Act, “**the Crown**” means the Crown in right of the Island.

### **34 Amendments**

- (1) [Amends section 27 of the *Jury Act 1980*.]
- (2) The enactments mentioned in Schedule 2 are amended in accordance with that Schedule.

### **35 Short title and commencement**

- (1) This Act may be cited as the Criminal Justice Act 1990.

- (2) This Act shall come into operation on such day as may be appointed by order of the Department and different days may be so appointed for different provisions and for different purposes.
- (3) Section 28 shall not have effect in respect of any proceedings commenced before the day on which it comes into operation.<sup>48</sup>



**SCHEDULE 1<sup>49</sup>****SCHEDULE 2****AMENDMENTS**

Section 34(2)

[Sch 2 amends the following Acts —

Bankruptcy Code 1892 q.v.

Criminal Law Act 1981 q.v.

Control of Employment Act 1975 q.v.]

**SCHEDULE 3<sup>50</sup>****EVIDENCE GIVEN BY TELEVISION LINK OR TELEPHONE**

Sections 29B and 29C

[P2003/32/Sch2]

**PART 1 - EVIDENCE GIVEN BY TELEVISION LINK***Securing attendance of witnesses*

1 The High Bailiff has the like powers for securing the attendance of the witness to give evidence through the link as the High Bailiff has for the purpose of proceedings before the High Bailiff.

*Conduct of hearing*

2 The witness is to give evidence in the presence of the High Bailiff.

3 The High Bailiff is to establish the identity of the witness.

4 The High Bailiff is to intervene where the High Bailiff considers it necessary to do so to safeguard the rights of the witness.

5 The evidence is to be given under the supervision of the court of the country or territory concerned.

6 The evidence is to be given in accordance with the laws of that country or territory and with any measures for the protection of the witness agreed between the Attorney General and the authority in that country or territory which appears to the Attorney General to have the function of entering into agreements of that kind.

7 Rules of court must make provision for the use of interpreters.

8 Where no rules of court have been made the High Bailiff may adopt such practice and procedure as the High Bailiff thinks fit.

*Privilege of witness*

9 (1) The witness cannot be compelled to give any evidence which the witness could not be compelled to give in criminal proceedings in the Island.

(2) The witness cannot be compelled to give any evidence if doing so would be prejudicial to the security of the Island.

(3) A certificate signed by or on behalf of the Attorney General to the effect that it would be so prejudicial for that person to do so is to be conclusive evidence of that fact.

(4) The witness cannot be compelled to give any evidence in that person's capacity as an officer or servant of the Crown.

(5) Sub-paragraphs (2) and (4) are without prejudice to the generality of sub-paragraph (1).

*Record of hearing*

10 Rules of court must make provision —

- (a) for the drawing up of a record of the hearing;
- (b) for sending the record to the court, tribunal or authority which requested the assistance from the Attorney General.

11 Where no rules of court have been made the High Bailiff may adopt such practice and procedure as the High Bailiff thinks fit.

**PART 2 - EVIDENCE GIVEN BY TELEPHONE**

*Notification of witness*

12 The High Bailiff must notify the witness of the time when and the place at which the witness is to give evidence by telephone.

*Conduct of hearing*

13 The High Bailiff must be satisfied that the witness is willingly giving evidence by telephone.

14 The witness is to give evidence in the presence of the High Bailiff.

15 The High Bailiff is to establish the identity of the witness.

16 The evidence is to be given under the supervision of the court of the participating country or territory.

17 The evidence is to be given in accordance with the laws of that country or territory.

18 Rules of court must make provision for the use of interpreters.

19 Where no rules of court have been made the High Bailiff may adopt such practice and procedure as the High Bailiff thinks fit.



## ENDNOTES

### Table of Legislation History

Legislation	Year and No	Commencement

### Table of Renumbered Provisions

Original	Current

### Table of Endnote References

<sup>1</sup> Ss 1 and 2 repealed by Proceeds of Crime Act 2008 Sch 9 with transitional provisions and savings - see SD392/09 as amended by SD529/09).

<sup>2</sup> S 2A inserted by Criminal Justice Act 1996 Sch 1 and repealed by Proceeds of Crime Act 2008 Sch 9 with transitional provisions and savings - see SD392/09 as amended by SD529/09).

<sup>3</sup> Ss 3 and 4 repealed by Proceeds of Crime Act 2008 Sch 9 with transitional provisions and savings - see SD392/09 as amended by SD529/09).

<sup>4</sup> Ss 5 to 17 repealed by Proceeds of Crime Act 2008 Sch 9 with transitional provisions and savings - see SD392/09 as amended by SD529/09).

<sup>5</sup> S 17A inserted by Criminal Justice (Money Laundering Offences) Act 1998 Sch 2 and repealed by Proceeds of Crime Act 2008 Sch 9 with transitional provisions and savings - see SD392/09 as amended by SD529/09).

<sup>6</sup> S 17B inserted by Criminal Justice (Money Laundering Offences) Act 1998 Sch 2 and repealed by Proceeds of Crime Act 2008 Sch 9 with transitional provisions and savings - see SD392/09 as amended by SD529/09).

<sup>7</sup> Ss 17C to 17I inserted by Criminal Justice (Money Laundering Offences) Act 1998 Sch 2 and repealed by Proceeds of Crime Act 2008 Sch 9 with transitional provisions and savings - see SD392/09 as amended by SD529/09).

<sup>8</sup> S 17J inserted by Criminal Justice Act 2001 s 44 and repealed by Proceeds of Crime Act 2008 Sch 9 with transitional provisions and savings - see SD392/09 as amended by SD529/09).

<sup>9</sup> S 17K inserted as s 17J by Criminal Justice Act 2001 s 47, renumbered s 17K by Anti-Terrorism and Crime Act 2003 Sch 14 (with saving in para 3(4) and repealed by

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Proceeds of Crime Act 2008 Sch 9 with transitional provisions and savings - see SD392/09 as amended by SD529/09).

<sup>10</sup> Ss 18 to 22 repealed by Proceeds of Crime Act 2008 Sch 9 with transitional provisions and savings - see SD392/09 as amended by SD529/09).

<sup>11</sup> S 23 repealed by Drug Trafficking Act 1996 Sch 3 and by Proceeds of Crime Act 2008 Sch 9 with transitional provisions and savings - see SD392/09 as amended by SD529/09).

<sup>12</sup> Heading inserted by Criminal Justice Act 2001 s 48.

<sup>13</sup> Ss 23A to 23F inserted by Criminal Justice Act 2001 s 48 and repealed by Proceeds of Crime Act 2008 Sch 9 with transitional provisions and savings - see SD392/09 as amended by SD529/09).

<sup>14</sup> Para (a) amended by Corruption Act 2008 Sch 1 and by Bribery Act 2013 Sch 1.

<sup>15</sup> Subs (2) amended by Criminal Justice Acts Amendment Act 2011 s 2.

<sup>16</sup> Subs (8) amended by Criminal Justice Acts Amendment Act 2011 s 2.

<sup>17</sup> Para (b) amended by Proceeds of Crime Act 2008 Sch 7.

<sup>18</sup> Subs (9) amended by Criminal Justice Acts Amendment Act 2011 s 2.

<sup>19</sup> Subs (12) amended by Fines and Penalties Act 2024 Sch 5.

<sup>20</sup> Para (b) amended by Fines and Penalties Act 2024 Sch 5.

<sup>21</sup> Para (a) amended by Corruption Act 2008 Sch 1 and by Bribery Act 2013 Sch 1.

<sup>22</sup> Para (b) amended by Fines and Penalties Act 2024 Sch 5.

<sup>23</sup> Subs (17) amended by Criminal Justice Acts Amendment Act 2011 s 2.

<sup>24</sup> Subs (18) added by Police Powers and Procedures Act 1998 Sch 4.

<sup>25</sup> Subs (19) repealed by Bribery Act 2013 Sch 2.

<sup>26</sup> Subs (1) amended by Criminal Justice Acts Amendment Act 2011 s 2.

<sup>27</sup> Subs (2) amended by Criminal Justice Acts Amendment Act 2011 s 2.

<sup>28</sup> Subs (3) amended by Criminal Justice Acts Amendment Act 2011 s 2.

<sup>29</sup> Para (b) substituted by Proceeds of Crime Act 2008 Sch 7.

<sup>30</sup> Para (c) substituted by Proceeds of Crime Act 2008 Sch 7.

<sup>31</sup> Subs (4) amended by Proceeds of Crime Act 2008 Sch 7 and by Criminal Justice Acts Amendment Act 2011 s 2.

<sup>32</sup> S 25 amended by Criminal Justice Acts Amendment Act 2011 s 2.

<sup>33</sup> S 26 repealed by Criminal Justice Act 1991 Sch 5.

<sup>34</sup> Para (a) amended by Criminal Justice Act 1996 s 7.

<sup>35</sup> Subs (1) amended by Criminal Justice Act 1996 s 7.

<sup>36</sup> Para (c) amended by Criminal Justice Act 1996 s 7.

<sup>37</sup> Para (a) amended by Criminal Justice Act 1996 s 7.

<sup>38</sup> Subs (5) amended by Criminal Justice Act 1996 s 7.

<sup>39</sup> Definition of “child” repealed by Criminal Justice Act 1996 s 7.

<sup>40</sup> Definition of “young person” added by Criminal Justice Act 1996 s 7.

<sup>41</sup> Subs (1) repealed by Children and Young Persons Act 2001 Sch 13.

<sup>42</sup> Subs (2) amended by Criminal Justice Act 2001 s 56 with saving.

<sup>43</sup> Subs (3) repealed by Children and Young Persons Act 2001 Sch 13.

<sup>44</sup> S 29A inserted by Proceeds of Crime Act 2008 Sch 6.

<sup>45</sup> S 29B inserted by Proceeds of Crime Act 2008 Sch 6.

<sup>46</sup> S 29C inserted by Proceeds of Crime Act 2008 Sch 6.

<sup>47</sup> S 29D inserted by Proceeds of Crime Act 2008 Sch 6.

<sup>48</sup> ADO (ss 1 to 26, 29 to 35, Schs 1 and 2) 1/3/1990 (GC58/90); (ss 27 and 28) 1/6/1993 (SD191/93).

<sup>49</sup> Sch 1 repealed by Drug Trafficking Act 1996 Sch 3.

<sup>50</sup> Sch 3 added by Proceeds of Crime Act 2008 Sch 6.