



Obtaining Assistance from the UK in Asset Recovery

A Guide for International Partners

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Section 1: Overview

1.1 Obtaining assistance from the United Kingdom

Recovering assets in the UK that are the proceeds of crime falls into four stages. The first two stages – *tracing the assets* and *gathering the evidence* – may not require assistance from the UK if a foreign jurisdiction already has proof of identifiable assets in the UK. The third stage – *restraint and confiscation* – is always necessary and is achieved through requests for mutual legal assistance (MLA). This guide is directed primarily at foreign jurisdictions seeking MLA to recover the proceeds of crime and therefore covers the final stage in detail. The first two stages (*tracing the assets* and *gathering the evidence*) are dealt with in summary but further guidance is available from the **Points of Contact** at the end of this guide.

As an alternative to recovering assets on behalf of a foreign jurisdiction via MLA, the UK authorities can conduct their own investigations into the proceeds of crime held or moved through the UK. This could be either a criminal investigation into offences committed within the UK's jurisdiction with the intention of obtaining a confiscation order after conviction, or a civil recovery investigation aimed at forfeiting assets believed to be the proceeds of crime. The UK authorities will expect foreign jurisdictions to share all relevant evidence in order to determine whether a UK investigation is feasible.

Another alternative open to foreign governments would be to undertake private proceedings through the civil courts to regain ownership of stolen assets. This route does not require the involvement of the UK Government as it would not be a party to the case. However, taking proceedings through the civil courts may interfere with criminal investigations and the UK Government would request that it be kept informed of any civil proceedings undertaken in the UK courts. The cost of any civil proceedings would of course have to be borne by the parties to those proceedings, and the UK Government would not contribute to those legal costs.

The fourth and final stage of asset recovery – *asset disposal* – can be entered into once the asset confiscation process is complete. The assets may be available to be returned to the foreign jurisdiction. This is dealt with in **Section 5: Asset Disposal and Return**.

The four stages of asset recovery

1. Tracing the assets

Intelligence as to the type, location, and value of the assets is a key component to preventing their dissipation and, subsequently, to securing their confiscation and recovery. Good intelligence can also help develop more accurate and effective mutual legal aid requests. The UK has dedicated asset tracing teams whose primary function is to provide timely assistance to international partners seeking to recover stolen assets.

2. Gathering the evidence

UK prosecutors cannot rely on financial intelligence when applying to court, they need evidence identifying the assets. If a foreign jurisdiction already has evidence identifying UK assets that are said to be the proceeds of crime then this should be submitted along with the MLA request. Alternatively, the UK can gather the evidence on behalf of the foreign jurisdiction if asked to do so within the MLA request. Foreign jurisdictions are permitted to refer within an MLA request to financial intelligence they have received from the UK in order to request the necessary evidence. However, the source of the intelligence should not be mentioned in the request.

3. Restraint and Confiscation

Recovering the proceeds of crime through requests for mutual legal assistance falls broadly into two categories:

- **Restraint:** protecting (or preserving) assets in the UK from dissipation so they are available to pay the requesting State's order.
- **Confiscation:** registering and enforcing the requesting State's order against assets in the UK.

Any foreign jurisdiction may request MLA from the UK, whether to recover the proceeds of crime or to gather evidence. The UK does not require reciprocity and MLA requests do not need to rely upon a bilateral Treaty or multilateral Convention although the foreign jurisdiction should cite any relevant international agreements within the MLA request.

It should always be remembered that the UK has three main judicial systems: England and Wales; Scotland; and Northern Ireland. Although the systems are similar, there exist some variations between them. This guide provides an overview of arrangements in all three jurisdictions.

4. Asset disposal and return

Once the assets have been realised they will be disposed of under one of three processes. Cases that fall under the provisions of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) will be returned to the recipient country less reasonable expenses. Cases that do not fall under the provisions of UNCAC can be shared with the recipient country if it enters into an asset sharing agreement with the UK. The UK seeks to establish asset sharing agreements wherever possible. If there is no formal agreement with a country or territory, there are administrative arrangements that allow assets to be shared on a case-by-case basis. In the absence of any asset sharing agreement the assets will be retained by the UK and disposed of according to domestic law.

1.2 Central Authorities for Mutual Legal Assistance

The UK Central Authority (“UKCA”) acts as a central point for the receipt of formal requests for mutual legal assistance in England and Wales, in Northern Ireland and, in some cases, in Scotland. It is responsible for:

- Reviewing incoming requests to ensure that assistance can be provided in accordance with UK law, public policy and international obligations.
- Providing advice and guidance on how to request assistance from the UK.
- Deciding how, and by which agency (police, courts, and prosecuting authority) requests might most appropriately be executed.

Requests for restraint and confiscation must be made by a formal request for assistance, sometimes referred to as a Letter of Request or MLA request. The request may be sent in advance by fax or e-mail but an undertaking should be given to send the original request within a reasonable time. Requests and any supporting documents must be in English or submitted with an English translation.

If the UKCA accepts the request for execution it will refer the request to a relevant prosecution agency, such as the Crown Prosecution Service or Serious Fraud Office to represent the requesting State in court proceedings.

In Scotland, the Crown Office’s International Co-operation Unit (“ICU”) performs a similar function to the UKCA where the requesting State recognises Scotland as having a separate central authority. The UKCA will forward requests to the ICU that are suitable to be dealt with in Scotland.

Requests for the Crown Dependencies and the UK Overseas Territories

The Crown Dependencies, namely the Channel Islands (Guernsey and Jersey) and the Isle

of Man, and the UK Overseas Territories (Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falklands, Gibraltar, Montserrat, St Helena and the Turks and Caicos Islands) are not part of the United Kingdom. The Crown Dependencies and the Overseas

Territories are wholly responsible for executing requests within their own jurisdictions. Requests should usually be sent to the Attorney General of the Crown Dependency or Overseas Territory from where the assistance is required. The contact details for these jurisdictions can be found in the **Points of Contact** section at the end of this document.

Section 2: Tracing the Assets

Experience has shown that intelligence as to the type, location and value of the assets is a key component to preventing the dissipation of criminal proceeds and the successful recovery of the assets through judicial process.

A common mistake is for a foreign jurisdiction to submit an MLA request to the UK to recover stolen assets before ascertaining exactly what assets exist and under whose control such assets remain.

Informal channels (frequently referred to as ‘police to police’ enquiries¹ or ‘pre-MLA discussions’) can often provide a timely and effective method of tracing stolen assets and the intelligence provided can be used to submit more accurate and effective MLA requests.

In the UK the primary law enforcement agency to address international requests for assistance in tracing stolen assets is the Serious Organised Crime Agency (SOCA). SOCA houses the UK Financial Intelligence Unit (UKFIU) whose staff are experienced in receiving and dealing with requests for financial intelligence and asset tracing.

The UKFIU has dedicated asset tracing teams whose primary function is to provide timely assistance to international partners seeking to recover stolen assets. The UK Asset Recovery Office (UKARO) works closely with its partner agency the Scottish Crime and Drugs Enforcement Agency (SCDEA), which hosts the Scottish Asset Recovery Office, to ensure UK-wide coverage of asset tracing requests.

The UKARO holds the mandate for representing the UK on other international asset recovery forums; such as CARIN (Camden Asset Recovery Inter- Agency Network) and the Interpol/StAR Asset Recovery Focal Points Group.

As a result SOCA is uniquely placed to act as a single reference point for all international requests for tracing stolen assets or the proceeds of criminal activity and, where appropriate, to liaise with the relevant competent domestic authorities such as the UKCA, the Crown Prosecution Service, the Serious Fraud Office and other law enforcement partners to ensure that requestors receive an effective and efficient service.

How to make a request for asset tracing

Requests to trace assets on behalf of international partners must satisfy certain criteria to permit the searches to be undertaken. All searches have to meet the requirements of legality, necessity and proportionality. For this reason speculative searches will not be conducted. The requestor needs to satisfy SOCA that there are valid reasons for making the request and must seek to supply the following minimum information.

¹ The term ‘police to police enquiries’ is not restricted to police forces but covers other agencies tasked with intelligence gathering and/ or investigative functions, e.g. anti corruption commissions, customs, federal enforcement agencies, border control et al.

- Confirmation that an official investigation is being undertaken by the competent authorities within the requesting state against the named individuals or corporate entities.
- Identification of the requestor including name, role, organisation, official status and contact details (telephone, email, postal address).
- The nature of the allegations against the suspects including brief background facts and a brief description of the alleged offences committed. (It is not necessary to supply information which might be of a confidential nature or where the requestor feels disclosure of sensitive information is inappropriate.)
- The full name of the individual or corporate entity against which searches are requested. Identification details should be as comprehensive as possible and include dates and place of birth, national ID references, passport numbers, home address, official position held. Details of aliases or alternative spellings of true names should be included.
- For corporate entities details of company officials, address of registered offices and names of beneficial owners should be included, if known.
- Details of any specific assets (for example, property, vehicles, companies, or bank accounts) if suspected of being within the UK, or controlled or administered within the UK, should be provided in order that their existence can be verified.
- Where details of specific assets are not known but are merely suspected the requestor should, if possible, indicate why they suspect such assets exist.

All intelligence supplied by SOCA to the requestor is forwarded on the strict understanding that the information is for intelligence purposes only and must not be used in judicial proceedings.

Equally, the information must not be disseminated beyond the requestor unless the express prior permission of SOCA has been obtained. Where express permission is granted for such information to be shared with a public prosecutor, or other competent judicial authority, for the purpose of submitting an MLA request then no reference should be made to the existence of the intelligence or its source. For example, an acceptable form of words within the MLA request might read “enquiries indicate that [name of subject] has a bank account with [name of bank] Bank located at [address of Bank] Account number [number of account].....”

Enquiries to trace assets, believed held in the UK, should be initiated by email to one of the below dedicated SOCA email addresses.

POCInternational@soca.x.gsi.gov.uk
peps@soca.x.gsi.gov.uk

When it is necessary to transmit material of a sensitive nature then the security offered by use of Interpol communication channels should be considered; the communication should be sent to Interpol London and marked for the attention of the UKARO.

Section 3: Gathering the Evidence

In order to apply to court to recover the proceeds of crime on behalf of a foreign jurisdiction, UK prosecutors need evidence identifying the assets to be restrained or confiscated. If a foreign jurisdiction does not already have such evidence, or only has financial intelligence, it may submit an MLA request asking for the evidence, such as bank or property records, to be gathered. Foreign jurisdictions need the express prior permission of SOCA to share financial intelligence provided by the UK with their prosecutors or other competent judicial authorities. An acceptable form of words for referring to such information within an MLA request is shown in **Section 2** above.

Information held by financial institutions usually is held in confidence on behalf of an account holder. Therefore the UK authorities can only gather it with a court order. The evidence will usually be obtained by means of testimony given before a nominated court by a member of staff from the financial institution, who will produce any relevant documents as exhibits to his or her statement.

Further guidance on what to include within an MLA request to gather evidence of assets can be found at section **4.3: Drafting Requests for Mutual Legal Assistance**.

Section 4: Restraint and Confiscation

4.1 Restraint – Protecting Property from Dissipation

Restraint Orders

The UK court may make a restraint order prohibiting any specified person from dealing with relevant property which is identified in the external request or order (see section 4.4 below) if the following conditions are satisfied:

- the request identifies relevant property (see section 4.4 below) of the defendant/accused (in Scotland, the accused) in the UK jurisdiction from whom assistance is sought;
- either a criminal investigation has been started in the country from which the external request was made with regard to an offence or proceedings for an offence have been started in the country from which the external request was made and not concluded; and
- there is reasonable cause to believe that the defendant/accused named in the request has benefited (by obtaining money or other property) from his criminal conduct (see section 4.4 below).

Only property that there are reasonable grounds to believe may be needed to satisfy (or pay) an external order (see section 4.4 below) may be restrained. Therefore it will not be possible to restrain assets unless there are reasonable grounds to believe that the proceedings in the foreign jurisdiction will result in an external order being made.

In addition, the courts will not make orders unless they are satisfied they are necessary. This means that the court will need to be satisfied that, unless the order is made, there is a risk that the property identified in the request would be dissipated.

Only property in the UK may be restrained; the courts have no jurisdiction to restrain a defendant from dealing with assets held overseas following an external request.

A restraint order may:

- be made only on an application by the person to whom the request was referred or a prosecutor to whom he has delegated the power to make the application;
- be made without notice to the defendant/accused on an application to a judge in a private sitting;
- make provision for the defendant's/accused's reasonable living expenses and his reasonable legal expenses only in connection with the restraint proceedings or the registration of an external order;

- (in England and Wales and in Northern Ireland only) include such orders (e.g. disclosure) as the court believes is appropriate for the purpose of ensuring that the restraint order is effective.

The restraint order will continue in force until it is **varied or discharged** by a further order of the court. The court must discharge the order if the requesting state's criminal proceedings are not started within a reasonable time, if the requesting State's criminal proceedings end without an external order being made or if an external order is not registered here for enforcement within a reasonable time.

England and Wales and Northern Ireland

As the application is made without notice, the person making the application (the applicant) is under a duty to give full and frank disclosure of any defence or other facts which may cause the court to refuse an order. This duty extends to facts within the applicant's knowledge and facts which would have been known on the making of reasonable inquiries.

The duty of full and frank disclosure is a continuing one which does not come to an end when the restraint order is made. The requesting country must let the UK prosecutor know immediately of any material developments. In particular, the UK prosecutor should be told immediately if the prosecution or investigation is discontinued, if there are any changes in the charges that a defendant faces, if the defendant is acquitted or if no external order is made in the proceedings.

The court may also make any ancillary orders it considers necessary to ensure the restraint order is properly enforced. For example, the court may require the defendant to make a witness statement (in Northern Ireland, an affidavit) listing all the assets in the UK in which he has an interest and specifying their current location.

If granted, the order and witness statement in support must be served as soon as is practicable on the defendant and any other person affected by the order. It is therefore likely that the prosecutor dealing with the request will contact the foreign jurisdiction to discuss the best way of effecting service.

If a restraint order is granted, the accused, or anyone else who is affected by the order can apply to the court to for it to be varied or discharged. These applications can be made on as little as two days notice to the UK prosecutor. It is therefore important that requesting countries respond promptly to any requests from the UK prosecutor for information or assistance to oppose such an application.

If any person served with or notified of a restraint order disobeys its terms, they may be sent to prison for up to two years or receive an unlimited fine. In Northern Ireland, such a person may be sent to prison, fined or have his or her assets seized.

Scotland

The prosecutor sets out in his application to the court a summary of the accused's criminality and why the Crown believes the accused has benefitted from his criminality. If granted, the order must be served as soon as is practicable on the accused and any other person affected by the order. It is therefore likely that the prosecutor dealing with

the request will contact you to discuss the best way of effecting service. If a restraint order is granted, the accused can apply to the court to vary or revoke the order.

Management Receivership Orders

If the court makes a restraint order in respect of assets which are particularly complex or which require active management, the court may, on the application of the prosecutor, appoint a **management receiver** (in Scotland, a **management administrator**) to take control of and manage assets specified in the restraint order.

Management receivers/administrators may be given the following powers in relation to any property which is specified in the restraint order:

- power to take possession of the property;
- power to manage or otherwise deal with the property;
- power to start, carry on or defend any legal proceedings in respect of the property;
- power to realise so much of the property as is necessary to meet the receiver's remuneration and expenses.

In addition the receiver/administrator may be given power to enter any premises in the relevant UK jurisdiction to do any of the following:

- search for or inspect anything authorised by the court;
- make or obtain a copy, photograph or other record of anything so authorised;
- remove anything which the receiver is required or authorised to take possession of in pursuance of an order of the court.

A receiver/administrator is paid from the property under his control.

The prosecutor and UK receiver must comply with strict court imposed guidelines to ensure the costs of the receivership are reasonable and do not become excessive.

4.2 Confiscation – Enforcing an External Order

The definition of an external order (see “Key Concepts”, above) is broad enough to cover orders relating to specified property, orders made in a monetary amount and orders made outside of criminal proceedings. UK courts will focus on the purpose of the order rather than the nature of the proceedings in which it was made.

Giving effect to post-conviction External Orders

An application may be made by the UK prosecutor to the court to give effect to an external order arising from a criminal conviction. The following points should be noted:

- Any authenticated overseas order, judgment or related document is admissible as evidence.
- The person dealing with the request must apply to be appointed as the enforcement authority.
- The application may be made without notice to the defendant/accused to a judge in a private sitting.
- The court must order that any person affected by registration must be given notice of it.

The court must give effect to an external order by registering it where all the following conditions are satisfied:

- The external order (see section 4.4 below) was made consequent on the conviction of the person named in the order and no appeal is outstanding in respect of that conviction.
- The external order is in force and no appeal is outstanding in respect of it.
- Giving effect to the external order would not be incompatible with any of the rights contained in the European Convention on Human Rights of any person affected by it.
- Where the external order confiscates specified property other than money that property is not subject to a charge under UK asset recovery legislation.

If an external order is registered and not satisfied (paid) voluntarily, the prosecutor may

ask the court to appoint an **enforcement receiver** (in Scotland, an enforcement administrator) to take possession of and to sell the defendant's property in such manner as the court may specify. The court must not confer the power to sell property unless it gives any person who may hold interests in the property a reasonable opportunity to make representations to it.

The receiver pays the proceeds of realisation to the relevant prosecutor (in Northern Ireland, to the relevant Chief Clerk of the Crown Court) towards satisfaction (payment) of the external order. The prosecutor's / Chief Clerk's receipt of the proceeds reduces the amount payable under the order but he must apply the sums received as follows:

- In payment of the remuneration and expenses of a management receiver /administrator appointed, to the extent they have not been met out of the realisation of property during the management receivership.
- In payment of the remuneration and expenses of the enforcement receiver/administrator.

Giving effect to External Orders by way of Civil Recovery (non-conviction based confiscation)

UK law also provides for non-conviction based confiscation (known in the UK as 'civil recovery') of the proceeds of crime in cases where criminal proceedings have resulted in an acquittal, or where such proceedings have not been pursued either because it has not been possible to do so or because it is in the public interest not to do so.

Civil recovery involves an application to the civil courts for the recovery of property obtained through unlawful conduct. "Unlawful conduct" includes conduct which occurs outside the UK and which is unlawful under the criminal law of that country provided that if the conduct took place in a part of the UK it would be unlawful under the criminal law of that part of the UK.

The advantage of civil recovery proceedings is that they are not dependent on a criminal conviction and, indeed, may be brought even after the person holding the property has been acquitted of a criminal charge. Further, the standard of proof required is proof on a balance of probabilities.

The UK is also able to offer assistance to colleagues in overseas law enforcement agencies in relation to non-conviction based (NCB) confiscation proceedings by obtaining property freezing orders and enforcing NCB confiscation orders against specific assets held in the UK. This assistance, including the obtaining of a property freezing order, is available only once the NCB confiscation order has been obtained in the requesting state. Requests should be made to the UKCA and will be referred to the appropriate agency to progress on behalf of the requesting country.

4.3 Drafting Requests for Mutual Legal Assistance

The content of the request will vary depending on the type of assistance required. The UK has issued public guidance entitled *Mutual Legal Assistance Guidelines for the United Kingdom (9th Edition)* available on the UK Home Office website (www.homeoffice.gov.uk).

The following list is indicative of the type of information and material the UK will require before it can take forward restraint, receivership or enforcement proceedings on behalf of a foreign jurisdiction.

- Full details of the defendant (in Scotland, the accused) – including aliases, residence, nationality, date and place of birth;
- Details of the criminal investigation – details of suspected offences and nature and circumstances of investigation;
- Details of the criminal proceedings – offences charged and summary of evidence to support each offence charged;
- Grounds for belief that the defendant/accused has benefited from their criminal conduct;
- Identified, relevant property in UK – including details of link to the defendant/accused and any third party interests;
- Authenticated copies of restraint, confiscation or other relevant orders;
- The basis upon which the external order will be calculated and the maximum amount in which it can be made;
- Details of property restrained in other jurisdictions together with their values;
- Grounds for belief that there is a risk of dissipation of the assets located in the UK.

In addition, requests to obtain evidence of UK assets such as bank accounts should include:

- The purpose for which assistance is sought;
- The type of assistance being requested. For example, if this is a request for banking evidence:
 - a) The name of the account holder and number of the account.
 - b) The address and/or number ("sort code") of the branch of the bank where the account is held.
 - c) The time period over which the information is sought. An explanation must be given for any period that falls outside the time framework for the investigation.
 - d) The grounds for believing that banks in the UK holds account(s) and to the extent available, which banks may be involved.
 - e) The specific documents required, for example account opening information, bank statements etc.
- An explanation of the connection between the evidence requested and the offence being investigated or prosecuted.
- Confidentiality - the extent to which confidentiality applies.

The UK authorities are happy provide specific advice on the contents of requests for mutual legal assistance. Foreign jurisdictions needing advice on drafting requests for asset recovery should contact the Central Authorities or prosecutors listed as Points of Contact at the end of this document.

4.4 Restraint and Confiscation: Key Concepts

The UK is committed to providing the widest possible measure of mutual legal assistance in accordance with domestic law and international obligations. The UK can give effect to requests from foreign jurisdictions for restraint and confiscation through domestic legislation contained in sections 444 and 447 of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 and the **Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (External Requests and Orders) Order 2005** (“the Order”). There are several key concepts in the Order that determine the circumstances in which the UK can restrain and confiscate assets on behalf of a foreign jurisdiction, which are defined below:

External Request

A request by an overseas authority to prohibit dealing with **relevant property** which is identified in the request.

External Order

An order which is made by an overseas court where property is found or believed to have been obtained as a result of or in connection with **criminal conduct**, and is for the recovery of specified property or a specified sum of money.

The definition of an external order is wide enough to capture a variety of overseas orders so long as they are for a specified sum of money or property and made in relation to the proceeds of crime. The UK courts will look at the *purpose* of the external order rather than what it is called when deciding whether it satisfies this definition.

Criminal Conduct

Conduct which constitutes an offence in any part of the United Kingdom, or would constitute an offence in any part of the United Kingdom if it occurred there.

The UK court will look at the conduct which constitutes the offence in the country making the request and then decide whether there is a UK offence which covers that conduct. In summary, the UK courts look at the conduct rather than what the offence is called when deciding whether this requirement is met.

Relevant Property

Assets, in any form, that there are reasonable grounds to believe may be needed to satisfy an **external order** which has been or which may be made.

Section 5: Asset Disposal and Return

The UK has three approaches to disposing of confiscated assets. Assets related to cases which fall under the provisions of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) will be returned to the State from which they originated. Assets related to cases which do not fall under the provisions of UNCAC will be returned according to the provisions of any asset sharing agreement that exists between the UK and the country of origin. In the absence of an asset sharing agreement, the UK will retain the assets and dispose of them according to domestic law. The UK seeks to establish asset sharing agreements wherever possible.

Return of funds in UNCAC cases

For the long-term credibility of efforts for asset recovery and return, and to ensure the building of confidence for future co-operation on further recovery efforts, the UK strongly believes that it is in the mutual interest of 'returning' states and 'receiving' states to work towards agreements that demonstrate transparently that returned funds are subsequently used productively.

This approach is fully in line with the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) which urges parties to reach such agreements (at Article 57(5)).

In 2006, the UK agreed principles with other G8 partners 'for disposition and transfer of confiscated proceeds of grand corruption'. These draw a clear connection between asset recovery and the 'stated purposes' of UNCAC as set out in Article 1 which "would be frustrated if the circumstances under which assets are transferred were not clear, if their administration is inconsistent with principles of transparency and accountability, or if the transfer was not made in an open manner".

The UK will seek to work closely with all 'receiver' countries to establish mutually satisfactory agreements for the return of confiscated assets.

Agreements on the return of confiscated assets should be arranged through contact with your local British Embassy or High Commission, or through the UK Central Authority contact given in the 'Contacts' section at the end of this document.

Asset sharing agreements

In cases which do not fall under the provisions of UNCAC 'recovering' countries have, in the past, retained the assets. In recent years, there has been increasing international recognition of the value of asset sharing agreements. Under these agreements, the 'recovering' country and the 'receiving' country agree to share any confiscated assets, usually on the basis of a 50/50 split.

The UK is always keen to establish asset sharing agreements with interested states in order to facilitate international cooperation on asset recovery. The UK already has asset sharing agreements with Canada, the Cayman Islands, Jamaica, the United Arab Emirates and the United States of America.

If there is no formal agreement with a country or territory, there are administrative arrangements that allow assets to be shared on a case-by-case basis.

Asset sharing agreements with the UK should be arranged through contact with your local British Embassy or High Commission, or through the UK Central Authority contact given in the **Points of Contact** section at the end of this document.

Points of Contact

Central Authorities

England and Wales/Northern Ireland/ Scotland (some cases)

UKCA

5th Floor, Fry Building
Home Office
2, Marsham Street
London SW1P 4DF

Fax: +44 (0) 207 035 6985

Casework queries –

Louise Selby

Tel: +44 (0) 207 035 1260

Busola Johnson

Tel: +44 (0) 207 035 1275

Sarah Dubs

Tel: +44 (0) 207 035 1289

Jacqueline Staveley

Tel: +44 (0) 207 035 1442

Policy and Legislation –

Harvey Palmer

Tel: +44 (0) 207 035 8404

Scotland

Malcolm McBain

Head of Mutual Legal Assistance
International Co-operation Unit

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Edinburgh
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Prosecutors

England and Wales

Jeremy Rawlins

Head of Proceeds of Crime Unit

Crown Prosecution Service

Rose Court
2 Southwark Bridge
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Anthony Wilson

Legal Adviser to the International
Assistance Unit

Serious Fraud Office

Elm House
10-16 Elm Street
London WC1X 0BJ

Tel: +44 (0) 207 239 7080

Fax: +44 (0) 207 7833 5430

Northern Ireland

Assistant Director

High Court and International Section

Public Prosecution Service

Belfast Chambers
93 Chichester Street
Belfast

Tel: +44 (0) 9089 7190

Fax: +44 (0) 9089 7056

Scotland

Laura Buchan

Principal Procurator Fiscal Depute
Serious and Organised Crime Division
Proceeds of Crime Unit

Crown Office

Argyle House
3 Lady Lawson Street
Edinburgh
EH3 9DR

Tel: +44 (0) 131 226 2626

Fax: +44 (0) 131 243 8213

Email: SOCDRestraints@copfs.gsi.gov.uk

UK Financial Intelligence Unit

Serious Organised Crime Agency

UK Financial Intelligence Unit -International
PO Box 8000
London SE11 5EN

Tel: +44 (0) 207 238 8686

Email: POCInternational@soca.x.gsi.gov.uk

or

peps@soca.x.gsi.gov.uk

Contact details for authorities in the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man and the British Overseas Territories

Channel Islands and the Isle of Man Guernsey

HM Attorney General
Attorney General's Chambers
St James Chambers
St Peter Port
Guernsey
GY1 2PA

Tel: + 44 1481 723355
Fax: + 44 1481 725439

Jersey

HM Attorney General Attorney General's
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Hill Street
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IM1 1EU

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British Overseas Territories

Anguilla

The Attorney-General
The Secretariat
The Valley
Anguilla

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British Virgin Islands

The Attorney-General
The Attorney-General's Chambers
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Fax: + 1 284 494 6760

Turks and Caicos Islands

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Bermuda

The Attorney-General's Chambers
Global House
43 Church Street
Hamilton
HM12 Bermuda 39

Tel: + 1 441 292 2463
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Cayman Islands

The Attorney-General
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Government Administration Building
George Town,
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Cayman Islands

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Please note: requests to Gibraltar must be addressed to the Competent Judicial Authority "in" or "at" or "of" Gibraltar" but NOT "for Gibraltar". If requests are addressed "for Gibraltar" it is likely they will need to be reissued.

Useful Websites

Proceeds of Crime Act 2002	www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2002/29/contents
Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (External Requests and Orders) Order 2005	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/3181/contents
CPS Legal Guidance – money laundering and proceeds of crime work	www.cps.gov.uk
Anti-Money Laundering Strategy (HMT)	www.hm-treasury.gov.uk
The European Convention on Human Rights	www.conventions.coe.int
UKCA – MLA Guidelines	www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/police/ operational-policing/mla-guidelines-9th-ed
International Association of Prosecutors	www.iap-association.org
United Nations Convention Against Corruption	http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/C AC/index.html