

OVERVIEW OF POCA APPLICATIONS

Proceeds of Crime Act 2002, Part 2

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POCA 2002, PART 2



• PURPOSE = TO DEPRIVE AN OFFENDER OF ANY FINANCIAL GAIN HE MAY HAVE RECEIVED FROM HIS CRIMES.



POCA 2002, PART 2



- POCA 2002 COURTS MAIN VEHICLE FOR DOING THIS.
- OPERATIONAL FOR 5 YEARS APPLIES TO OFFENCES COMMITTED ON OR AFTER 24TH MARCH 2003.
- PRE-MARCH 2003 DTA 1994, CJA 1988

TYPICAL PROCEDURE



- AT SENTENCE, PROSECUTION TELL COURT THERE WILL BE AN FIU INVESTIGATION (s.6).
- DEFENDANT PROVIDES AN AFFIDAVIT/STATEMENT SETTING HIS ASSESTS AND MEANS (s.18).
- PROSECUTORS STATEMENT (s.16).
- DEFENCE RESPONSE (s.17).
- PROSECUTION RESPONSE TO DEFENCE RESPONSE (s.16(6)).
- COURT MAKES CONFISICATION ORDER (s.6(5)(c)) [within 2 years, unless exceptional circumstances exist s.14].

TWO DECISIONS:



• IN MOST SIMPLE TERMS – COURT HAS TO MAKE DECISIONS ON TWO FIGURES:

DECISION 1 – VALUE OF DEFENDANT'S BENEFIT?

(THE BENEFIT FIGURE)

DECISION 2 – AMOUNT TO CONFISCATE?

(THE REALISABLE AMOUNT)



DECISION 1 – <u>VALUE OF DEFENDANT'S BENEFIT</u>? (THE BENEFIT FIGURE)





• DEFINITION IS WIDE RANGING: an offender benefits from his crime(s) if he...

"obtains property as a result of, or in connection with, the conduct" (s.76(4)).

- TWO WAYS OF DECIDING WHAT THE BENEFIT IS:
 - (A) <u>GENERAL CRIMINAL CONDUCT</u>
 ['CRIMINAL LIFESTLYE' i.e. not just limited to offence].
 - (B) <u>PARTICULAR CRIMINAL CONDUCT</u> [i.e. offence specific].



- (A) <u>GENERAL CRIMINAL CONDUCT</u>

 ['CRIMINAL LIFESTLYE' i.e. not just limited to the offence]
- DOES THE DEFENDANT HAVE A CRIMINAL LIFESTYLE? MANDATORY QUESTION FOR THE COURT (s.6(4)(a)).
- IF YES FOUR ASSUMPTIONS APPLY (s.10(1)-(8)).
- IN SIMPLE TERMS ANYTHING DEFENDANT HAS NOW, HAS HAD WITHIN LAST 6 YEARS, AND ANYTHING SPENT IN LAST 6 YEARS = BENEFIT.













HOW DO YOU GET A 'CRIMINAL LIFESTYLE'?

ROUTE 1 - CONVICTED OF A "LIFESTYLE OFFENCE" (s.75(2)(a))

drugs, money laundering, terrorism, people/arms trafficking, fake money, intellectual property, pimping, and blackmail [exhaustive]

NOTE OFFENCES MISSING – including theft, handling, fraud.



<u>ROUTE 2</u> – CONDUCT FORMS PART OF A <u>"COURSE OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY"</u> =

- (a) 3 OFFENCES IN SAME PROCEEDINGS or
- (b) 1 OFFENCE BUT 2 PREVIOUS OFFENCES IN LAST 6 YEARS (s.75(2)(b) and (3)).

ROUTE 3 – OFFENCE COMMITTED OVER A PERIOD OF "MORE THAN 6 MONTHS" (s.75(2)(c)).

THEREFORE, <u>ROUTE 2 AND 3</u> CATCHES ANY OFFENCE, BUT NOTE RESTRICTIONS:

- (a) OFFENDING MUST AMOUNT TO CONDUCT FROM WICH DEFENDANT BENEFITED; AND
- (b) VALUE OF BENEFIT AT LEAST £5,000



- "CRIMINAL LIFESTYLE?" <u>YES</u> = APPLY ASSUMPTIONS (CAN ALSO INCLUDE PARTICULAR CRIMINAL CONDUCT). TOTAL = BENFIT FIGURE.
- "CRIMINAL LIFESTYLE?" <u>NO</u> = HAS HE BENEFITED FROM HIS PARTICULAR CRIMINAL CONDUCT?
 - (B) <u>PARTICULAR CRIMINAL CONDUCT</u> [i.e. offence specific]



DECISION 2 – AMOUNT TO CONFISCATE? (THE REALISEABLE AMOUNT)



DECISION 2 – REALISABLE AMOUNT?



- STARTING POINT = ORDER DEFENDANT TO PAY SUM EQUAL TO HIS BENEFIT FIGURE (s.7).
- SAVE, WHERE DEFENDANT DISCHARGES HIS BURDEN IN SHOWING HIS ASSETS TO BE LESS (s.9).







- STARTING POINT OFTEN OVERLOOKED. HIDDEN ASSETS?
- COURTS RELUCTANT TO RECOVER ANYTHING ABOVE THOSE ASSETS IDENTIFIED BY THE PROSECUTION.

WHEN DEFENDING:



- a) "LIFESTYLE" OFFENCE CAN YOU PLEAD TO A NON-LIFESTYLE OFFENCE? (BUT DO NOT FALL FOUL OF ROUTE 2 AND 3).
- b) TAKE CARE OFFERING 3 SUBSTANTIVES IN PLACE OF A CONSPIRACY, MAY TRIGGER ROUTE 2 (AND ROUTE 3).
- c) TICs <u>DO NOT</u> COUNT TOWARDS THE 3 OFFENCES NEEDED TO TRIGGER ROUTE 2.
- d) TAKE CARE VALUE OF TICs <u>DO</u> COUNT TOWARDS £5k HURDLE IN ROUTE 2 AND 3.
- e) AVOID ROUTE 2 AND 3 BY RESTRICTING NUMBER OF OFFENCES AND LENGTH OF OFFENDING, BY PLEADING TO SOMETHING AS A COURSE OF CONDUCT (useful when dealing with theft, deception and fraud offences).
- f) BASIS OF PLEA CAN DATES BE LIMITED TO LESS THAN 6 MONTHS? BE PRECISE AS TO THE VALUE OF BENEFIT. LIMIT CRIMINALITY TO THAT PLEADED TO.