A BILL FOR AN ACT

To further amend title 11 of the Code of the Federated States of Micronesia by amending chapter 9, and for other purposes.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS OF THE FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA:

Section 1. Section 903 of title 11 of the Code of the Federated States of Micronesia, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as 3 follows: 4 "Section 903. Definitions. Under this chapter, unless the 5 context otherwise requires: (1) 'Account' shall have the meaning given to it by section 6 1803 of title 12 of the Code of the Federated States of 7 8 Micronesia. [means any facility or arrangement by which a 9 financial institution or cash dealer does any one or more of 10 the following: 11 [(a) accepts deposits of currency; 12 (b) allows withdrawals of currency or transfers 13 into or out of the account; 14 (c) pays checks or payment orders drawn on a 15 financial institution or cash dealer by, or collects checks 16 or payment orders, made by or on behalf of, a person; or 17 (d) supplies a facility or arrangement for a 18 safety deposit box.

1	(2) 'Appeal' includes proceedings by way of discharging or
2	setting aside a judgment, and an application for a new trial
3	or for a stay of execution.
4	(3) 'Authorized officer' means a person or class of persons
5	designated by the Secretary pursuant to applicable law as an
6	authorized officer or officers for the purposes of enforcing
7	or implementing the provisions of this chapter and related
8	laws.
9	[(4) 'Cash dealer' means:
LO	(a) a person who carries on a business of an
L1	insurer, an insurance intermediary, a securities dealer or a
L2	futures broker;
L3	(b) a person who carries on a business of dealing
L 4	in bullion, of issuing, selling or redeeming travelers'
L 5	checks, money orders or similar instruments, or of collecting
L 6	holding and delivering cash as part of a business of
L7	providing payroll services;
L 8	(c) an operator of a gambling house, bingo parlor,
L 9	casino or lottery;
20	(d) a trustee, or manager of a unit trust.
21	$(\underline{4}[5])$ 'Covered property' means:
22	(a) any property held by a defendant;
23	(b) any property in which defendant has an interest;
2.4	or

1	(c) any property held by a person to whom a defendant
2	has directly or indirectly made a gift caught by this chapter
3	[act].
4	(5[6]) 'Currency' shall have the meaning given to it by
5	section 1803 of title 12 of the Code of the Federated States
6	of Micronesia. [means the coin and paper money of the
7	Federated States of Micronesia or of a foreign country that
8	is designated as legal tender and which is customarily used
9	and accepted as a medium of exchange in the country of
LO	issue.]
L1	$(\underline{6}\ [7])$ 'Defendant' means a person charged or about to be
L2	charged with a serious offense, whether or not he or she has
L3	been convicted of the offense, and includes in the case of
L 4	proceedings for a restraining order under section 957, a
L 5	person who is about to be charged with a serious offense.
L 6	$(\frac{7}{2})$ 'Document' shall have the meaning given to it by
L7	section 1803 of title 12 of the Code of the Federated States
L 8	of Micronesia. [means any material on which data is recorded
L 9	or marked and which is capable of being read or understood by
20	a person, computer system or other device, and any record of
21	information, and includes:
22	(a) anything on which there is writing;
23	[(b) anything on which there are marks, figures,
24	symbols, or perforations having meaning for persons qualified
25	to interpret them;

1	(c) anything from which sounds, images or writings can
2	be produced, with or without the aid of anything else;
3	(d) a map, plan, drawing, photograph or similar thing;
4	(e) an electronic document.
5	(8 [9]) 'Financial institution' shall have the meaning
6	given to it by section 1803 of title 12 of the Code of the
7	Federated States of Micronesia. [means any person who or
8	entity which carries on a business of:
9	[(a) acceptance of deposits and other repayable funds
10	from the public;
11	(b) lending, including consumer credit, mortgage
12	credit, factoring (with or without recourse) and financing of
13	commercial transactions;
14	(c) financial leasing;
15	(d) money transmission services;
16	(e) issuing and administering means of payment (such
17	as credit cards, travelers' checks and bankers' drafts);
18	(f) guarantees and commitments;
19	[(g) trading for their own account or for account of
20	customers in money market instruments (such as checks, bills,
21	certificates of deposit), foreign exchange, financial futures
22	and options, exchange and interest rate instruments, and
23	transferable securities;
24	(h) underwriting share issues and participation in
25	such issues:

1	(i) advice to undertakings on capital structure,
2	industrial strategy and related questions, and advice and
3	services relating to mergers and the purchase of
4	undertakings;
5	(j) money-brokering;
6	(k) portfolio management and advice;
7	(1) safekeeping and administration of securities;
8	(m) credit reference services; or
9	(n) safe custody services.
10	(9 [10]) 'Gift' includes any transfer of property by a
11	person to another person directly or indirectly:
12	(a) after the commission of a serious crime by the
13	first person;
14	(b) for a consideration the value of which is
15	significantly less than the value of the property
16	transferred; and
17	(c) to the extent of the difference between the market
18	value of the property transferred and the consideration
19	provided by the transferee.
20	(10 [11]) 'Interest', in relation to property, means:
21	(a) a legal or equitable estate or interest in the
22	property; or
23	(b) a right, power or privilege in connection with the
24	property.
25	$(\underline{11}\ [\underline{12}])$ 'Money laundering' shall have the meaning given
26	to it by section 912 of this chapter. [means:

1	[(a) engaging, directly or indirectly, in a transaction
2	that involves property that is proceeds of crime;
3	(b) receiving, possessing, concealing, disguising,
4	transferring, converting, disposing of, removing from or
5	bringing into the country any property which is a proceeds of
6	crime;
7	(c) knowing, or having reasonable grounds for
8	suspecting that the property is derived or realized, directly
9	or indirectly, from some form of unlawful activity;
10	(d) where the conduct is conduct of a natural person,
11	without reasonable excuse, failing to take reasonable steps
12	to ascertain whether or not the]-[property is derived or
13	realized directly or indirectly, from some form of unlawful
14	activity; or
15	(d) where the conduct is a conduct of a financial
16	institution, failing to implement or apply procedures and
17	control to prevent or combat money laundering.
18	$(\underline{12}[\underline{13}])$ 'Person' means any natural or legal person.
19	$(\underline{13}[\underline{14}])$ 'Proceeding' or 'proceedings' means any procedure
20	conducted by or under the supervision of a judge or judicial
21	officer, however described, in relation to any alleged or
22	proven offense, or property derived from such offense, and
23	includes an inquiry, investigation, or preliminary or final
24	determination of facts.
25	$(\underline{14}\ [\underline{15}])$ 'Proceeds of crime' means fruits of a crime, or
26	any property that is:

1 (a) wholly or partly derived or realized directly or indirectly <u>from the commission of</u> a serious offense; 2 3 (b) wholly or partly derived or realized from a 4 disposal or other dealing with proceeds of the offense; or 5 (c) wholly or partly acquired using proceeds of the offense; and includes, on a proportional basis, property into 6 7 which any property derived or realized directly from the 8 offense was later successively converted, transformed or 9 intermingled, as well as income, capital or other economic gains wholly or partially derived or realized from such 10 property at any time since the offense. 11 (15 [16]) 'Property' shall have the meaning given to 12 it by section 1803 of title 12 of the Code of the Federated 13 14 States of Micronesia. means currency and all other real or personal property of every description, whether situated in 15 16 the Federated States of Micronesia or elsewhere and whether 17 tangible or intangible, and includes an interest in any such 18 property. 19 (16 [17]) 'Property of or in the possession or control of any person' includes any gift made by that person. 20 (17 [18]) 'Realizable', with respect to 'covered property' 21 22 as defined by subsection (4 + 6), means: 23 (a) capable of being acquired, obtained, taken, 24 seized, confiscated, or procured, and is either cash or is 25 capable of being liquidated and converted into cash; or

(b) capable of being detected, located, found,
discovered, and converted into cash through payment of the
amount or value of the defendant's interest therein.

- (18[19]) 'Secretary' means [and is synonymous with] the
 Secretary of the Department of Justice of the Federated
 States of Micronesia, or either an Assistant Attorney General
 with the Department of Justice of the Federated States of
 Micronesia or an Attorney General for one of the States of
 Micronesia who is acting on behalf and under the authority of
 the Secretary [or with the chief law enforcement officer of
 the Federated States of Micronesia, whatever the title of
 such position is or in the future becomes].
- (19 [20]) 'Serious offense' means a violation of:
 - (a) any law of Federated States of Micronesia or any of its States or political subdivisions, which is a criminal offense punishable by imprisonment for a term of more than one year or a fine of more than \$10,000; or
 - (b) a law of a foreign State, in relation to acts or omissions, which, had they occurred in Federated States of Micronesia or any of its States or political subdivisions, would have constituted a criminal offense punishable by imprisonment for a term of more than one year or a fine of more than \$10,000.
- (20 [21]) 'Supreme Court' means the Supreme Court of the Federated States of Micronesia, and all its divisions, wherever or whenever constituted.

(21 [22]) 'Tainted property' means: 1 (a) property used in or in connection with, or 2 3 intended to be used in or in connection with the commission 4 of a serious offense; or 5 (b) proceeds of crime, as defined in subsection (14 6 $\frac{16}{1}$) of this section. 7 (22 [23]) 'Unit trust' means any arrangement made for 8 the purpose or having the effect of providing for a person to 9 have funds available for investment; facilities for the 10 participation by a person as a beneficiary under a trust, or in any profits or income arising from the acquisition, 11 holding, management or disposal of any property pursuant to 12 the trust. 13 14 (23 [24]) A reference in this chapter to the law of: 15 (a) the Federated States of Micronesia; 16 (b) any State of the Federated States of Micronesia; 17 or 18 (c) any foreign State, 19 includes a reference to a written or unwritten law of, or in force in, any part of the Federated States of Micronesia 20 21 (including its States and political subdivisions), any part 2.2 of that State of the Federated States of Micronesia, or any 23 part of that foreign State, as the case may be." 24 Section 2. Section 908 of title 11 of the Code of the Federated States of Micronesia, as amended, is hereby further amended by adding 25 to read as follows: 26

1	"Section 908. <u>Dealing with property.</u> For the purposes of
2	this <u>chapter</u> [act], dealing with property held by any person
3	includes, without prejudice to the generality of the
4	expression:
5	(1) where the property is a debt owed to that person,
6	making a payment to any person in reduction or full
7	settlement of the amount of the debt;
8	(2) giving, taking [making] or receiving property as a gift
9	[of the property]; or
10	(3) removing the property from Federated States of
11	Micronesia."
12	Section 3. Section 911 of title 11 of the Code of the Federated
13	States of Micronesia, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as
14	follows:
15	"Section 912. <u>Benefiting from the proceeds of a serious</u>
16	offense. For the purposes of this chapter [act]:
17	(1) a person has benefited from an offense if that person
18	has at any time (whether before or after the commencement of
19	this <u>chapter</u> [act]) received any payment or other reward in
20	connection with, or derived any pecuniary advantage from, the
21	commission of a serious offense, whether committed by that
22	person or someone else.
23	[(2) a person's proceeds of a serious offense (whether
24	received or derived before or after the commencement of this
25	Act) are:

1 (a) any payments or other rewards received by the 2 person at any time in connection with the offense; and/or] 3 [(b) any pecuniary advantage derived by the person at 4 any time from the commission of offense. 5 $(2 [\frac{3}{3}])$ The value of a person's proceeds of a serious 6 offense is the aggregate of the values of all payments, 7 rewards or pecuniary advantages received by that person in connection with, or derived by the person from, the 8 commission of the offense." 9 Section 4. Section 912 of title 11 of the Code of the Federated 10 States of Micronesia, as amended, is hereby deleted in its entirety and 11 a new section 912 is enacted to read as follows: 12 "Section 912. Money laundering offenses. 13 14 (1) A person commits the offense of money laundering if the 15 person: (a) acquires, possesses or uses property, knowing or 16 17 having reason to believe that it is derived directly or 18 indirectly from acts or omissions that would constitute a 19 serious offense; (b) conceals, disquises, converts, transfers, removes 20 21 from or brings into the Federated States of Micronesia 22 property knowing or having reason to believe that it is 23 derived directly or indirectly from acts or omissions that 24 would constitute a serious offense; 25 (c) engages directly or indirectly in a transaction 26 that involves property knowing or having reason to believe

that it is derived directly or indirectly from acts or 1 omissions that would constitute a serious offense; or 2 3 (d) enters into or becomes concerned in an arrangement 4 knowing or having reason to believe that it facilitates (by whatever means) the acquisition, retention, use or control of 5 property derived directly or indirectly from acts or 6 7 omissions that would constitution a serious offense. 8 (2) Concealing or disquising property includes concealing or disquising its nature, source, location, disposition, 9 movement, ownership or any rights with respect to it. 10 (3) An offense under subsection (1) of this section is 11 committed by a person who: 12 13 (a) commits or attempts to commit the offense; 14 (b) organizes, solicits or directs another person to commit the offense; 15 (c) conspires with another person to commit the 16 17 offense; (d) participates <u>as an accomplice to a person</u> 18 19 committing, or attempting to commit, the offense; or (e) aids or abets another person to commit the 20 21 offense. 22 (4) The offense of money laundering, established under 23 subsection (1) or (3) of this section, is a felony offense, 24 punishable by imprisonment for a maximum term of ten years or a maximum fine of \$100,000, or both; provided, however, in 25 26 the case of a corporation, company, commercial enterprise,

commercial entity or other legal person, the maximum fine 1 shall be increased to \$500,000. 2 3 (5) Any person may be convicted of a money laundering 4 offense under subsection (1) or (3) of this section notwithstanding the absence of a conviction in respect of the 5 underlying serious offense which generated the proceeds 6 7 alleged to have been laundered." 8 Section 5. Section 913 of title 11 of the Code of the Federated States of Micronesia, as amended, is hereby deleted in its entirety and a new section 913 is enacted to read as follows: 10 11 "Section 913. Property tracking. For the purpose of determining whether any property belongs to, or is in the 12 possession or under the control of, any person subject to an 13 14 investigation of a serious offense or a money laundering offense, the Department of Justice for the Federated States 15 of Micronesia may, upon application to the Supreme Court, 16 17 obtain an production order pursuant to section 971 of this 18 chapter." 19 Section 6. Section 914 of title 11 of the Code of the Federated States of Micronesia, as amended, is hereby deleted in its entirety and 20 a new section 914 is enacted to read as follows: 21 22 "Section 914. Secrecy and confidentiality obligations 23 overridden. The provisions of this chapter shall have effect 24 notwithstanding any obligation as to secrecy, confidentiality, or other restriction on disclosure of 25

information imposed by law or otherwise."

Section 7. Section 915 of title 11 of the Code of the Federated 1 States of Micronesia, as amended, is hereby deleted in its entirety and 2 a new section 915 is enacted to read as follows: 3 4 "Section 915. Immunity where official powers or functions exercised in good faith. No suit, prosecution or other legal 5 proceedings shall lie against the government of the Federated 6 7 States of Micronesia, or any officer or other person in respect of anything done by or on behalf of that person, with 8 due diligence and in good faith, in the exercise of any power 9 or the performance of any function under this chapter or any 10 regulation or order made pursuant to this chapter." 11 Section 8. Sections 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 12 925, 926, 927 and 928 of title 11 of the Code of the Federated States 13 14 of Micronesia, as amended, are hereby deleted in their entirety. Section 9. Section 929 of title 11 of the Code of the Federated 15 States of Micronesia, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as 16 follows: 17 "Section 929. Application for confiscation and pecuniary 18 19 penalty orders. (1) Where a defendant is convicted of a serious offense, 20 has committed a serious offense, or property has been seized 21 2.2 or restrained, the Secretary may apply to the Supreme Court 23 for one or both of the following orders: 24 (a) a confiscation order against property that is 25

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tainted property [in respect of the offense]; or

1 (b) where a defendant has been convicted of a serious
2 offense, a pecuniary penalty order against the defendant in
3 respect of benefits derived by the defendant from the
4 commission of the offense; provided however, such application

6 convicted for the serious offense; or;

(c) where a defendant has not been convicted of a serious offense, a pecuniary penalty order against the defendant in respect of benefits derived by the defendant from the commission of the offense; provided however, such application must be made within three [one] years of the date the defendant committed [was convicted for] the serious offense.

must be made within six years of the date the defendant was

- (2) An application under subsection (1) of this section may be made in respect of one or more than one offense.
- (3) Where an application under this section is finally determined, no further application for a confiscation order or a pecuniary penalty order may be made [in respect of the offense for which the defendant]—[was convicted] without the leave of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court shall not give such leave unless it is satisfied that:
- (a) the property or benefit to which the new application relates[7] was acquired, accrued or [was] identified after the previous application was determined;

1	(b) necessary evidence became available after the
2	previous application was determined and could not reasonably
3	have been discovered before such determination; or
4	(c) it is in the interest of justice that the new
5	application be made.
6	(4) Proceedings on an application for a confiscation or
7	pecuniary penalty order shall be civil proceedings and the
8	standard of proof shall be by the preponderance of the
9	evidence."
10	Section 10. Section 930 of title 11 of the Code of the Federated
11	States of Micronesia, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as
12	follows:
13	"Section 930. <u>Notice of application.</u>
14	(1) Where Secretary applies for a confiscation order
15	pursuant to section 929 of this chapter [against property in
16	respect of the defendant's conviction of a serious offense]:
17	(a) the Secretary must give no less than 14 days
18	written notice of the application to the defendant and to any
19	other person who the Secretary has reason to believe may have
20	an interest in the property;
21	(b) the defendant and any other person who claims an
22	interest in the property may appear and adduce evidence at
23	the hearing of the application; and
24	(c) the Supreme Court may, at any time before the
25	final determination of the application, direct the Secretary
26	to:

1	(i) give notice of the application to any <u>other</u>
2	person who, in the opinion of the Supreme Court, appears to
3	have an interest in the property;
4	(ii) announce on public radio, post a notice at
5	the main Post Office and all branch offices, and at the
6	National Government headquarters in Palikir, and publish in a
7	newspaper published and circulating in the Federated States
8	of Micronesia, a notice of the application.
9	(2) Where the Secretary applies for a pecuniary penalty
10	order against a defendant:
11	(a) the Secretary shall give the defendant no less
12	than 14 days notice of the application; and
13	(b) the defendant may appear and adduce evidence at
14	the hearing of the application."
15	Section 11. Section 931 of title 11 of the Code of the Federated
16	States of Micronesia, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as
17	follows:
18	"Section 931. Amendment of application.
19	(1) The Supreme Court hearing the application under
20	subsection 929(1) of this chapter may, before the final
21	determination of the application, and on the application of
22	the Secretary, amend the application to include any other
23	property or benefit, as the case may be, upon being satisfied
24	that:
25	(a) the property or benefit was not reasonably capable
26	of identification when the application was made;

1 (b) necessary evidence became available only after the 2 application was originally made; or

(c) the property was acquired after the application was made.

- (2) Where the Secretary applies to amend an application for a confiscation order and the amendment would have the effect of including additional property in the application for confiscation, the Secretary must give no less than 14 days written notice of the application to amend, to any person who the Secretary has a reason to believe may have an interest in the property to be included in the application for a confiscation order.
- (3) Any person who claims an interest in the property to be included in the application of a confiscation order may appear and adduce evidence at the hearing of the application to amend.
- (4) Where the Secretary applies to amend an application for a pecuniary penalty order against a defendant and the effect of the amendment would be to include an additional benefit in the application the Secretary must give the defendant no less than 14 days written notice of the application to amend."
- Section 12. Section 932 of title 11 of the Code of the Federated States of Micronesia, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as follows:
- 25 "Section 932. <u>Procedure on application.</u>

(1) Where an application is made to the Supreme Court for a confiscation order or a pecuniary penalty order [in respect

of a defendant's conviction of a serious offense], the

Supreme Court may, in determining the application, have

regard to the transcript of any proceedings against the

defendant for [the] a related offense.

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(2) Where an application is made for a confiscation order or a pecuniary penalty order to the Supreme Court before which the defendant was convicted, and the Supreme Court has not, when the application is made, passed sentence on the defendant for the offense, the Supreme Court may, if it is satisfied that it is reasonable to do so in all the circumstances, defer passing sentence until it has determined the application for the order."

Section 13. Section 935 of title 11 of the Code of the Federated 16 States of Micronesia, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as 17 follows:

"Section 935. <u>Confiscation order [on conviction].</u>

- (1) Where, upon application by the Secretary, the Supreme Court is satisfied that property is tainted property [in respect of a serious offense of which a person has been convicted], the Supreme Court may order that specified property be confiscated.
- (2) In determining whether property is tainted property the Supreme Court may presume, in the absence of evidence to the contrary:

(a) that the property was used in or in connection 1 with, or was intended to be used in or in connection with, 2 the commission of the offense if it was in the person's 3 4 possession or effective control at the time of, or immediately after the commission of the offense [for which 5 6 the person was convicted]; and/or 7 (b) that the property was derived, obtained or 8 realized as a result of the commission of the offense if 9 (i) the property was found during investigations before or after the person was arrested for and charged with 10 the offense, in the person's possession or under the person's 11 control in a building, vehicle, receptacle or place; or 12 (ii) the property [it] was acquired by the person 13 14 before, during or within a reasonable time after the period of the commission of the offense [of which the person was 15 convicted], and the Supreme Court is satisfied that the 16 17 income of that person from sources unrelated to criminal 18 activity of that person, cannot reasonably account for the 19 acquisition of that property. (3) For purposes of subsection 935(2)(a) of this section, 20 'effective control' shall have the meaning given to it under 21 22 subsections 947(1) and (2) of this chapter. 23 $(4 [\frac{3}{3}])$ Where the Supreme Court orders that property, 24 other than money, be confiscated, the Supreme Court shall

specify in the order the amount that it considers to be the

value of the property at the time when the order is made,

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1	taking account of how such value is to be determined under
2	section 907 of this <u>chapter</u> [act].
3	$(\underline{5}$ [4]) In considering whether a confiscation order
4	should be made under subsection (1) of this section the
5	Supreme Court shall have regard to:
6	(a) the rights and interests, if any, of innocent
7	third parties in the property;
8	(b) the gravity of the offense concerned;
9	(c) any hardship that may reasonably be expected to be
10	caused to any innocent person by the operation of the order;
11	and
12	(d) the use that is ordinarily made of the property,
13	or the use to which the property was intended to be put.
14	$(\underline{6}\ [\underline{5}])$ Where the Supreme Court makes a confiscation
15	order, the Supreme Court may give such directions as are
16	necessary or convenient for giving effect to the order."
17	Section 14. Section 937 of title 11 of the Code of the Federated
18	States of Micronesia, as amended, is hereby further to read as follows:
19	"Section 937. <u>Voidable transfers.</u> The Supreme Court may,
20	before making a confiscation order or pecuniary penalty
21	order, and in the case of property in respect of which a
22	restraining order was made, where the order was served in
23	accordance with section 960 of this <u>chapter</u> [title], set
24	aside any conveyance or transfer of the property [that
25	occurred after the seizure of the property or] that occurred
26	in circumstances that give rise to a reasonable inference

1	that the property was transferred for the purpose of avoiding
2	a restraining, confiscation or pecuniary penalty order [the
3	service of the restraining order], unless the conveyance or
4	transfer was made for valuable consideration to a person
5	acting in good faith and without notice."
6	Section 15. Section 940 of title 11 of the Code of the Federated
7	States of Micronesia, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as
8	follows:
9	"Section 940. Payment instead of a confiscation order.
10	Where the Supreme Court is satisfied that a confiscation
11	order should be made in respect of the property of a person
12	[convicted of a serious offense], but that the property or
13	any part thereof or interest therein cannot be made subject
14	to such an order and, in particular:
15	(1) cannot, on the exercise of due diligence be located;
16	(2) has been transferred to a bona fide third party
17	purchaser for value and without notice, or to a third party
18	in circumstances which do not give rise to a reasonable
19	inference that the title or interest was transferred for the
20	purpose of avoiding the confiscation of the property;
21	(3) is located outside Federated States of Micronesia;
22	(4) has been substantially diminished in value or rendered
23	worthless; [or]
24	(5) has been commingled with other property that cannot be
25	divided without difficulty; or

1 (6) is subject to customary or native land rights and cannot be confiscated;

the Supreme Court may, instead of ordering the property or part thereof or interest therein to be confiscated, order the person to pay to the Federated States of Micronesia an amount equal to the value of the property, part or interest, or to forfeit other property of equivalent value, taking account of section 907 of this chapter [act]."

9 Section 16. Section 942 of title 11 of the Code of the Federated 10 States of Micronesia, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as 11 follows:

"Section 942. <u>Pecuniary penalty [order on conviction].</u>

- (1) Subject to this section, where the Secretary applies to the Supreme Court for a pecuniary penalty order against a defendant [in respect of the defendant's conviction for a serious offense], the Court shall, if it is satisfied that the defendant has benefited from [that] a serious offense, order the defendant to pay to the Federated States of Micronesia an amount equal to the value of the defendant's benefit from the offense or such lesser amount as the Court determines in accordance with section 945 of this chapter [title], to be the amount that might be recovered at the time the pecuniary penalty order is made.
- (2) The Supreme Court shall assess the value of the benefits derived by a person from the commission of an

offense in accordance with sections 943, 944, 945, and 946 of 1 this chapter [title]. 2 3 (3) Where a defendant has been convicted of a serious 4 offense, [#]the Supreme Court shall not make a pecuniary 5 penalty order under this section: 6 (a) until the period allowed by the rules of court for 7 the lodging of an appeal against the conviction has expired without such appeal having been lodged; or 8 9 (b) where an appeal against the conviction has been lodged, until the appeal is dismissed in accordance with the 10 rules of court or is finally determined; whichever is the 11 later date." 12 Section 17. Section 943 of title 11 of the Code of the Federated 13 14 States of Micronesia, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as follows: 15 "Section 943. Determination of benefit and assessment of 16 17 value. 18 (1) Where a defendant obtains property as the result of, 19 or in connection with the commission of a serious offense, the defendant's benefit is the value of the property so 20 obtained. Value means fair market value at the time the 21 22 property was obtained or at the time of conviction, at 23 whichever time the value is greater. 24 (2) Where a defendant derived an advantage as a result of

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or in connection with the commission of a serious offense,

the defendant's advantage shall be deemed to be a sum of money equal to the value of the advantage so derived.

- (3) The Supreme Court, in determining whether a person has benefited from the commission of a serious offense or from that offense taken together with other serious offenses shall, unless the contrary is proved by the defendant beyond a reasonable doubt, presume:
- (a) all property appearing to the Supreme Court to be held by the person:
 - (i) on the day on which the application is made;
- (ii) at any time within the period between the day the serious offense, or the earliest serious offense, was committed and the day on which the application is made; or
- (iii) within the period of six years immediately before the day on which the application is made; whichever is the longer, to be property that came into the possession or under the control of the person by reason of the commission of that serious offense or those serious offenses [for which the defendant was convicted];
- (b) any expenditure by the defendant since the commission of the offense to be expenditure meted out of payments received by the defendant as a result of, or in connection with, the commission of that serious offense or those serious offenses; and
- (c) any property received or deemed to have been received by the defendant at any time as a result of, or in

connection with the commission by the defendant of that
serious offense, or those serious offenses, to be property
received by the defendant free of any interest therein.

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- (4) Where a pecuniary penalty order has been previously made against a defendant, in assessing the value of any benefit derived by the defendant from the commission of the serious offense, the Supreme Court shall leave out of account any benefits that are shown to the Supreme Court to have been taken into account in determining the amount to be recovered under that order.
- (5) If evidence is given at the hearing of the application that the value of the defendant's property at any time after the commission of the serious offense exceeded the value of the defendant's property before the commission of the offense, then the Supreme Court shall, subject to subsection (6) of this section, treat the value of the benefit as being not less than the amount of that excess.
- (6) If, after evidence of the kind referred to in subsection (5) of this section is given, the defendant satisfies the Supreme Court beyond a reasonable doubt that the whole or part of the excess was due to causes unrelated to the commission of the serious offense, subsection (5) of this section does not apply to the excess or, as the case may be, that part."

Section 18. Section 944 of title 11 of the Code of the Federated 1 States of Micronesia, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as 2 3 follows: 4 "Section 944. Statements relating to benefits from commission of serious offenses. 5 (1) Where: 6 7 (a) a defendant has committed [been convicted of] a serious offense and the Secretary tenders to the Supreme 8 9 Court a statement as to any matters relevant to: (i) determining whether the defendant has 10 benefited from the offense or from any other serious offense 11 of which defendant is convicted in the same proceedings or 12 which is taken into account in determining his or her 13 14 sentence; or 15 (ii) an assessment of the value of the defendant's benefit from the offense or any other serious offense of 16 17 which defendant is convicted in the same proceedings or which 18 is taken into account; and 19 (b) the defendant admits to any extent an allegation 20 in the statement; 21 the Supreme Court may, for the purposes of so determining or 22 making that assessment, treat the defendant's admission as 23 conclusive of the matters to which it relates. 24 (2) Where: 25 (a) a statement is tendered under subsection (1)(a) of 26 this section; and

(b) the Court is satisfied that a copy of that 1 statement has been served on the defendant; 2 the Supreme Court may require the defendant to indicate to 3 4 what extent the defendant admits each allegation in the 5 statement and, so far as the defendant does not admit any 6 allegation, to indicate any matters the defendant proposes to 7 deny or reply on. 8 (3) Where the defendant fails in any respect to comply with 9 a requirement under subsection (2) of this section, the 10 defendant may be treated for the purposes of this section, as having admitted every allegation in the statement except for 11 any allegation in respect of which the defendant complied 12 with the requirements of subsection (2) of this section. 13 14 (4) Where: 15 (a) the defendant tenders to the Supreme Court a 16 statement as to any matters relevant to determining the 17 amount that might be recovered at the time the pecuniary 18 penalty order is made; and 19 (b) the Secretary admits to any extent any allegation 20 in the statement; 21 the Supreme Court may, for the purposes of that

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(5) An allegation may be admitted, denied, or a matter indicated for the purposes of this section, either:

determination, treat the admission of the Secretary as

(a) orally before the Supreme Court; or

conclusive of the matters to which it relates.

1 (b) in writing, in accordance with rules of court. (6) An admission by a defendant under this section that the 2 defendant received any benefits from the commission of a 3 4 serious offense is admissible in any proceedings for any offense." 5 Section 19. Section 949 of title 11 of the Code of the Federated 6 States of Micronesia, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as 7 8 follows: "Section 949. Discharge of pecuniary penalty orders. A 9 10 pecuniary penalty order is discharged: [(1) If the conviction of the serious offense or offenses in 11 reliance on which the order was made is reversed and no 12 conviction for the offense is substituted; 13 14 (1) [(2)] if the order is rescinded; or 15 (2) [(3)] on the satisfaction of the order by payment of the amount due under the order. 16 17 Section 20. Section 950 of title 11 of the Code of the Federated 18 States of Micronesia, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as 19 follows: "Section 950. Powers to search for and seize tainted 20 21 property. 2.2 (1) In addition to any powers granted under title 12 of the Code of the Federated States of Micronesia and other 23 24 applicable laws, a police officer may: 25 (a) search a person for tainted property;

1	(b) enter upon land or upon or into premises and
2	search the land or premises for tainted property or evidence
3	relating to a serious offense; and
4	(c) in either case, seize any property found in the
5	course of the search that the police officer believes, on
6	reasonable grounds to be tainted property or evidence
7	relating to a serious offense, provided that the search or
8	seizure is made:
9	(i) with the consent of the person or the
10	occupier of the land or premises as the case may be;
11	(ii) under a warrant issued under section 951 of
12	this <u>chapter</u> [title]; or
13	(iii) under section 953 of this <u>chapter</u> [title].
14	(2) Where a police officer may search a person under this
15	<pre>chapter [act], the officer may also search:</pre>
16	(a) the clothing that is being worn by the person; and
17	(b) any property in, or apparently in, the person's
18	immediate control."
19	Section 21. Section 951 of title 11 of the Code of the Federated
20	States of Micronesia, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as
21	follows:
22	"Section 951. <u>Search warrants in relation to tainted</u>
23	property.
24	(1) Where a police officer has probable cause to believe
25	that there is, or may be [within the next 72 hours], tainted

property of a particular kind or evidence relating to a 1 serious offense - [÷] 2 3 (a) on a person; 4 (b) in the clothing that is being worn by a person; (c) otherwise in a person's immediate control; or 5 (d) upon land or upon or in any premises, 6 the police officer may lay before a judge, a sworn affidavit 7 setting out those grounds and apply for the issuance of a 8 9 warrant under this chapter [act] or under title 12 of the Code of the Federated States of Micronesia, to search the 10 person, the land or the premises as the case may be, for 11 tainted property of that kind or evidence relating to a 12 serious offense. 13 14 (2) Where an application is made under subsection (1) of this section for a warrant to search a person, land or 15 premises, the justice may, subject to subsection (4) of this 16 17 section issue a warrant authorizing a police officer (whether or not named in the warrant) with such assistance and by such 18 19 force as is necessary and reasonable: (a) to search the person for tainted property of that 20 kind or evidence of a serious offense; 21 22 (b) to enter upon the land or in or upon any premises 23 and to search the land or premises for tainted property of 24 that kind or evidence of a serious offense; and

search that the police officer has probable cause to believe

(c) to seize property found in the course of the

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to be tainted property of that kind <u>or evidence of a serious</u>

offense.

- (3) A warrant may be issued under subsection (2) of this section in relation to tainted property or evidence of a serious offense, whether or not an information or complaint has been filed in respect of the relevant offense.
- (4) A judge shall not issue a warrant under subsection (2) of this section unless, where an information or complaint has not been filed in respect of the relevant offense at the time when the application for the warrant is made, the judge is satisfied that there is probable cause to believe a crime has been or is about to be committed and that tainted property or evidence of such crime is located at the place or on the person or thing to be searched.
 - (5) A warrant issued under this section shall state:
- (a) the purpose for which it is issued, including a reference to the nature of the relevant offense;
- (b) a description of the kind of property authorized to be seized;
- (c) a time at which the warrant ceases to be in force; and
- (d) whether entry is authorized to be made at any time of the day or night or during specified hours.
- (6) If during the course of searching under a warrant issued under this section, a police officer finds:

1	(a) property that the police officer has probable
2	cause to believe to be tainted property either of a type not
3	specified in the warrant or tainted property in relation to
4	another serious offense; or
5	(b) any thing the police officer has probable cause t
6	believe will afford evidence as to the commission of a
7	serious offense (whether or not such offense is the same as
8	that described in the warrant);
9	the police officer may seize that property or thing and the
L 0	warrant shall be deemed to authorize such seizure."
L1	Section 22. Section 953 of title 11 of the Code of the Federated
L2	States of Micronesia, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as
L3	follows:
L 4	"Section 953. <u>Searches in emergencies.</u>
L 5	(1) Where a police officer has probable cause to believe
L 6	that:
L 7	(a) particular property is tainted property or
L 8	evidence relating to a serious offense;
L 9	(b) it is necessary to exercise the power of search
20	and seizure in order to prevent the concealment, loss or
21	destruction of the property; and
22	(c) the circumstances are so urgent that they require
23	immediate exercise of the power without the authority of a
24	warrant or the order of a court;
25	the police officer may:
26	(i) search a person;

1	(ii) enter upon land, or upon or into premises and
2	search for the property; and
3	(iii) if property is found, seize the property.
4	(2) If during the course of a search conducted under this
5	section, a police officer finds:
6	(a) property that the police officer has probable
7	cause to believe to be tainted property; or
8	(b) anything the police officer has probable cause to
9	believe will afford evidence as to the commission of a
10	serious offense;
11	the police officer may seize that property or thing."
12	Section 23. Section 957 of title 11 of the Code of the Federated
13	States of Micronesia, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as
14	follows:
15	"Section 957. Application for restraining order.
16	(1) The Secretary may apply to the Supreme Court for a
17	restraining order against any covered property whether held
17	restraining order against any covered property whether held by a defendant or held by a person other than a defendant.
18	by a defendant or held by a person other than a defendant.
18 19	by a defendant or held by a person other than a defendant. (2) An application for a restraining order may be made ex
18 19 20	by a defendant or held by a person other than a defendant. (2) An application for a restraining order may be made ex parte and shall be in writing and be accompanied by an
18 19 20 21	by a defendant or held by a person other than a defendant. (2) An application for a restraining order may be made ex parte and shall be in writing and be accompanied by an affidavit stating:
18 19 20 21 22	by a defendant or held by a person other than a defendant. (2) An application for a restraining order may be made ex parte and shall be in writing and be accompanied by an affidavit stating: (a) where a defendant has been convicted of a serious
18 19 20 21 22	by a defendant or held by a person other than a defendant. (2) An application for a restraining order may be made ex parte and shall be in writing and be accompanied by an affidavit stating: (a) where a defendant has been convicted of a serious offense, the serious offense for which the defendant was

(b) where a defendant has not been convicted of a 1 serious offense, the serious offense with which the defendant 2 is charged or about to be charged, or is believe to have 3 4 committed, and the grounds for believing that the defendant 5 committed the offense; 6 (c) a description of the property sought to be 7 restrained; (d) the name and address of the person who is believed 8 9 to be in possession of the property; 10 (e) the grounds for the belief that the property is tainted property in relation to an [the] offense; 11 (f) the grounds for the belief that the defendant 12 derived a benefit directly or indirectly from the commission 13 14 of <u>an</u> [the] offense; 15 (g) where the application seeks a restraining order 16 against property of a person other than the defendant, the 17 grounds for the belief that the property is tainted property in relation to an [the] offense or [and] is subject to the 18 19 effective control of the defendant; and (h) the grounds for the belief that a confiscation 20 21 order or a pecuniary penalty order may be or is likely to be 2.2 made under this subchapter in respect of the property." Section 24. Section 958 of title 11 of the Code of the Federated 23 24 States of Micronesia, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as 25 follows:

"Section 958. Restraining orders.

1 (1) Subject to this section, where the Secretary applies
2 to the Supreme Court for a restraining order against property
3 and the Supreme Court is satisfied that:

- (a) the defendant has been convicted of a serious offense, or has been charged or is about to be charged with a serious offense;
- (b) where the defendant has not been convicted of a serious offense, there are reasonable grounds for believing that the defendant committed the offense;
- (c) there is reasonable cause to believe that the property is tainted property in relation to an offense, or that the defendant derived a benefit directly or indirectly from the commission of an [the] offense;
- (d) where the application seeks a restraining order against property of a person other than the defendant, there are reasonable grounds for believing that the property is tainted property [in relation to an offense], or [and] that the property is subject to the effective control of the defendant; and
- (e) there are reasonable grounds for believing that a confiscation order or a pecuniary penalty order is likely to be made under this subchapter in respect of the property; the Supreme Court may make an order prohibiting the defendant or any person from disposing of, or otherwise dealing with, the property or such part thereof or interest therein as is specified in the order, except in such manner as may be

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specified in the order, and at the request of the Secretary, or upon its own motion, where the Supreme Court is satisfied that the circumstances so require:

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- (i) [the court is authorized to] appoint a receiver or fiduciary to take custody of the property or such part thereof as is specified in the order, and to manage or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property in accordance with the directions of the Supreme Court; and
- (ii) require any person having possession of the property to give possession thereof to the receiver or fiduciary.
- (2) In extreme cases, where undue hardship to innocent parties would otherwise occur, an order under subsection (1) of this section may be made subject to such conditions as the Supreme Court deems fit providing for meting out of the property, or a specified part of the property, the reasonable living expenses of defendant's immediate family where the Court is satisfied that such expenses cannot be covered out of property that is not subject to a restraining order.
- (3) In determining whether there are reasonable grounds for believing property is subject to the effective control of the defendant, the Court may take into account the matters referred to in section 947 of this chapter [title].
- (4) Where the court appointed receiver or fiduciary is given a direction in relation to any property, he or she may apply to the Supreme Court for directions or any question

1	respecting the management or preservation of the property
2	under his or her control.
3	[(5) An application under section 957 of this title shall be
4	served on all persons interested in the application or such
5	of them as the Court deems expedient and all such persons
6	shall have the right to appear at the hearing and be heard.
7	(5) The Supreme Court may issue a restraining order even if
8	there is no risk of the property being dissipated, disposed
9	of or otherwise dealt with.
10	(6) The Supreme Court may specify that a restraining order
11	cover property that is acquired by the defendant after the
12	issuance of the order.
13	(7) Proceedings on an application for restraining order
14	shall be civil proceedings and the standard of proof shall be
15	by the preponderance of the evidence."
16	[(6) When the application is made under section 957 of this
17	title on the basis that a person is about to be charged, any
18	order made by the Supreme Court shall lapse if the person is
19	not charged:
20	(a) where the offense is an offense against the law of
21	the Federated States of Micronesia, within five working days;
22	and
23	(b) where the offense is an offense against the law of
2.4	a foreign State, within 150 working days.]"

Section 25. Section 959 of title 11 of the Code of the Federated 1 States of Micronesia, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as 2 3 follows: 4 "Section 959. Notice of application for restraining order. 5 Before entering a restraining order the Supreme Court shall [may] require notice be given to, and may hear, any person 6 who, in the opinion of the Supreme Court, appears to have an 7 interest in the property, unless the Supreme Court is of the 8 9 opinion that giving such notice before making the order would 10 result in the disappearance, dissipation or reduction in value of the property." 11 Section 26. Section 963 of title 11 of the Code of the Federated 12 States of Micronesia, as amended, is hereby further 13 14 amended to read as follows: 15 "Section 963. Duration of restraining order. (1) Where a defendant has not been charged with a serious 16 offense, a A restraining order issued under this subchapter 17 18 [act] shall remains in force until: 19 [(1) it is discharged, revoked or varied; 20 (a $[\frac{2}{3}]$) the period of 6 months from the date on 21 which it is made or such later time as the Supreme Court may 22 determine, not to exceed one year; or 23 (b $[\frac{3}{2}]$) an application for a confiscation order or a 24 pecuniary penalty order, as the case may be, is made in 25 respect of property which is the subject of the order; 26 whichever occurs first.

(2) Where a defendant has been charged with a serious 1 offense, a restraining order shall remain in force until: 2 3 (a) the period of 6 months from the final disposition 4 of the criminal proceedings against the defendant, or such 5 later time as the Supreme Court may determine; or (b) an application for a confiscation order or a 6 7 pecuniary penalty order, as the case may be, is made in 8 respect of property which is the subject of the order; 9 whichever occurs first. (3) The Secretary may apply to the Supreme Court for an 10 extension of a restraining order for a specified period. 11 After a hearing, with notice to any person that in the 12 opinion of the Supreme Court appears to have an interest in 13 the restrained property, the Supreme Court may grant the 14 extension requested, or such lesser period it deems 15 appropriate, if it is satisfied that an application for a 16 17 confiscation or pecuniary penalty order may be made against a 18 person with respect to that property.

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(4) In the event that a restraining order expires before an application for a confiscation or pecuniary penalty order is made, the property subject to the restraining order shall be released to the person or persons determined by the Supreme Court to have a lawful ownership interest in the property or who are entitled to lawful possession of the property.

1 (5) Nothing in this section shall require the discharge of property that is relevant evidence in a pending criminal 2 proceeding against a defendant." 3 Section 27. Section 964 of title 11 of the Code of the Federated 4 5 States of Micronesia, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as 6 follows: 7 "Section 964. Review of restraining orders. (1) A person, other than the defendant, who has an interest 8 9 in property in respect of which a restraining order was entered, or has been appointed by the Supreme Court as a 10 receiver or fiduciary of the property, may, at any time, 11 apply to the Supreme Court for an order under subsection (4) 12

of this section.

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- (2) An application made under subsection (1) shall not be heard by the Supreme Court unless the applicant has given the Secretary at least 14 [5 working] days notice in writing of the application.
- (3) The Supreme Court shall not hear an application under subsection (1) of this section unless the applicant has given reasonable written notice of the application to every person who has an interest in the property at issue. The Supreme Court may require notice of the application to be given to, and may hear, any person who in the opinion of the Supreme Court, appears to have an interest in the property.
- (4) On an application under subsection (1) of this section the Supreme Court may revoke or vary the order or make the

1	order subject to such conditions as the Supreme Court deems
2	appropriate. For the purposes of this subsection the Supreme
3	Court may:
4	(a) impose conditions on the applicant; [or]
5	(b) vary the order to permit the payment of reasonable
6	living expenses of the applicant, including his or her
7	dependents, if any, and reasonable legal or business expenses
8	of the applicant;
9	(c) vary the property to which the restraining order
10	<u>relates;</u>
11	(d) order a person to be examined under oath before
12	the Court concerning the affairs of the owner of the property
13	or the defendant;
14	(e) direct the owner of the property or the defendant
15	to give a specified person a statement under oath setting out
16	the particulars of the property or dealings with the
17	property; or
18	(f) if the restraining order directs a receiver or
19	fiduciary to take custody and control of the property:
20	(i) regulate the performance of the duties or
21	powers of the receiver or fiduciary under the restraining
22	order;
23	(ii) decide a question relating to the property;
24	(iii) order a person to do anything to enable the
25	receiver or fiduciary to take custody or control of the
26	property;

1	(iv) if the restraining order provides that a
2	person's reasonable expenses in defending a criminal charge
3	be met out of the property, direct that those expenses be
4	taxed as provided in the ancillary order before being met; or
5	(v) provide for the payment to the receiver or
6	fiduciary out of the property of the costs, charges and
7	expenses incurred in connection with the performance of the
8	receiver or fiduciary's duties under the restraining order;
9	<u>or</u>
LO	(g) anything else that the Supreme Court considers
11	necessary under the circumstances.
12	(5) Where the applicant is a person who claims an interest
L3	in the property, an order under subsection (4) of this
L 4	section may only be made if the Supreme Court is satisfied
L5	that [the]:
L 6	(a) the applicant is the lawful owner of the property
L7	or is entitled to lawful possession thereof[, and appears to
L8	be innocent of any complicity in the commission of a serious
L 9	offense or of];
20	(b) the applicant was not involved in the commission
21	of the offense or in any collusion in relation to such
22	offense; [and]
23	(c) if the applicant acquired interest in the property
24	at the time of or after the alleged commission of the
25	offense, the applicant acquired the interest:
2.6	(i) for sufficient consideration; and

1	(ii) without knowing, and in circumstances such as
2	not to raise a reasonable suspicion, that the property was
3	tainted property or that the property was a benefit obtained
4	as a result of or in connection with the commission of a
5	serious offense;
6	$(\underline{d}\ [\underline{b}])\ [\underline{that}]$ the property will no longer be required for
7	the purposes of any investigation or as evidence in any
8	proceedings; and
9	(e) the property is not tainted property and is not
10	required to satisfy any confiscation or pecuniary penalty
11	order.
12	(6) If a person is required, in accordance with an order
13	pursuant to subsection (4)(d) or (4)(e) of this section to
14	<pre>make a statement under oath:</pre>
15	(a) the person is not excused from making the
16	statement on the ground that the statement, or part of it,
17	might tend to incriminate the person or make the person's
18	property liable to confiscation or penalty; and
19	(b) the statement, and any information, document or
20	thing obtained as a direct or indirect consequence of the
21	statement, is not admissible against the person in any
22	criminal proceedings except a proceeding for perjury in
23	making the statement."
24	Section 28. Section 965 of title 11 of the Code of the Federated
25	States of Micronesia, as amended, is hereby deleted in its entirety.

Section 29. Section 966 of title 11 of the Code of the Federated 1 States of Micronesia, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as 2 3 follows: 4 "Section 966. Realization of covered property. 5 (1) Where: (a) a restraining order, confiscation order or 6 7 pecuniary penalty order is made in respect to covered 8 property; 9 (b) all conditions of the order have been met; and (c) the order is not discharged; 10 the Supreme Court may, on an application by the Secretary, 11 exercise the powers conferred upon the Supreme Court by this 12 section with respect to covered property [(as defined by 13 section 903(1)(f) of this title)]. 14 (2) The Supreme Court may appoint a receiver in respect of 15 16 covered property. 17 (3) The Supreme Court may empower a receiver appointed 18 under subsection (2) of this section to take possession of 19 any covered property subject to such conditions or exceptions as may be specified by the Supreme Court. 20 (4) The Supreme Court may order any person having 21 22 possession of covered property to give possession of it to 23 any such receiver. 24 (5) The Supreme Court may empower any such receiver to 25 realize [(liquidate and convert into cash and/or obtain 26 payment of the value of defendant's interest) any covered

property in such manner as the Supreme Court may direct, 1 including empowering the receiver to liquidate and convert 2 3 into cash, or obtain payment of the value of a defendant's 4 interest. 5 (6) The Supreme Court may order any person holding an 6 interest in covered property to make such payment to the 7 receiver in respect of any interest held by the defendant or, as the case may be, the recipient of a gift caught by this 8 9 chapter [act] as the Supreme Court may direct, and the 10 Supreme Court may, on the payment being made, by order transfer, grant or extinguish any interest in the property. 11 (7) The Supreme Court shall not, in respect of any 12 property, exercise the powers conferred by subsections (3), 13 14 (4), (5) or (6) of this section, unless a reasonable opportunity has been given for persons holding any interest 15 16 in the property to make representations to the Supreme 17 Court." Section 30. Section 967 of title 11 of the Code of the Federated 18 19 States of Micronesia, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as 20 follows: "Section 967. Application of proceeds of realization and 21 22 other sums. 23 (1) Subject to subsection (2) of this section, the 24 following property in the hands of a receiver appointed under 25 this chapter [act], being:

1 (a) the proceeds of the realization of any property
2 under section 966; and

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- (b) any other sums, being property held by the defendant; shall, after such payments, if any, as the Supreme Court may direct have been made out of those sums, be payable to the Clerk of the Supreme Court and be applied on the defendant's behalf towards the satisfaction of the confiscation order or pecuniary penalty order in the manner provided by subsection (3) of this section.
- (2) If, after the amount payable under the confiscation order or pecuniary penalty order has been fully paid, any such sums remain in the hands of such a receiver, the receiver shall distribute those sums:
- (a) among such of those innocent third persons who held covered property which has been recovered under this subchapter (either through seizure and liquidation or by payment of the defendant's interest therein by the holder) who have come forward and made application to the Court for return of the property; and
- (b) in such proportions, as the Supreme Court may direct, after giving a reasonable opportunity for those persons to make representations to the Supreme Court.
- (3) Property received by the Clerk of the Supreme Court on account of an amount payable under a confiscation order or pecuniary penalty order shall be applied as follows:

(a) if received by the Clerk from a receiver under subsection (1) of this section, it shall first be applied in 2 payment of the receiver's remuneration and expenses; and 3 4 (b) the balance shall be paid or, as the case may be, transferred, to the Forfeited Assets Fund established under 5 section 980 of this chapter [General Fund of the Federated 6 States of Micronesia until such time that a Federated States 7 of Micronesia Fund For Drug Abuse Prevention And Control is 8 9 established pursuant to law, at which time, any balance then 10 accrued, shall be paid, or as the case may be, transferred, to said Fund. 1" 11 Section 31. Section 971 of title 11 of the Code of the Federated 12 States of Micronesia, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as 13 14 follows: 15 "Section 971. Production orders. 16 (1) Where a defendant has been charged with or convicted of a serious offense, or there is probable cause to believe that 17 a person has committed a serious offense, and a police 18 19 officer has reasonable grounds [probable cause] to believe that any person has possession or control of: 20

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quantifying property of the defendant, or to identifying or locating a document necessary for the transfer of property of the defendant; or

(a) a document relevant to identifying, locating or

(b) a document relevant to identifying, locating or quantifying tainted property in relation to the offense, or

to identifying or locating a document necessary for the
transfer of tainted property in relation to the offense;
the police officer may apply ex parte and in writing to a
judge for an order against the person suspected of having
possession or control of a document of the kind referred. The
application shall be supported by an affidavit.

- (2) The judge may, if he or she <u>finds</u> [considers] there is probable cause for so doing, make an order under this <u>chapter</u> [act], that the person produce to a police officer, <u>or make</u> available to a police officer for inspection, at a time and place specified in the order, any documents of the kind referred to in subsection (1) of this section.
 - (3) A police officer to whom documents are produced may:
 - (a) inspect the documents;
- (b) make $\underline{\text{hard or electronic}}$ copies of $\underline{\text{or print}}$ the documents; $[\underline{\text{or}}]$
- (c) retain the documents for so long as is reasonably necessary for the purposes of this $\underline{\text{chapter}}$ [act]; $\underline{\text{or}}$
 - (d) take extracts from it.
- (4) Where a police officer retains the documents produced, the officer shall make a copy of the documents available to the person who produced them.
- (5) A person is not entitled to refuse to produce documents ordered to be produced under this section on the ground that the document might tend to incriminate that person or make such person liable to a penalty, or the production of the

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1	document would be in breach of an obligation of the person
2	not to disclose the existence or contents of the document.
3	(6) Where a document is stored on a computer, the person in
4	possession or control of the computer shall grant the police
5	officer access to the computer and any software necessary to
6	open and inspect the document."
7	Section 32. Section 976 of title 11 of the Code of the Federated
8	States of Micronesia, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as
9	follows:
10	"Section 976. <u>Search warrant for location of documents</u>
11	relevant to locating property.
12	(1) Where:
13	(a) a defendant has been charged or convicted of a
14	serious offense, or there is probable cause to believe that
15	person has committed a serious offense; or
16	(b) the police officer has probable cause to believe
17	that there is, or may be [within the next 72 hours], upon any
18	land or upon or in any premises, a document of the type
19	described in <u>sub</u> section 971(1) of this <u>chapter</u> [title] in
20	relation to the offense;
21	the police officer may make <u>an</u> application supported by sworr
22	affidavit to a judge for a search warrant in respect of that
23	land or those premises.
24	(2) Where an application is made under subsection (1) of
25	this section for a warrant to search land or premises, the
26	judge may, subject to subsection (4) of this section issue a

warrant authorizing a police officer (whether or not named in 1 the warrant), with such assistance and by such force as is 2 3 necessary and reasonable: 4 (a) to enter upon the land or in or upon any premises 5 and to search the land or premises for property of that kind; 6 and 7 (b) to seize property found in the course of the search that the police officer has probable cause to believe 8 9 to be property of that kind. (3) A judge shall not issue a warrant under subsection (2) 10 of this section unless the judge is satisfied that: 11 (a) a production order has been issued in respect of 12 13 the document and has not been complied with; 14 (b) a production order in respect of the document would be unlikely to be effective, or the document may be 15 destroyed or altered if notice is given to any person; 16 17 (c) the investigation for the purposes of which the search warrant is being sought might be seriously prejudiced 18 19 if the police officer does not gain immediate access to the document without any notice to any person; or 20 (d) the document involved cannot be identified or 21 2.2 described with sufficient particularity to enable a 23 production order to be obtained. 24 (4) A warrant issued under this section shall state: 25 (a) the purpose for which it is issued, including a

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reference to the nature of the relevant offense;

- 1 (b) a description of the kind of documents authorized 2 to be seized;
- 3 (c) a time at which the warrant ceases to be in force;
 4 and
- 5 (d) whether entry is authorized to be made at any time 6 of the day or night or during specified hours.
- 7 (5) If during the course of searching under a warrant issued under this section, a police officer finds:
 - (a) a document of the type described in section 971(1) that the police officer believes on probable cause, to relate to the relevant offense, or to another serious office; or
- (b) any thing the police officer believes on probable cause will afford evidence as to the commission of a serious offense;
- the police officer may seize that property or thing and the warrant shall be deemed to authorize such seizure."
- Section 33. Sections 978 and 979 of title 11 of the Code of the 18 Federated States of Micronesia, as amended, are hereby deleted in their
- 19 entirety.

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- Section 34. Title 11 of the Code of the Federated
- 21 States of Micronesia, as amended, is hereby amended by adding a new
- 22 part 7 of subchapter III of chapter 9 entitled "Forfeited Assets
- 23 Fund".
- 24 Section 35. Title 11 of the Code of the Federated States of
- 25 Micronesia, as amended, is hereby amended by adding a new section
- 26 980 of chapter 9 to read as follows:

1 "Section 980. Establishment of Forfeited Assets Fund. There is hereby established the Forfeited Assets Fund and the 2 3 Secretary may make regulations for the administration and use 4 of this fund." 5 Section 36. Title 11 of the Code of the Federated States of Micronesia, as amended, is hereby amended by adding a new section 6 981 of chapter 9 to read as follows: 7 8 "Section 981. Credit to fund. There shall be placed in the 9 Forfeited Assets Fund amounts equal to: (1) proceeds of confiscation orders; 10 (2) proceeds paid pursuant to section 940 of this chapter; 11 12 (3) proceeds of pecuniary penalty orders; (4) money paid to the Federated States of Micronesia by a 13 14 foreign country in connection with assistance provided by the 15 Federated States of Micronesia in relation to the recovery by that country of the proceeds of unlawful activity or the 16 17 investigation or prosecution of unlawful activity; and (5) proceeds of forfeiture order made under any other law." 18 19 Section 37. Title 11 of the Code of the Federated States of Micronesia, as amended, is hereby amended by adding a new section 20 982 of chapter 9 to read as follows: 21 22 "Section 982. Payments out of fund. Funds in the Forfeited 23 Assets Fund may be used for the following purposes: 24 (1) making any payments to foreign countries that the 25 Secretary deems appropriate under an equitable sharing

program pursuant to section 1728 of title 12 of the Code of 1 the Federated States of Micronesia; 2 3 (2) making any payments under a program approved by the 4 Secretary under section 983 of this chapter; 5 (3) making any payments that the Secretary deems necessary to satisfy the obligation of the Federated States of 6 7 Micronesia in respect of a registered foreign forfeiture order or a registered foreign pecuniary penalty order; 8 9 (4) making any payments necessary for the administration of the Forfeited Assets Fund; and 10 11 (5) for such other purposes as Congress shall from time to time legislate." 12 Section 38. Title 11 of the Code of the Federated States of 13 14 Micronesia, as amended, is hereby amended by adding a new section 983 of chapter 9 to read as follows: 15 "Section 983. Special programs. The Secretary may, in 16 17 writing, approve a program for the expenditure in a particular fiscal year of funds in the Forfeited Assets Fund 18 19 for the following purposes: 20 (1) to assist in the treatment of persons convicted of crimes who suffer from drug or alcohol addiction; 21 22 (2) to assist the treatment of persons who as a result of a 23 mental condition pose a danger to themselves or persons in 24 the community;

1	(3) to promote awareness of National and international
2	efforts to combat money laundering and the financing of
3	terrorism; and
4	(4) to renovate the prisons in the Federated State of
5	Micronesia."
6	Section 39. Title 11 of the Code of the Federated States of
7	Micronesia, as amended, is hereby amended by adding a new section 984
8	of chapter 9 to read as follows:
9	"Section 984. Annual report. The Secretary shall report to
10	the President and the Congress of the Federated States of
11	Micronesia on the status of the fund prior to the close of
12	each fiscal year.
13	Section 40. This act shall become law upon approval by the
14	President of the Federated States of Micronesia or upon its becoming
15	law without such approval.
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17	Date: 5/31/08 Introduced by: /s/ Joe N. Suka
18	Joe N. Suka (by request)
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