| Police Scotland logo | Freedom of Information ResponseOur reference: FOI 23-0125Responded to: 10th February 2023 |
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Your recent request for information is replicated below, together with our response.

**- Details of all cryptocurrency seizures made during 2022**

I can confirm that Police Scotland seized, Ripple (XRP), Bitcoin Cash (BCH), Ethereum (ETH) and Bitcoin (BTC) during 2022.

**- Details of the date, size and type (which cryptocurrency) of each seizure**

The requested information is considered to be exempt in terms of the Freedom of Information (Scotland) Act 2002 (the Act). Section 16 of the Act requires Police Scotland to provide you with a notice which:

* states that it holds the information,
* states that it is claiming an exemption,
* specifies the exemption in question and
* states, if that would not be otherwise apparent, why the exemption applies.

Where information is considered to be exempt, this letter serves as a Refusal Notice that information is held and an explanation of the appropriate exemption is provided.

The exemptions that I consider to be applicable to the information requested by you are:

## Section 35 (1)(a)&(b) – Law Enforcement

The information requested is exempt, as its disclosure would or would be likely to prejudice substantially the prevention or detection of crime and apprehension or prosecution of offenders. The information if released presents the risk that those involved in criminal activity could determine the transaction was police related, and take evasive efforts to jeopardise further seizures. If transactions were identified as police related, it would also provide insight about the volume of assets stored and where they are stored which would increase the risk of cyber-attack by those wishing to steal or recover seized crypto currency.

Such information would prove extremely useful information for persons involved in criminality as they would be able to plan and conduct their activities to avoid proceeds of crime being seized. Knowing what assets have been seized in the past would also provide insight into which assets would potentially be at risk, resulting in avoidance and potential to jeopardise future seizures. In turn this would prejudice substantially the ability for our officers to prevent and detect crime and apprehend or prosecute offenders.

Disclosure would have an adverse impact on the ability of the Police to carry out its law enforcement role effectively, and thereby prejudice substantially the prevention and detection of crime.

This is a non-absolute exemption and requires the application of the public interest test.

## Section 39(1) – Health, safety and the environment

Disclosure of the information requested would prove extremely useful for criminals and those intent on wrongdoing, to make seizure of proceeds of crime more difficult. This would assist them in circumventing the efficient and effective provision of law enforcement by the police service, which in turn would have an adverse impact on the safety of the officers involved and the general public.

This would increase the risk to the personal safety of individuals and also the safety of the police officers responding to incidents.

This is a non-absolute exemption and requires the application of the public interest test.

## Public Interest Test

As you will be aware, the two exemptions detailed above are non-absolute and require the application of the public interest test. Public awareness would favour a disclosure as it would contribute to the public debate surrounding the area of crypto currency as well as seizure of criminal assets which are both areas of particular public interest.

I would, however, contend that the efficient/effective conduct of the service and public safety favours retention of the information as it cannot be in the public interest to release information that would prejudice law enforcement or which is likely to have an adverse impact upon public safety.

If you require any further assistance please contact us quoting the reference above.

You can request a review of this response within the next 40 working days by email or by letter (Information Management - FOI, Police Scotland, Clyde Gateway, 2 French Street, Dalmarnock, G40 4EH). Requests must include the reason for your dissatisfaction.

If you remain dissatisfied following our review response, you can appeal to the Office of the Scottish Information Commissioner (OSIC) within 6 months - [online](http://www.itspublicknowledge.info/Appeal), by email or by letter (OSIC, Kinburn Castle, Doubledykes Road, St Andrews, KY16 9DS).

Following an OSIC appeal, you can appeal to the Court of Session on a point of law only.

This response will be added to our [Disclosure Log](http://www.scotland.police.uk/access-to-information/freedom-of-information/disclosure-log) in seven days' time.

Every effort has been taken to ensure our response is as accessible as possible. If you require this response to be provided in an alternative format, please let us know.