



**Northern
Ireland
Office**

**Northern Ireland
Terrorism Legislation:
Annual Statistics
2016/17**

November 2017

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1. Summary

Key statistics during 2016/17:

- ◆ The powers of stop and search under section 47A of the Terrorism Act 2000 were not exercised in Northern Ireland in 2016/17 (Table 1).
- ◆ There were 164 premises searched under warrant by the Police Service of Northern Ireland under section 37, Schedule 5 of the Terrorism Act 2000 (Table 2).
- ◆ As in previous years, there was limited use of powers provided under the Terrorism Act 2006 and the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008 during 2016/17 (Tables 3, 21-23). There were eight premises searched under section 28 of the Terrorism Act 2006 (Table 3) and four persons made subject to notification requirements under section 47 of the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008 (Table 21).
- ◆ There were 137 persons detained under section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000 and nine applications for an extension of detention, all of which were granted (Table 4).
- ◆ Of the 137 persons detained under section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000, 118 (86%) were held for 48 hours or less. Nineteen persons were charged and 118 persons were released (Tables 5-6).
- ◆ Nineteen persons detained under section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000 were charged with 41 offences including four offences of murder, eight of attempted murder, four explosives offences and eight firearms offences (Table 6 and Table 9).
- ◆ As of 20 June 2017, one of the nineteen persons detained under section 41 and subsequently charged in 2016/17 had been convicted of terrorist related offences (Table 10).
- ◆ Five persons detained under section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000 were charged with nine offences under the Terrorism Act 2000 including four offences of membership (section 11) (Table 11a). In 2016/17, four persons detained under section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000 were charged with four offences under the Terrorism Act 2006, all for offences of preparation of terrorist acts (Table 11b).
- ◆ In 2016, there were a total of fifteen persons disposed of by a non-jury trial, fourteen of whom were found guilty of at least one charge (Table 12). A total of nineteen non-jury trial certificates were issued by the Director of Public Prosecutions for Northern Ireland in 2016 (Table 13).
- ◆ There were eighteen Preliminary Inquiries under section 3 of the Justice and Security Act (Northern Ireland) 2007, eight of which were committed to the Crown Court (Table 14).
- ◆ There were a total of five persons convicted under the Terrorism Act 2000, the Terrorism Act 2006 or the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008 during 2016/17 (Table 15).
- ◆ In 2016/17, the power to stop and examine persons travelling at ports and airports under Schedule 7 of the Terrorism Act 2000 was used 3,491 times by police, immigration and designated customs officers in 2016/17. None of these examinations resulted in a detention (Table 16).
- ◆ There were 29 designated cordons under section 33 of the Terrorism Act 2000 (Table 18).
- ◆ Compensation payments (including solicitors' and loss assessors' fees and Agency payments), paid under section 38, Schedule 4 of the Justice and Security (Northern Ireland) Act 2007, totalled £19,442 (Table 20).

2. Stop & Search

Section 47A of the Terrorism Act 2000 gives the police powers to stop and search vehicles and their occupants, and pedestrians, for the prevention of terrorism, provided that an authorisation is in place. Authorisations apply to a specific area and are for a maximum of 14 days (though that period may be reviewed). These provisions replaced section 44 of the Terrorism Act 2000, and they were introduced by the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012. The Home Secretary ceased use of stop and search under section 44 of the Terrorism Act 2000 on 8 July 2010.

The powers of stop and search under section 47A of the Terrorism Act 2000 were not exercised in Northern Ireland in 2016/17.

Table 1: Power to stop and search: Number of person and vehicle searches under Section 47A of the Terrorism Act 2000 (previously under Section 44 of the 2000 Act ⁽¹⁾)

Year	Number of persons stopped and searched	Number of vehicles stopped and searched
2005 ⁽²⁾	204	156
2006	948	791
2007	2,167	1,801
2008	6,922	6,016
2009	24,519	24,521
2009/10	28,770	31,014
2010/11	9,156	11,262
2011/12	0	0
2012/13	0	0
2013/14	70	68
2014/15	0	0
2015/16	0	0
2016/17	0	0
<i>Apr - Jun</i>	0	0
<i>Jul - Sep</i>	0	0
<i>Oct - Dec</i>	0	0
<i>Jan - Mar</i>	0	0

Notes:

1. From 18 March 2011 to 10 July 2012, section 44 was temporarily replaced by an interim power through the Terrorism Act 2000 (Remedial) Order 2011.
2. Data not available before July 2005.

Source: Police Service of Northern Ireland.

Schedule 5 (made effective by section 37) provides that a constable may apply to a Justice of the Peace for the issue of a warrant for the purposes of a terrorist investigation. A warrant authorises any constable (a) to enter the premises specified in the warrant, (b) to search the premises and any person found there and (c) to seize and retain any relevant material which is found on a search under paragraph (b).

In total, 164 premises were searched in 2016/17 under warrant under section 37, Schedule 5 of the Terrorism Act 2000. Quarter Four (January to March 2017) recorded the largest number (50) while Quarter Three (October to December 2016) had the lowest (31).

Table 2: Premises searched under warrant under Schedule 5 of the Terrorism Act 2000

Year	Number of premises searched
2001 ⁽¹⁾	94
2002	181
2003	278
2004	416
2005	223
2006	133
2007	237
2008	108
2009	81
2009/10	87
2010/11	127
2011/12	118
2012/13	137
2013/14	107
2014/15	162
2015/16	145
2016/17	164
<i>Apr - Jun</i>	<i>45</i>
<i>Jul - Sep</i>	<i>38</i>
<i>Oct - Dec</i>	<i>31</i>
<i>Jan - Mar</i>	<i>50</i>

Notes:

1. Excludes the period 19 February to 31 March 2001.

Source: Police Service of Northern Ireland.

Section 28 of the Terrorism Act 2006 enables a Justice of the Peace to grant a warrant for a search of premises for terrorist publications and grants power of seizure for terrorist publications.

There was limited use of the power to search premises under warrant under section 28 of the Terrorism Act 2006, this power being exercised on 8 occasions in 2016/17.

Table 3: Premises searched under warrant under Section 28 of the Terrorism Act 2006

Year	Number of premises searched
2009/10 ⁽¹⁾	0
2010/11	0
2011/12	9
2012/13	7
2013/14	0
2014/15	1
2015/16	2
2016/17	8
<i>Apr - Jun</i>	0
<i>Jul - Sep</i>	0
<i>Oct - Dec</i>	8
<i>Jan - Mar</i>	0

Notes:

1. Data not available before April 2009.

Source: Police Service of Northern Ireland.

3. Arrests

Tables 4, 5, 6, 9, 11a and 11b relate to section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000 which provides that a constable may arrest without a warrant a person whom he or she reasonably suspects to be a terrorist. A person detained under section 41 may only be held by the police for a maximum of 48 hours unless an application has been made under paragraph 29 or 36 of Schedule 8 asking a court to issue or extend a warrant of further detention. Section 41(7) provides that if a warrant is issued a person may be detained for the period specified therein, for a period up to seven days. Section 306 of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 amended Part III of Schedule 8 to the Terrorism Act, extending the maximum period of detention from seven to fourteen days. Changes brought in the Terrorism Act 2006 allowed for the maximum period of detention without charge to be extended from 14 days to 28. This was reduced to 14 days by the Protection of Freedoms Act in July 2012.

Table 4: Persons detained in Northern Ireland under Section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000

Year	Number of persons detained	Applications for extension of detention granted by a judicial authority			
		Number of applications	Number granted	Number refused	Number withdrawn
2001	179	10	9	1	0
2002	236	12	12	0	0
2003	359	23	23	0	0
2004	230	16	16	0	0
2005	249	24	24	0	0
2006	215	14	14	0	0
2007	145	2	2	0	0
2008	150	24	24	0	0
2009	161	30	30	0 ⁽²⁾	0
2009/10	167	10	10	0	0
2010/11 ⁽¹⁾	195	18	18	0	0
2011/12	159	7	7	0	0
2012/13	157	13	11	2	0
2013/14	168	12	12	0	0
2014/15	227	19	19	0	0
2015/16	149	10	10	0	0
2016/17	137	9	9	0	0
<i>Apr - Jun</i>	33	1	1	0	0
<i>Jul - Sep</i>	40	6	6	0	0
<i>Oct - Dec</i>	29	0	0	0	0
<i>Jan - Mar</i>	35	2	2	0	0

Notes:

- Figures for 2010/11 include seven persons already in custody and produced from prison under Article 47 (4B) of the Magistrates' Courts (Northern Ireland) Order 1981 and then detained and questioned by the PSNI about terrorist offences.
- This figure corrects a typographical error in earlier bulletins.

Source: Police Service of Northern Ireland.

In total, 137 persons were detained in Northern Ireland under section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000. Quarter Two (July to September 2016) had the largest number of detentions (40) while the lowest (29) was in Quarter Three (October to December 2016). There were a total of nine applications for an extension of detention, all of which were granted.

4. Detentions

Of the 137 persons detained in Northern Ireland under section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000 in 2016/17, 118 (86%) were detained for 48 hours or less before being released or charged. Nineteen persons in total were charged; eight of whom were detained for 48 hours or less and eleven for more than 48 hours. Of the 118 persons released, eight persons were detained for more than 48 hours.

Table 5: Persons detained in Northern Ireland under Section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000 by length of detention and outcome

Year	Detained			Charged			Released		
	Length of detention								
	48 hours or less	Over 48 hours	Total	48 hours or less	Over 48 hours	Total	48 hours or less	Over 48 hours	Total
19 Feb – 31 Dec 2001	169	10	179	45	5	50	124	5	129
2002	227	9	236	74	6	80	153	3	156
2003	345	14	359	112	9	121	233	5	238
2004	214	16	230	60	9	69	154	7	161
2005	228	21	249	61	12	73	167	9	176
2006	202	13	215	54	8	62	148	5	153
2007	143	2	145	41	2	43	102	0	102
2008	125	25	150	14	14	28	111	11	122
2009	143	18	161	34	6	40	109	12	121
2009/10	158	9	167	31	5	36	127	4	131
2010/11	178	17	195	31	10	41	147	7	154
2011/12	151	8	159	34	5	39	117	3	120
2012/13	143	14	157	40	10	50	103	4	107
2013/14	159	9	168	24	8	32	135	1	136
2014/15	209	18	227	18	17	35	191	1	192
2015/16	141	8	149	14	4	18	127	4	131
2016/17	118	19	137	8	11	19	110	8	118
<i>Apr - Jun</i>	29	4	33	3	2	5	26	2	28
<i>Jul - Sep</i>	30	10	40	1	8	9	29	2	31
<i>Oct - Dec</i>	28	1	29	2	1	3	26	0	26
<i>Jan - Mar</i>	31	4	35	2	0	2	29	4	33

Source: Police Service of Northern Ireland.

In 2016/17, 137 persons detained in Northern Ireland under section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000 were detained for a minimum of 2-4 hours and a maximum of 6-7 days. Eleven of the nineteen persons detained for more than 48 hours were subsequently charged.

Table 6: Persons detained in Northern Ireland under Section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000 by detailed length of detention and outcome

Length of detention	April 2016 - March 2017		
	Number charged	Number released	Total
Less than 2 hours	0	0	0
2 hours and less than 4	0	3	3
4 hours and less than 8	0	14	14
8 hours and less than 12	1	19	20
12 hours and less than 24	0	15	15
24 hours and less than 36	6	39	45
36 hours and less than or equal to 48	1	20	21
TOTAL 48 HOURS OR UNDER	8	110	118
More than 2 days and less than 3	6	5	11
3 days and less than 4	0	1	1
4 days and less than 5	0	1	1
5 days and less than 6	5	0	5
6 days and less than 7	0	1	1
7 days and less than 14	0	0	0
14 days or more	0	0	0
TOTAL OVER 48 HOURS	11	8	19
OVERALL TOTALS	19	118	137

Source: Police Service of Northern Ireland.

Section 41 (and Schedule 8, paragraph 6) provides that a person detained in police custody under the terrorism provisions shall be entitled to have a friend or relative informed of their detention. Requests to have someone informed must be complied with as soon as it is practicable and in any case within 48 hours. Delay in complying with the request can be authorised only in certain clearly defined circumstances.

There were thirty requests to have someone informed of detention under section 41 (Schedule 8, paragraph 6) of the Terrorism Act 2000 in 2016/17. All were granted immediately.

Table 7: Requests to have someone informed of detention in Northern Ireland under Schedule 8 of the Terrorism Act 2000

Year	Number of requests to have someone informed	Number allowed immediately	Number delayed
2001	32	32	0
2002	130	130	0
2003	167	166	1
2004	105	102	3
2005	81	81	0
2006	117	114	3
2007	68	65	3
2008	54	54	0
2009	58	57	1
2009/10	60	60	0
2010/11	68	66	2
2011/12	53	52	1
2012/13	50	50	0
2013/14	59	52	7
2014/15	53	51	2
2015/16	30	30	0
2016/17	30	30	0
<i>Apr - Jun</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Jul - Sep</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Oct - Dec</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Jan - Mar</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>0</i>

Source: Police Service of Northern Ireland.

Section 41 (and Schedule 8, paragraph 7) provides that a person detained in police custody under the terrorism provisions shall be entitled to consult a solicitor privately. Such requests must be permitted as soon as is practicable and in any case within 48 hours. However, a delay in complying with such a request may be authorised, but only in the strict circumstances defined in the Act.

In 2016/17, there were a total of 137 requests by persons detained in Northern Ireland for access to a solicitor under section 41 (Schedule 8, paragraph 7) of the Terrorism Act 2000. All were allowed immediately.

Table 8: Requests for access to a solicitor by persons detained in Northern Ireland under Schedule 8 of the Terrorism Act 2000

Year	Number of requests for access	Number allowed immediately	Number delayed
2001	125	125	0
2002	232	232	0
2003	354	354	0
2004	227	223	4
2005	246	246	0
2006	213	213	0
2007	142	142	0
2008	148	147	1
2009	163	163	0
2009/10	167	167	0
2010/11	187	187	0
2011/12	159	159	0
2012/13	154	154	0
2013/14	168	168	0
2014/15	220	220	0
2015/16	147	147	0
2016/17	137	137	0
<i>Apr - Jun</i>	33	33	0
<i>Jul - Sep</i>	40	40	0
<i>Oct - Dec</i>	29	29	0
<i>Jan - Mar</i>	35	35	0

Source: Police Service of Northern Ireland.

5. Charges

In 2016/17, 41 charges were brought against persons detained in Northern Ireland under section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000. This included four charges of murder, eight charges of attempted murder, four for explosives offences and eight for firearms offences. This brings the total number of charges brought against persons detained under section 41 since 19 February 2001 to 1,848.

Table 9: Charges brought against persons detained in Northern Ireland under Section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000 by individual offence

Offence	Number of charges ⁽¹⁾			
	19 Feb 2001 - 31 Mar 2016	2016/17 Apr - Sep	2016/17 Oct - Mar	2016/17 Total
Murder	79	2	2	4
Attempted murder	81	4	4	8
Explosives offences	235	4	0	4
Firearms offences	403	4	4	8
Conspiracy to cause explosion	40	0	0	0
Conspiracy/incitement to murder	27	0	0	0
Membership	113	3	1	4
Burglary	15	0	0	0
Robbery	19	0	0	0
Offences against the person	62	0	0	0
Possession of documents/information ⁽²⁾	85	1	0	1
Theft	4	0	0	0
Hijacking	10	0	0	0
Criminal damage	19	0	0	0
Illegal processions	1	0	0	0
Unlawful imprisonment	32	0	0	0
Withholding information	9	0	0	0
Intimidation	31	0	0	0
Arson	8	0	0	0
Conspiracy to pervert justice/perverting justice	13	3	0	3
Kidnapping	9	0	0	0
Placing hoax bomb	9	0	0	0
Assisting offenders	6	0	0	0
Attempted hijacking	6	0	0	0
Conspiracy to rob	5	0	0	0
Attempted robbery	7	0	0	0
Handling stolen goods	5	0	0	0
Possession of petrol bomb	1	0	0	0
Making contributions to a proscribed organisation	47	0	0	0
Dressing as a member of a proscribed organisation	10	3	0	3
Deception	1	0	0	0
Drugs offences	30	0	0	0
Blackmail	57	0	0	0
Forgery	1	0	0	0
Riotous behaviour	11	0	0	0
Disorderly behaviour	1	0	0	0
Possession of offensive weapon	27	0	0	0
Fraud	3	0	0	0
Possession of counterfeit currency	1	0	0	0

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Offence	Number of charges ⁽¹⁾			
	19 Feb 2001 - 31 Mar 2016	2016/17 Apr - Sep	2016/17 Oct - Mar	2016/17 Total
Possession of articles of use to terrorist	152	0	0	0
Directing terrorist organisation	14	0	0	0
Supporting a proscribed organisation	22	0	0	0
Preparation of terrorist acts	27	3	1	4
Attending at place used for terrorist training	4	0	0	0
Communicating false information causing bomb hoax	20	0	0	0
Failing to remove a disguise when required by a constable	1	0	0	0
GBH with intent	2	0	0	0
Possession of criminal property	1	0	0	0
Threats to kill	3	0	0	0
Assault on police	1	0	0	0
Aiding and abetting murder	1	0	0	0
Aiding and abetting possession of a firearm with intent	2	0	0	0
Conspiracy to possess explosives with intent to endanger life	9	0	1	1
Conspiracy to possess firearms and/or ammunition with intent to endanger life	8	0	0	0
Inviting another to provide money or property for terrorism	3	0	0	0
Possession of ammunition in suspicious circumstances	2	0	0	0
Wasting police time by false report concerning offence	1	0	0	0
Weapon training offences	2	0	1	1
Failure to comply with notification requirements	1	0	0	0
Misconduct in a public office	1	0	0	0
Attempted intimidation	2	0	0	0
Conspiracy to cause GBH	3	0	0	0
Encouragement of Terrorism	1	0	0	0
Wounding with intent to cause GBH	1	0	0	0
TOTAL NUMBER OF CHARGES	1,807	27	14	41

Notes:

1. The charges in this table refer to those brought against the individual after the original period of detention (including extensions). This table does not include any subsequent changes (additions/deletions) to the original charges.
2. Includes charges under section 58 and section 103 of the Terrorism Act 2000.

Source: Police Service of Northern Ireland.

The latest figures as at 20 June 2017 show that, of the nineteen persons charged after being detained in Northern Ireland in 2016/17 under section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000, one had been convicted.

Table 10: Outcomes of charges for terrorism-related offences under terrorism and non-terrorism legislation in Northern Ireland ⁽¹⁾

	Year of arrest				
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Total
Charged	32	35	18	19	104
<i>Not proceeded against</i>	12	1	3	0	16
<i>Awaiting prosecution ⁽²⁾</i>	6	15	10	18	49
Prosecuted	14	19	5	1	39
<i>Found not guilty</i>	4	4	0	0	8
<i>Other</i>	0	1	0	0	1
Convicted	10	14	5	1	30
<i>TACT offences</i>	1	1	2	1	5
<i>Schedule 7 TACT</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Other legislation (non-TACT) - Terrorism related</i>	9	13	2	0	24
<i>Other legislation (non-TACT) - Non-terrorism related</i>	0	0	1	0	1

Notes:

1. Data presented here are based on the latest position with each case as at 20 June 2017. Figures are therefore subject to future update.
2. Cases that are 'Awaiting prosecution' are not yet complete. As time passes, these cases will eventually lead to a prosecution or it may be decided that the individual will not be proceeded against.

Source: Police Service of Northern Ireland.

In 2016/17, five persons detained under section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000 were charged with a total of nine charges under the same legislation. Four of these charges related to membership, three related to dressing as a member of a proscribed organisation, and one to weapons training. Seven of those charges were brought in the first six months of 2016/17 (April to September 2016) and two were brought in the second half of the year (October to March 2016/17).

Table 11a: Persons detained in Northern Ireland under Section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000 and charged with offences under provisions of the Terrorism Act 2000 ⁽¹⁾

	Year of arrest			
	19 Feb 2001 - 31 Mar 2016	2016/17 Apr - Sep	2016/17 Oct - Mar	2016/17 Total
Section 11 (Membership)	114	3	1	4
Section 12 (Support)	22	0	0	0
Section 13 (Uniform)	10	3	0	3
Section 15 (Fund-raising)	45	0	0	0
Section 16 (Use and possession)	4	0	0	0
Section 17 (Funding arrangements)	4	0	0	0
Section 18 (Money laundering)	0	0	0	0
Section 19 (Disclosure of information: duty)	1	0	0	0
Section 54 (Weapons training)	3	0	1	1
Section 56 (Directing terrorist organisation)	12	0	0	0
Section 57 (Possession for terrorist purposes)	153	0	0	0
Section 58 (Collection of information)	69	1	0	1
Section 103 (Terrorist information)	18	0	0	0
Schedule 4, para 37 (Contravention of restraint order)	0	0	0	0
TOTAL NUMBER OF CHARGES	455	7	2	9
TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS CHARGED	346	4	1	5

Notes

1. Figures include charges under repealed terrorism legislation where a detention under section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000 relates to a historic offence.

Source: Police Service of Northern Ireland.

In total, four persons detained under section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000 were charged with four offences under the Terrorism Act 2006 in 2016/17, all for offences of preparation of terrorist acts.

Table 11b: Persons detained in Northern Ireland under Section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000 and charged with offences under provisions of the Terrorism Act 2006 or the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008

	2016/17 Apr - Sep	2016/17 Oct - Mar	2016/17 Total
Section 1 (2006) (Encouragement of terrorism)	0	0	0
Section 2 (2006) (Dissemination of terrorist publications)	0	0	0
Section 5 (2006) (Preparation of terrorist acts)	3	1	4
Section 6 (2006) (Training for terrorism)	0	0	0
Section 8 (2006) (Attendance at a place for terrorist training)	0	0	0
Section 9 (2006) (Making and possession of devices, materials or facilities)	0	0	0
Section 10 (2006) (Misuse of device/material and misuse/damage of facilities)	0	0	0
Section 11 (2006) (Threats relating to devices, materials or facilities)	0	0	0
Section 2 (2008) (Offence of obstruction)	0	0	0
Section 54 (1a) (2008) (Failure to comply with notification requirements)	0	0	0
Section 54 (1b) (2008) (Notification of false information)	0	0	0
Section 58a (2000) (Eliciting, publishing or communicating information about members of armed forces etc.) ⁽¹⁾	0	0	0
Schedule 5, para 15 (2008) (Breach of foreign travel restriction order)	0	0	0
Schedule 7, para 30 (2008) (Failure to comply with a requirement imposed by a financial direction)	0	0	0
Schedule 7, para 31 (2008) (Providing false information for the purpose of obtaining a licence)	0	0	0
TOTAL NUMBER OF CHARGES	3	1	4
TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS CHARGED	3	1	4

Notes:

1. Section 58A of the Terrorism Act 2000 was brought about by amendment under section 76 of the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008.

Source: Police Service of Northern Ireland.

6. Non-Jury Trials

Section 1 of the Justice and Security Act (Northern Ireland) 2007 enables the Director of Public Prosecutions for Northern Ireland to issue a certificate in relation to any trial on indictment of a defendant (and anyone tried with that defendant). The effect of the certificate is that the trial is conducted in the Crown Court without a jury.

Fifteen defendants were disposed of at non-jury trials under section 1 of the Justice and Security Act (Northern Ireland) 2007 in 2016. Fourteen of these defendants were found guilty of at least one offence, while the remaining defendant was found not guilty of all charges.

Table 12: Number of Non-Jury Trials and the outcomes ⁽¹⁾

Year	Total defendants disposed of	Found guilty or guilty plea to at least one count	Not guilty all charges	Other, e.g. not proceeded with
2007	113	101	12	0
2008	72	56	15	1
2009	41	33	8	0
2010	28	23	5	0
2011	23	20	3	0
2012	55	40	15	0
2013	65	59	6	0
2014	63	49	14	0
2015	25	15	10	0
2016	15	14	1	0

Notes:

1. Includes all defendants dealt with under the Justice and Security Act 2007 at the Crown Court via a non-jury trial.

Source: Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service.

The Director of Public Prosecutions for Northern Ireland issued a total of nineteen non-jury trial certificates in 2016 under the Justice and Security (Northern Ireland) Act 2007.

Table 13: Number of Non-Jury Trial certificates issued

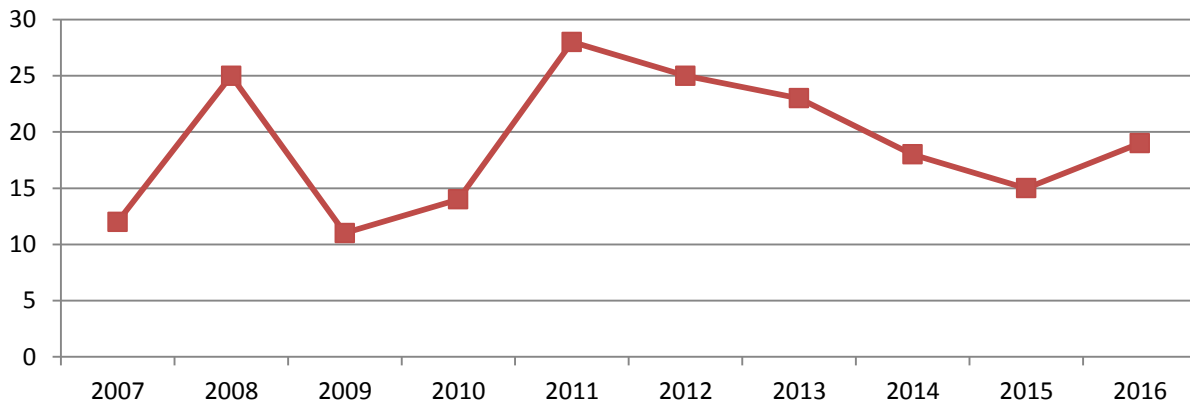
Year	Number of certificates issued
2007 ⁽¹⁾	12
2008	25
2009	11
2010	14
2011	28
2012	25
2013	23
2014	18
2015	15
2016	19

Notes:

1. The provisions were brought into effect on 1 August 2007.

Source: Public Prosecution Service Northern Ireland.

Number of Non-Jury trial certificates issued 2007-2016



Section 3 of the Justice and Security Act (Northern Ireland) 2007 enables the prosecution to request a preliminary inquiry rather than a preliminary investigation when a section 1 certificate is being returned for trial at the Crown Court.

In 2016/17, eighteen preliminary inquiries were conducted under section 3 of the Justice and Security Act (Northern Ireland) 2007, eight of which were subsequently committed to the Crown Court.

Table 14: Number of Preliminary Inquiries and the outcomes ⁽¹⁾

Year	Number of preliminary inquiries	Number committed to Crown Court	Number not committed to Crown Court
2013/14	16	15	1
2014/15	13	13	0
2015/16	17	17	0
2016/17 ⁽²⁾	18	8	10

Notes:

1. Based on defendants dealt with in the Magistrates' Court during the period who were listed for either, a PE, PI or PE/PI hearing.
2. Figures for 2016/17 are provisional.

Source: Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service.

7. Convictions

Terrorism offences are those contained within the Terrorism Act 2000, Terrorism Act 2006 and Counter-Terrorism Act 2008.

In 2016/17 there were five persons convicted of an offence under the Terrorism Act 2000, the Terrorism Act 2006 or the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008. All of these were convicted in the Crown Court. Four of these convictions occurred in the first six months of 2016/17 (April to September 2016) and one in the second half of the year (October to March 2016/17).

Table 15: Persons convicted in Northern Ireland of an offence under Terrorism Legislation ⁽¹⁾

Year	Number of persons convicted of an offence under Terrorism legislation		
	Crown Court	Magistrates' Court	Total
2007	6	1	7
2008	8	1	9
2009	2	1	3
2009/10	4	1	5
2010/11	2	1	3
2011/12	3	4	7
2012/13	7	3	10
2013/14	17	1	18
2014/15	11	4	15
2015/16	4	0	4
2016/17 ⁽²⁾	5	0	5
<i>Apr - Jun</i>	2	0	2
<i>Jul - Sep</i>	2	0	2
<i>Oct - Dec</i>	1	0	1
<i>Jan - Mar</i>	0	0	0

Notes:

1. From 2007, data relates to defendants convicted of an offence under any of the Terrorism Act 2000, the Terrorism Act 2006 or the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008 at either the Crown or Magistrates' Court.
2. Figures for 2016/17 are provisional.

Source: Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service.

8. Ports & Border Controls

Schedule 7 empowers police, immigration officers and designated customs officers to stop and question persons travelling at ports and airports. An individual subjected to an examination under Schedule 7 of the Terrorism Act 2000 may have been subsequently detained under other legislation. Any such cases are not included in the number of resultant detentions.

The power to stop and examine persons travelling at ports and airports under Schedule 7 of the Terrorism Act 2000 was used 3,491 times by police, immigration and designated customs officers in 2016/17. None of these examinations resulted in a detention.

Table 16: Examinations in Northern Ireland made under Schedule 7 of the Terrorism Act 2000

Year	Number of examinations			Number of resultant detentions ⁽¹⁾
	Persons	Unaccompanied freight	Total	
2013/14	n/a	n/a	4,157	0
2014/15	n/a	n/a	3,917	0
2015/16	2,801	1,604	4,405	0
2016/17	1,915	1,576	3,491	0

Notes:

1. A mandatory detention under Schedule 7 takes place where an examination under Schedule 7 lasts for longer than one hour.

Source: Police Service of Northern Ireland.

9. Withholding Information

An offence is committed under section 38B (2) of the 2000 Act if a person, without reasonable excuse, fails to disclose information falling within section 38B (1), which is information which he knows or believes might be of material assistance in preventing the commission by another person of an act of terrorism, or in securing the apprehension, prosecution or conviction of another person, in the United Kingdom, for an offence involving the commission, preparation, or instigation of an act of terrorism.

There were no charges brought in Northern Ireland under section 38B (2) of the Terrorism Act 2000 in 2016/17.

Table 17: Persons charged in Northern Ireland under Section 38B (2) of the Terrorism Act 2000 ⁽¹⁾

Year	Number of charges	Number of convictions
2013/14	0	0
2014/15	0	0
2015/16	0	0
2016/17 ⁽²⁾	0	0

Notes:

1. Defendants dealt with in either the Crown or Magistrates' Courts who were charged with offences under section 38B (2) of the Terrorism Act 2000.
2. Figures for 2016/17 are provisional.

Source: Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service.

10. Cordoned Areas

Under section 33 of the Terrorism Act 2000 a cordoned area may be designated only if the person making it considers it expedient for the purposes of a terrorist investigation.

29 cordoned areas were designated under section 33 of the Terrorism Act 2000 in 2016/17. Quarter 1 (April to June 2016) had the largest number of designated cordons (13) while Quarter 3 (October to December 2016) had the lowest (0).

Table 18: Cordoned areas designated under Section 33 of the Terrorism Act 2000

Year	Number of designated cordons
2001	62
2002	239
2003	175
2004	126
2005	72
2006	38
2007	29
2008	59
2009	102
2009/10	128
2010/11	120
2011/12	87
2012/13	57
2013/14	55
2014/15	45
2015/16	43
2016/17	29
<i>Apr - Jun</i>	13
<i>Jul - Sep</i>	5
<i>Oct - Dec</i>	0
<i>Jan - Mar</i>	11

Source: Police Service of Northern Ireland.

11. Requisition and De-requisition Orders

If the Secretary of State considers it necessary for the preservation of peace or the maintenance of order, he / she may authorise a person to take possession of land or other property, and carry out works on land, which has been so requisitioned (section 29 of the Justice and Security (Northern Ireland) Act 2007).

There was one requisition order under section 29 of the Justice and Security (Northern Ireland) Act 2007 during 2016/17.

Table 19: Number of authorisations for requisition and de-requisition orders under Section 29 of the Justice and Security (Northern Ireland) Act 2007 (previously under Section 91 of the Terrorism Act 2000)

Year	Number of requisition orders ⁽¹⁾	Number of de-requisition order ⁽²⁾
2001	12	13
2002	14	15
2003	14	22
2004	14	14
2005	15	16
2006	2	2
2007	2	26
2008	1	5
2009	1	2
2009/10	1	2
2010/11	1	0
2011/12	2	0
2012/13	3	3
2013/14	5	4
2014/15	4	0
2015/16	2	0
2016/17	1	0
<i>Apr - Jun</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Jul - Sep</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Oct - Dec</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Jan - Mar</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>

Notes:

1. Section 91 of the Terrorism Act, which ceased to have effect from the end of 31 July 2007, gave the Secretary of State the power to authorise a person to requisition land etc. Agency arrangements which came into force on 27 June 2011 provided for the DOJ to exercise these powers on behalf of the Secretary of State in respect of transferred matters only. The figure published is a combined total of requisitions/de-requisitions carried out in respect of both reserved and transferred matters. From August 2007 onwards, requisitions have been carried out under section 29 of the Justice and Security (Northern Ireland) Act 2007 and not under section 91 of the Terrorism Act 2000.

2. De-requisitions are carried out under the legislation under which the land was originally requisitioned. The original legislation may be either section 17 of the Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act 1973, section 19 of the Emergency Provisions Act 1978, section 26 of the Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act 1996, section 91 of the Terrorism Act 2000 or section 29 of the Justice and Security (Northern Ireland) Act 2007.

Source: Department of Justice.

12. Compensation

Section 38 and Schedule 4 of the Justice and Security (Northern Ireland) Act 2007 allows for compensation to be claimed from the Secretary of State where property is taken, occupied, destroyed or damaged, or any other private property rights are interfered with as a consequence of action taken under part VII of the Act.

Compensation totalling £19,442 was paid under section 38 and Schedule 4 of the Justice and Security (Northern Ireland) Act 2007. There were no loss adjusters' fees during 2016/17.

Table 20: Compensation paid under Schedule 4 of the Justice and Security (Northern Ireland) Act 2007 (previously under Schedule 12 of the Terrorism Act 2000)

Year	Amount (£) ⁽¹⁾		
	Compensation payments ⁽²⁾	Agency Payments ⁽³⁾	Total
2001 ⁽⁴⁾	1,832,635	325,944	2,158,579
2002	4,026,921	542,640	4,569,561
2003	1,885,697	313,609	2,199,306
2004	425,548	48,243	473,791
2005	164,218	18,950	183,168
2006	194,354	8,347	202,701
2007	93,004	4,095	97,099
2008	121,942	7,747	129,689
2009	195,341	4,601	199,942
2009/10	110,583	4,844	115,427
2010/11	92,605	7,671	100,276
2011/12	43,635	4,199	47,834
2012/13	49,011	3,800	52,811
2013/14	68,289	4,190	72,479
2014/15	73,155	840	73,995
2015/16	65,160	1,870	67,030
2016/17	19,442	0	19,442

Notes:

1. Figures relate solely to claims paid during the relevant period.
2. Includes solicitors' and loss assessors' fees.
3. Comprises loss adjusters' fees.
4. Excludes the period 19 February to 28 February 2001.

Source: 2001 to 2015/16 - Department of Justice;
2016/17 onwards - NIO.

13. Notification Orders

Section 47 of the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008 places notification requirements on persons convicted of certain terrorist offences.

In 2016/17, four persons were made subject to notification requirements under section 47 of the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008.

Table 21: Notification requirements under Section 47 of the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008 ⁽¹⁾

Year	Number of persons made subject to notification requirements
2009/10 ⁽²⁾	1
2010/11	2
2011/12	1
2012/13	5
2013/14	14
2014/15	12
2015/16	4
2016/17 ⁽³⁾	4
<i>Apr - Jun</i>	2
<i>Jul - Sep</i>	2
<i>Oct - Dec</i>	0
<i>Jan - Mar</i>	0

Notes:

1. Figures based on defendants who received a Counter-Terrorism Notification Order during the period.
2. Data not available before April 2009.
3. Figures for 2016/17 are provisional.

Source: Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service.

Section 57 of the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008 enables the police to make an application to the court to impose notification requirements on persons convicted of certain offences overseas.

The power under section 57 of the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008 to apply to impose a notification order was not used in Northern Ireland in 2016/17.

Table 22: Notification orders under Section 57 of the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008 ⁽¹⁾

Year	Number of applications made to the court for notification orders	Number of applications granted
2009/10 ⁽²⁾	0	0
2010/11	0	0
2011/12	0	0
2012/13	0	0
2013/14	0	0
2014/15	0	0
2015/16	0	0
2016/17 ⁽³⁾	0	0
<i>Apr - Jun</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Jul - Sep</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Oct - Dec</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Jan - Mar</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>

Notes:

1. Figures include applications made in the High Court for Counter-Terrorism Registration.
2. Data not available before April 2009.
3. Figures for 2016/17 are provisional.

Source: Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service.

14. Foreign Travel Orders

Section 58 and Schedule 5 of the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008 enables an application to a court to impose foreign travel restriction orders on persons to whom the notification requirements apply.

There were no applications made in Northern Ireland in 2016/17 to impose a foreign travel restriction order under schedule 5 of the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008.

Table 23: Foreign travel orders under Schedule 5 of the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008 ⁽¹⁾

Year	Number of applications made to the court for foreign travel orders	Number of applications granted
2009/10 ⁽¹⁾	0	0
2010/11	0	0
2011/12	0	0
2012/13	0	0
2013/14	0	0
2014/15	0	0
2015/16	0	0
2016/17 ⁽²⁾	0	0
<i>Apr - Jun</i>	0	0
<i>Jul - Sep</i>	0	0
<i>Oct - Dec</i>	0	0
<i>Jan - Mar</i>	0	0

Notes:

1. Data not available before April 2009.
2. Figures for 2016/17 are provisional.

Source: Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service.

15. User Notes

- ◆ The Terrorism Act 2000 received Royal Assent on 20 July 2000 and mostly came into force on 19 February 2001. It provides permanent United Kingdom (UK)-wide counter-terrorist legislation and provides a legal framework and specific powers to combat the threat from all kinds of terrorist groups in a way that is consistent with Human Rights obligations. The UK-wide part of the Act is permanent, to ensure that powers needed to respond to terrorist threat are readily available. The Northern Ireland specific part of the Act (Part VII) was time-limited to five years. Subject to annual renewal, these temporary provisions were due to lapse in February 2006. The Terrorism (Northern Ireland) Act 2006 came into force on 18th February 2006, the main purpose of which was to extend those provisions of Part VII still in effect, until 31st July 2007.
- ◆ The Justice and Security (Northern Ireland) Act was passed in 2007 and is included in this bulletin where its provisions replace those under previous terrorism legislation. The Counter-Terrorism Act 2008 increased police powers for the stated purpose of countering terrorism and received Royal Assent on 26 November 2008.
- ◆ The content of this bulletin will be kept under review and additional information will be included when relevant material becomes available.
- ◆ This bulletin is designed to report on the key Northern Ireland specific terrorism legislation statistics. It should be noted that figures may be subject to minor revision, as most data are drawn from administrative or operational data sources. The figures are provided to the Northern Ireland Office by the Police Service of Northern Ireland, the Department of Justice (Northern Ireland), the Public Prosecution Service for Northern Ireland and the Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service.

Further information and explanation is available from:

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This publication and others on related criminal justice areas are also available on the internet at:

www.gov.uk/nio

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