

Draft Order laid before Parliament under section 29(3) of the Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001, for approval by resolution of each House of Parliament.

DRAFT STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2003 No.

**PREVENTION AND
SUPPRESSION OF TERRORISM**

Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001
(Continuance in force of sections 21 to 23) Order 2003

Made - - - - 2003
Coming into force - - 14th March 2003

Whereas a draft of this Order has been laid before Parliament in accordance with section 29(3) of the Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001⁽¹⁾ and has been approved by a resolution of each House of Parliament:

Now, therefore, the Secretary of State, in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 29(2) (c) of that Act, hereby makes the following Order:

Citation and commencement

1. This Order may be cited as the Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001 (Continuance in force of sections 21 to 23) Order 2003 and shall come into force on 14th March 2003.

Continuance in force of sections 21 to 23 of the Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001

2. Sections 21 to 23⁽²⁾ of the Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001 shall not expire in accordance with section 29(1) of that Act but shall continue in force for a period of one year beginning with 14th March 2003.

⁽¹⁾ 2001 c. 24.

⁽²⁾ Section 23 of the Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001 was amended by section 62(15) of the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 (c. 41).

Home Office

One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of
State

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Order)

This Order continues in force for a period of one year, beginning with 14th March 2003, sections 21 to 23 of the Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001, which would otherwise expire on 13th March 2003 pursuant to section 29(1) of that Act.

These provisions enable a person in respect of whom the Secretary of State issues a certificate under section 21 (a “suspected international terrorist”) to be detained under the Immigration Act 1971 despite the fact that the person’s removal from the United Kingdom is prevented by a point of law relating to an international agreement or a practical consideration.