

SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE 1

Section 2.

NORTHERN IRELAND (EMERGENCY PROVISIONS) ACT 1996

Temporary extension

- 1 (1) This paragraph applies to any of the following if and in so far as it is in force immediately before the passing of this Act by virtue of an order under section 62(3) of the Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act 1996 (duration)—
- (a) a provision of the Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act 1996 (other than one mentioned in sub-paragraph (2)),
 - (b) a provision of the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act 1989, and
 - (c) section 4 of the Criminal Justice (Terrorism and Conspiracy) Act 1998 (forfeiture orders).
- (2) This paragraph does not apply to the following provisions of the Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act 1996—
- (a) section 26(1)(b) (power of entry on authority of Secretary of State),
 - (b) section 35 (wearing of hoods), and
 - (c) section 50 (explosives factories).
- 2 (1) A provision to which paragraph 1 applies shall continue in force for the period of 12 months starting with the day on which this Act is passed.
- (2) The Secretary of State may by order provide for a provision to which paragraph 1 applies to continue in force for the period of 12 months immediately following the period mentioned in sub-paragraph (1).
- 3 (1) The powers under section 62(3)(a) and (c) of the Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act 1996 shall continue to be exercisable in relation to a provision to which paragraph 1 applies in respect of any period falling within—
- (a) the period mentioned in paragraph 2(1), or
 - (b) a period specified in relation to that provision under paragraph 2(2).
- (2) The power under section 62(3)(b) of the Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act 1996 shall continue to be exercisable in relation to a provision to which paragraph 1 applies at any time during—
- (a) the period mentioned in paragraph 2(1), or
 - (b) a period specified in relation to that provision under paragraph 2(2).
- 4 The Secretary of State may by order provide for a provision to which paragraph 1 applies—
- (a) to cease to have effect on a specified day;
 - (b) to cease to be capable of being the subject of an order under section 62(3) of the Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act 1996.

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- 5 The continuance in force of a provision by virtue of paragraph 2 is subject to any order made by virtue of paragraph 3 or 4.
- 6 (1) A provision of the Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act 1996 to which paragraph 1 does not apply shall continue to have effect for the purposes of, or in so far it relates to, any provision to which that paragraph does apply.
- (2) While Part I of Schedule 1 to that Act (scheduled offences) has effect by virtue of this Schedule, the following shall also have effect—
- (a) Part III of that Schedule (extra-territorial offences), and
- (b) sections 3, 10 and 11 of that Act so far as they relate to offences which are scheduled offences by virtue of that Part.

Amendments during temporary extension

- 7 The provisions of the 1996 Act which continue in force by virtue of this Schedule shall be amended as follows.
- 8 In section 19 (arrest and seizure) after subsection (4) insert—
- “(5) The reference to a rule of law in subsection (2) does not include a rule of law which has effect only by virtue of the Human Rights Act 1998.”
- 9 In section 20 (search for munitions, &c.) after subsection (5) insert—
- “(5A) The power to extend a period conferred by subsection (5) may be exercised only once in relation to a particular search.”
- 10 In section 26 (powers of entry, &c.) after subsection (2) insert—
- “(2A) The Secretary of State may grant an authorisation under subsection (2) only if he considers it necessary for the preservation of the peace or the maintenance of order.”
- 11 In section 33 (collection of information, &c.) after subsection (5) insert—
- “(5A) Before making an order under subsection (5) a court must give an opportunity to be heard to any person, other than the convicted person, who claims to be the owner of or otherwise interested in anything which can be forfeited under that subsection.
- (5B) An order under subsection (5) shall not come into force until there is no further possibility of it being varied, or set aside, on appeal (disregarding any power of a court to grant leave to appeal out of time).”
- 12 (1) Part V (private security services) shall have effect subject to the provisions of this paragraph.
- (2) On issuing a certificate under section 39 the Secretary of State may impose a condition if satisfied that it is necessary in order to prevent an organisation within section 39(8) from benefiting from the certificate.
- (3) To the grounds for refusal to issue a certificate and for revocation of a certificate in sections 39(1) and (5) there shall be added the ground that the Secretary of State is satisfied that the applicant for or holder of a certificate has failed to comply with a condition imposed by virtue of sub-paragraph (2) above.
- (4) The applicant for a certificate may appeal to the High Court if—

- (a) the application is refused,
 - (b) a condition is imposed on the grant of the certificate, or
 - (c) the certificate is revoked.
- (5) Where an appeal is brought under sub-paragraph (4), the Secretary of State may issue a certificate that the decision to which the appeal relates—
- (a) was taken for the purpose of preventing benefit from accruing to an organisation which was within section 39(8), and
 - (b) was justified by that purpose.
- (6) If he intends to rely on a certificate under sub-paragraph (5), the Secretary of State shall notify the appellant.
- (7) Where the appellant is notified of the Secretary of State’s intention to rely on a certificate under sub-paragraph (5)—
- (a) he may appeal against the certificate to the Tribunal established under section 91 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998, and
 - (b) sections 90(3) and (4), 91(2) to (9) and 92 of that Act (effect of appeal, procedure, and further appeal) shall apply.
- (8) Rules made under section 91 or 92 of that Act which are in force immediately before the passing of this Act shall have effect in relation to a certificate under sub-paragraph (5)—
- (a) with any necessary modifications, and
 - (b) subject to any later rules made by virtue of sub-paragraph (7)(b).

SCHEDULE 2

Section 3.

PROSCRIBED ORGANISATIONS

The Irish Republican Army.
Cumann na mBan.
Fianna na hEireann.
The Red Hand Commando.
Saor Eire.
The Ulster Freedom Fighters.
The Ulster Volunteer Force.
The Irish National Liberation Army.
The Irish People’s Liberation Organisation.
The Ulster Defence Association.
The Loyalist Volunteer Force.
The Continuity Army Council.
The Orange Volunteers.
The Red Hand Defenders.

Note

The entry for The Orange Volunteers refers to the organisation which uses that name and in the name of which a statement described as a press release was published on 14th October 1998.

SCHEDULE 3

Section 5.

THE PROSCRIBED ORGANISATIONS APPEAL COMMISSION

Constitution and administration

- 1 (1) The Commission shall consist of members appointed by the Lord Chancellor.
- (2) The Lord Chancellor shall appoint one of the members as chairman.
- (3) A member shall hold and vacate office in accordance with the terms of his appointment.
- (4) A member may resign at any time by notice in writing to the Lord Chancellor.
- 2 The Lord Chancellor may appoint officers and servants for the Commission.
- 3 The Lord Chancellor—
- (a) may pay sums by way of remuneration, allowances, pensions and gratuities to or in respect of members, officers and servants,
 - (b) may pay compensation to a person who ceases to be a member of the Commission if the Lord Chancellor thinks it appropriate because of special circumstances, and
 - (c) may pay sums in respect of expenses of the Commission.

Procedure

- 4 (1) The Commission shall sit at such times and in such places as the Lord Chancellor may direct.
- (2) The Commission may sit in two or more divisions.
- (3) At each sitting of the Commission—
- (a) three members shall attend,
 - (b) one of the members shall be a person who holds or has held high judicial office (within the meaning of the Appellate Jurisdiction Act 1876), and
 - (c) the chairman or another member nominated by him shall preside and report the Commission's decision.
- 5 (1) The Lord Chancellor may make rules—
- (a) regulating the exercise of the right of appeal to the Commission;
 - (b) prescribing practice and procedure to be followed in relation to proceedings before the Commission;
 - (c) providing for proceedings before the Commission to be determined without an oral hearing in specified circumstances;
 - (d) making provision about evidence in proceedings before the Commission (including provision about the burden of proof and admissibility of evidence);
 - (e) making provision about proof of the Commission's decisions.
- (2) In making the rules the Lord Chancellor shall, in particular, have regard to the need to secure—
- (a) that decisions which are the subject of appeals are properly reviewed, and
 - (b) that information is not disclosed contrary to the public interest.

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- (3) The rules shall make provision permitting organisations to be legally represented in proceedings before the Commission.
 - (4) The rules may, in particular—
 - (a) provide for full particulars of the reasons for proscription or refusal to deproscribe to be withheld from the organisation or applicant concerned and from any person representing it or him;
 - (b) enable the Commission to exclude persons (including representatives) from all or part of proceedings;
 - (c) enable the Commission to provide a summary of evidence taken in the absence of a person excluded by virtue of paragraph (b);
 - (d) permit preliminary or incidental functions to be discharged by a single member;
 - (e) permit proceedings for permission to appeal under section 6 to be determined by a single member;
 - (f) make provision about the functions of persons appointed under paragraph 7;
 - (g) make different provision for different parties or descriptions of party.
 - (5) Rules under this paragraph—
 - (a) shall be made by statutory instrument, and
 - (b) shall not be made unless a draft has been laid before and approved by resolution of each House of Parliament.
 - (6) In this paragraph a reference to proceedings before the Commission includes a reference to proceedings arising out of proceedings before the Commission.
- 6
- (1) This paragraph applies to—
 - (a) proceedings brought by an organisation before the Commission, and
 - (b) proceedings arising out of proceedings to which paragraph (a) applies.
 - (2) Proceedings shall be conducted on behalf of the organisation by a person designated by the Commission (with such legal representation as he may choose to obtain).
 - (3) In paragraphs 5 and 8 of this Schedule a reference to an organisation includes a reference to a person designated under this paragraph.
- 7
- (1) The relevant law officer may appoint a person to represent the interests of an organisation or other applicant in proceedings in relation to which an order has been made by virtue of paragraph 5(4)(b).
 - (2) The relevant law officer is—
 - (a) in relation to proceedings in England and Wales, the Attorney General,
 - (b) in relation to proceedings in Scotland, the Advocate General for Scotland, and
 - (c) in relation to proceedings in Northern Ireland, the Attorney General for Northern Ireland.
 - (3) A person appointed under this paragraph must—
 - (a) have a general qualification for the purposes of section 71 of the Courts and Legal Services Act 1990 (qualification for legal appointments),
 - (b) be an advocate or a solicitor who has rights of audience in the Court of Session or the High Court of Justiciary by virtue of section 25A of the Solicitors (Scotland) Act 1980, or

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- (c) be a member of the Bar of Northern Ireland.
- (4) A person appointed under this paragraph shall not be responsible to the organisation or other applicant whose interests he is appointed to represent.
- (5) In paragraphs 5 and 8 of this Schedule a reference to a representative does not include a reference to a person appointed under this paragraph.
- 8 (1) Section 9(1) of the Interception of Communications Act 1985 (exclusion of evidence) shall not apply in relation to—
 - (a) proceedings before the Commission, or
 - (b) proceedings arising out of proceedings to which paragraph (a) applies.
- (2) Evidence admitted by virtue of sub-paragraph (1) shall not be disclosed to—
 - (a) the organisation concerned,
 - (b) the applicant (where the organisation is not also the applicant), or
 - (c) any person representing the organisation concerned or the applicant.

SCHEDULE 4

Section 23.

FORFEITURE ORDERS

PART I

ENGLAND AND WALES

Interpretation

- 1 In this Part of this Schedule—
 - “forfeiture order” means an order made by a court in England and Wales under section 23, and
 - “forfeited property” means the money or other property to which a forfeiture order applies.

Implementation of forfeiture orders

- 2 (1) Where a court in England and Wales makes a forfeiture order it may make such other provision as appears to it to be necessary for giving effect to the order, and in particular it may—
 - (a) require any of the forfeited property to be paid or handed over to the proper officer or to a constable designated for the purpose by the chief officer of police of a police force specified in the order;
 - (b) direct any of the forfeited property other than money or land to be sold or otherwise disposed of in such manner as the court may direct and the proceeds (if any) to be paid to the proper officer;
 - (c) appoint a receiver to take possession, subject to such conditions and exceptions as may be specified by the court, of any of the forfeited property, to realise it in such manner as the court may direct and to pay the proceeds to the proper officer;

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- (d) direct a specified part of any forfeited money, or of the proceeds of the sale, disposal or realisation of any forfeited property, to be paid by the proper officer to a specified person falling within section 23(7).
 - (2) A forfeiture order shall not come into force until there is no further possibility of it being varied, or set aside, on appeal (disregarding any power of a court to grant leave to appeal out of time).
 - (3) In sub-paragraph (1)(b) and (d) a reference to the proceeds of the sale, disposal or realisation of property is a reference to the proceeds after deduction of the costs of sale, disposal or realisation.
 - (4) Section 140 of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980 (disposal of non-pecuniary forfeitures) shall not apply.
- 3
- (1) A receiver appointed under paragraph 2 shall be entitled to be paid his remuneration and expenses by the proper officer out of the proceeds of the property realised by the receiver and paid to the proper officer under paragraph 2(1)(c).
 - (2) If and so far as those proceeds are insufficient, the receiver shall be entitled to be paid his remuneration and expenses by the prosecutor.
 - (3) A receiver appointed under paragraph 2 shall not be liable to any person in respect of any loss or damage resulting from action—
 - (a) which he takes in relation to property which is not forfeited property, but which he reasonably believes to be forfeited property,
 - (b) which he would be entitled to take if the property were forfeited property, and
 - (c) which he reasonably believes that he is entitled to take because of his belief that the property is forfeited property.
 - (4) Sub-paragraph (3) does not apply in so far as the loss or damage is caused by the receiver's negligence.
- 4
- (1) In paragraphs 2 and 3 "the proper officer" means—
 - (a) where the forfeiture order is made by a magistrates' court, the justices' chief executive for that court,
 - (b) where the forfeiture order is made by the Crown Court and the defendant was committed to the Crown Court by a magistrates' court, the justices' chief executive for the magistrates' court, and
 - (c) where the forfeiture order is made by the Crown Court and the proceedings were instituted by a bill of indictment preferred by virtue of section 2(2)(b) of the Administration of Justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1933, the justices' chief executive for the magistrates' court for the place where the trial took place.
 - (2) The proper officer shall issue a certificate in respect of a forfeiture order if an application is made by—
 - (a) the prosecutor in the proceedings in which the forfeiture order was made,
 - (b) the defendant in those proceedings, or
 - (c) a person whom the court heard under section 23(7) before making the order.
 - (3) The certificate shall state the extent (if any) to which, at the date of the certificate, effect has been given to the forfeiture order.

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Restraint orders

- 5 (1) The High Court may make a restraint order under this paragraph where—
- (a) proceedings have been instituted in England and Wales for an offence under any of sections 15 to 18,
 - (b) the proceedings have not been concluded,
 - (c) an application for a restraint order is made to the High Court by the prosecutor, and
 - (d) a forfeiture order has been made, or it appears to the High Court that a forfeiture order may be made, in the proceedings for the offence.
- (2) The High Court may also make a restraint order under this paragraph where—
- (a) it is satisfied that a person is to be charged in England and Wales with an offence under any of sections 15 to 18,
 - (b) an application for a restraint order is made to the High Court by the person who the High Court is satisfied will have the conduct of the proposed proceedings for the offence, and
 - (c) it appears to the High Court that a forfeiture order may be made in those proceedings.
- (3) A restraint order prohibits a person to whom notice of it is given, subject to any conditions and exceptions specified in the order, from dealing with property in respect of which a forfeiture order has been or could be made in the proceedings referred to in sub-paragraph (1) or (2).
- (4) An application for a restraint order may be made to a judge in chambers without notice.
- (5) In this paragraph a reference to dealing with property includes a reference to removing the property from Great Britain.
- 6 (1) A restraint order shall provide for notice of it to be given to any person affected by the order.
- (2) A restraint order may be discharged or varied by the High Court on the application of a person affected by it.
- (3) In particular, a restraint order shall be discharged on an application under sub-paragraph (2)—
- (a) in the case of an order made under paragraph 5(2), if the proceedings in respect of the offence are not instituted within such time as the High Court considers reasonable, and
 - (b) in any case, if the proceedings for the offence have been concluded.
- 7 (1) A constable may seize any property subject to a restraint order for the purpose of preventing it from being removed from Great Britain.
- (2) Property seized under this paragraph shall be dealt with in accordance with the High Court's directions.
- 8 (1) The Land Charges Act 1972 and the Land Registration Act 1925—
- (a) shall apply in relation to restraint orders as they apply in relation to orders affecting land made by the court for the purpose of enforcing judgments or recognizances, and

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- (b) shall apply in relation to applications for restraint orders as they apply in relation to other pending land actions.
- (2) Where a restraint order is made under paragraph 5(1) or an application for such an order is made, the prosecutor in the proceedings for the offence shall be treated for the purposes of section 57 of the Land Registration Act 1925 (inhibitions) as a person interested in respect of any registered land to which the restraint order or the application for the restraint order relates.
- (3) Where a restraint order is made under paragraph 5(2) or an application for such an order is made, the person who the High Court is satisfied will have the conduct of the proposed proceedings shall be treated for the purposes of section 57 of that Act as a person interested in respect of any registered land to which the restraint order or the application for the restraint order relates.

Compensation

- 9 (1) This paragraph applies where a restraint order is discharged under paragraph 6(3)(a).
- (2) This paragraph also applies where a forfeiture order or a restraint order is made in or in relation to proceedings for an offence under any of sections 15 to 18 which—
 - (a) do not result in conviction for an offence under any of those sections,
 - (b) result in conviction for an offence under any of those sections in respect of which the person convicted is subsequently pardoned by Her Majesty, or
 - (c) result in conviction for an offence under any of those sections which is subsequently quashed.
- (3) A person who had an interest in any property which was subject to the order may apply to the High Court for compensation.
- (4) The High Court may order compensation to be paid to the applicant if satisfied—
 - (a) that there was a serious default on the part of a person concerned in the investigation or prosecution of the offence,
 - (b) that the person in default was or was acting as a member of a police force, or was a member of the Crown Prosecution Service or was acting on behalf of the Service,
 - (c) that the applicant has suffered loss in consequence of anything done in relation to the property by or in pursuance of the forfeiture order or restraint order, and
 - (d) that, having regard to all the circumstances, it is appropriate to order compensation to be paid.
- (5) The High Court shall not order compensation to be paid where it appears to it that proceedings for the offence would have been instituted even if the serious default had not occurred.
- (6) Compensation payable under this paragraph shall be paid—
 - (a) where the person in default was or was acting as a member of a police force, out of the police fund out of which the expenses of that police force are met, and
 - (b) where the person in default was a member of the Crown Prosecution Service, or was acting on behalf of the Service, by the Director of Public Prosecutions.
- 10 (1) This paragraph applies where—

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- (a) a forfeiture order or a restraint order is made in or in relation to proceedings for an offence under any of sections 15 to 18, and
 - (b) the proceedings result in a conviction which is subsequently quashed on an appeal under section 7(2) or (5).
- (2) A person who had an interest in any property which was subject to the order may apply to the High Court for compensation.
- (3) The High Court may order compensation to be paid to the applicant if satisfied—
- (a) that the applicant has suffered loss in consequence of anything done in relation to the property by or in pursuance of the forfeiture order or restraint order, and
 - (b) that, having regard to all the circumstances, it is appropriate to order compensation to be paid.
- (4) Compensation payable under this paragraph shall be paid by the Secretary of State.

Proceedings for an offence: timing

- 11 (1) For the purposes of this Part of this Schedule proceedings for an offence are instituted—
- (a) when a justice of the peace issues a summons or warrant under section 1 of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980 in respect of the offence;
 - (b) when a person is charged with the offence after being taken into custody without a warrant;
 - (c) when a bill of indictment charging a person with the offence is preferred by virtue of section 2(2)(b) of the Administration of Justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1933.
- (2) Where the application of sub-paragraph (1) would result in there being more than one time for the institution of proceedings they shall be taken to be instituted at the earliest of those times.
- (3) For the purposes of this Part of this Schedule proceedings are concluded—
- (a) when a forfeiture order has been made in those proceedings and effect has been given to it in respect of all the forfeited property, or
 - (b) when no forfeiture order has been made in those proceedings and there is no further possibility of one being made as a result of an appeal (disregarding any power of a court to grant leave to appeal out of time).

Enforcement of orders made elsewhere in the British Islands

- 12 In the following provisions of this Part of this Schedule—
- “a Scottish order” means—
- (a) an order made in Scotland under section 23 (“a Scottish forfeiture order”),
 - (b) an order made under paragraph 18 (“a Scottish restraint order”), or
 - (c) an order made under any other provision of Part II of this Schedule in relation to a Scottish forfeiture or restraint order;
- “a Northern Ireland order” means—
- (a) an order made in Northern Ireland under section 23 (“a Northern Ireland forfeiture order”),

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- (b) an order made under paragraph 33 (“a Northern Ireland restraint order”), or
 - (c) an order made under any other provision of Part III of this Schedule in relation to a Northern Ireland forfeiture or restraint order;
- “an Islands order” means an order made in any of the Islands under a provision of the law of that Island corresponding to—
 - (a) section 23 (“an Islands forfeiture order”),
 - (b) paragraph 5 (“an Islands restraint order”), or
 - (c) any other provision of this Part of this Schedule.
- 13 (1) Subject to the provisions of this paragraph, a Scottish, Northern Ireland or Islands order shall have effect in the law of England and Wales.
- (2) But such an order shall be enforced in England and Wales only in accordance with—
 - (a) the provisions of this paragraph, and
 - (b) any provision made by rules of court as to the manner in which, and the conditions subject to which, such orders are to be enforced there.
- (3) On an application made to it in accordance with rules of court for registration of a Scottish, Northern Ireland or Islands order, the High Court shall direct that the order shall, in accordance with such rules, be registered in that court.
- (4) Rules of court shall also make provision—
 - (a) for cancelling or varying the registration of a Scottish, Northern Ireland or Islands forfeiture order when effect has been given to it, whether in England and Wales or elsewhere, in respect of all or, as the case may be, part of the money or other property to which the order applies;
 - (b) for cancelling or varying the registration of a Scottish, Northern Ireland or Islands restraint order which has been discharged or varied by the court by which it was made.
- (5) If a Scottish, Northern Ireland or Islands forfeiture order is registered under this paragraph the High Court shall have, in relation to that order, the same powers as a court has under paragraph 2(1) to give effect to a forfeiture order made by it and—
 - (a) paragraph 3 shall apply accordingly,
 - (b) any functions of a justices' chief executive shall be exercised by the appropriate officer of the High Court, and
 - (c) after making any payment required by virtue of paragraph 2(1)(d) or 3, the balance of any sums received by the appropriate officer of the High Court by virtue of an order made under this sub-paragraph shall be paid by him to the Secretary of State.
- (6) If a Scottish, Northern Ireland or Islands restraint order is registered under this paragraph—
 - (a) paragraphs 7 and 8 shall apply as they apply to a restraint order under paragraph 5, and
 - (b) the High Court shall have power to make an order under section 33 of the Supreme Court Act 1981 (extended power to order inspection of property, &c.) in relation to proceedings brought or likely to be brought for a Scottish, Northern Ireland or Islands restraint order as if those proceedings had been brought or were likely to be brought in the High Court.

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- (7) In addition, if a Scottish, Northern Ireland or Islands order is registered under this paragraph—
- (a) the High Court shall have, in relation to its enforcement, the same power as if the order had originally been made in the High Court,
 - (b) proceedings for or with respect to its enforcement may be taken as if the order had originally been made in the High Court, and
 - (c) proceedings for or with respect to contravention of such an order, whether before or after such registration, may be taken as if the order had originally been made in the High Court.
- (8) The High Court may also make such orders or do otherwise as seems to it appropriate for the purpose of—
- (a) assisting the achievement in England and Wales of the purposes of a Scottish, Northern Ireland or Islands order, or
 - (b) assisting a receiver or other person directed by a Scottish, Northern Ireland or Islands order to sell or otherwise dispose of property.
- (9) The following documents shall be received in evidence in England and Wales without further proof—
- (a) a document purporting to be a copy of a Scottish, Northern Ireland or Islands order and to be certified as such by a proper officer of the court by which it was made, and
 - (b) a document purporting to be a certificate for purposes corresponding to those of paragraph 4(2) and (3) and to be certified by a proper officer of the court concerned.

Enforcement of orders made in designated countries

- 14 (1) Her Majesty may by Order in Council make provision for the purpose of enabling the enforcement in England and Wales of external orders.
- (2) An “external order” means an order—
- (a) which is made in a country or territory designated for the purposes of this paragraph by the Order in Council, and
 - (b) which makes relevant provision.
- (3) “Relevant provision” means—
- (a) provision for the forfeiture of terrorist property (“an external forfeiture order”), or
 - (b) provision prohibiting dealing with property which is subject to an external forfeiture order or in respect of which such an order could be made in proceedings which have been or are to be instituted in the designated country or territory (“an external restraint order”).
- (4) An Order in Council under this paragraph may, in particular, include provision—
- (a) which, for the purpose of facilitating the enforcement of any external order that may be made, has effect at times before there is an external order to be enforced;
 - (b) for matters corresponding to those for which provision is made by, or can be made under, paragraph 13(1) to (8) in relation to the orders to which that paragraph applies;

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- (c) for the proof of any matter relevant for the purposes of anything falling to be done in pursuance of the Order in Council.
- (5) An Order in Council under this paragraph may also make provision with respect to anything falling to be done on behalf of the United Kingdom in a designated country or territory in relation to proceedings in that country or territory for or in connection with the making of an external order.
- (6) An Order in Council under this paragraph—
 - (a) may make different provision for different cases, and
 - (b) shall not be made unless a draft of it has been laid before and approved by resolution of each House of Parliament.

PART II

SCOTLAND

Implementation of forfeiture orders

- 15 In this Part of this Schedule—
- “forfeiture order” means an order made by a court in Scotland under section 23, and
 - “forfeited property” means the money or other property to which a forfeiture order applies.
- 16 (1) Where a court in Scotland makes a forfeiture order it may make such other provision as appears to it to be necessary for giving effect to the order, and in particular it may—
- (a) direct any of the forfeited property other than money or land to be sold or otherwise disposed of in such manner as the court may direct;
 - (b) appoint an administrator to take possession, subject to such conditions and exceptions as may be specified by the court, of any of the forfeited property and to realise it in such manner as the court may direct;
 - (c) direct a specified part of any forfeited money, or of the proceeds of the sale, disposal or realisation of any forfeited property, to be paid to a specified person falling within section 23(7).
- (2) A forfeiture order shall not come into force so long as an appeal is pending against the order or against the conviction on which it was made; and for this purpose where an appeal is competent but has not been brought it shall be treated as pending until the expiry of a period of fourteen days from the date when the order was made.
- (3) Any balance remaining after making any payment required under sub-paragraph (1) (c) or paragraph 17 shall be treated for the purposes of section 211(5) of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995 (fines payable to the Treasury) as if it were a fine imposed in the High Court of Justiciary.
- (4) The clerk of court shall, on the application of—
- (a) the prosecutor in the proceedings in which a forfeiture order is made,
 - (b) the accused in those proceedings, or
 - (c) a person whom the court heard under section 23(7) before making the order,
- certify in writing the extent (if any) to which, at the date of the certificate, effect has been given to the order in respect of the money or other property to which it applies.

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- (5) In sub-paragraph (1) references to the proceeds of the sale, disposal or realisation of property are references to the proceeds after deduction of the costs of sale, disposal or realisation.

Administrators

- 17 (1) The Court of Session may by rules of court prescribe the powers and duties of an administrator appointed under paragraph 16.
- (2) An administrator appointed under paragraph 16 shall be entitled to be paid his remuneration and expenses out of the proceeds of the property realised by him or, if and so far as those proceeds are insufficient, by the Lord Advocate.
- (3) The accountant of court shall supervise an administrator appointed under paragraph 16 in the exercise of the powers conferred, and discharge of the duties imposed, on him under or by virtue of that paragraph.
- (4) An administrator appointed under paragraph 16 shall not be liable to any person in respect of any loss or damage resulting from action—
- (a) which he takes in relation to property which is not forfeited property, but which he reasonably believes to be forfeited property,
 - (b) which he would be entitled to take if the property were forfeited property, and
 - (c) which he takes reasonably believing that he is entitled to take because of his belief that the property is forfeited property.
- (5) Sub-paragraph (4) does not apply in so far as the loss or damage is caused by the administrator's negligence.

Restraint orders

- 18 (1) The Court of Session, on an application made by the Lord Advocate, may make a restraint order under this paragraph where—
- (a) proceedings have been instituted in Scotland for an offence under any of sections 15 to 18,
 - (b) the proceedings have not been concluded, and
 - (c) a forfeiture order has been made, or it appears to the court that a forfeiture order may be made, in the proceedings for the offence.
- (2) The Court of Session may also, on such an application, make a restraint order under this paragraph where—
- (a) it is satisfied that a person is to be prosecuted in Scotland for an offence under any of sections 15 to 18, and
 - (b) it appears to the Court of Session that a forfeiture order may be made in proceedings for the offence.
- (3) A restraint order prohibits a person to whom notice of it is given, subject to any conditions and exceptions specified in the order, from dealing with property in respect of which a forfeiture order has been or could be made in the proceedings referred to in sub-paragraph (1) or (2).
- (4) An application for a restraint order may be made ex parte in chambers.

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- (5) For the purposes of this paragraph, dealing with property includes removing the property from Great Britain.
- 19 (1) A restraint order shall provide for notice of it to be given to any person affected by the order.
- (2) A restraint order may be recalled or varied by the Court of Session on the application of any person affected by it.
- (3) A restraint order shall be recalled—
- (a) in the case of an order made under paragraph 18(2), if the proceedings in respect of the offence are not instituted within such time as the Court of Session considers reasonable, or
 - (b) in the case of an order made under paragraph 18(1) or (2), when proceedings for the offence are concluded.
- (4) When proceedings for the offence are concluded the Lord Advocate shall forthwith apply to the Court for recall of the order.
- 20 (1) A constable may seize any property subject to a restraint order for the purpose of preventing it from being removed from Great Britain.
- (2) Property seized under this paragraph shall be dealt with in accordance with the Court's directions.
- 21 (1) On the application of the Lord Advocate, the Court of Session may, in respect of heritable property in Scotland affected by a restraint order (whether such property generally or particular such property) grant warrant for inhibition against any person interdicted by the order.
- (2) Subject to this Part of this Schedule, a warrant under sub-paragraph (1)—
- (a) shall have effect as if granted on the dependence of an action for debt at the instance of the Lord Advocate against the person and may be executed, recalled, loosed or restricted accordingly;
 - (b) shall have the effect of letters of inhibition and shall forthwith be registered by the Lord Advocate in the register of inhibitions and adjudications.
- (3) Section 155 of the Titles to Land Consolidation (Scotland) Act 1868 (effective date of inhibition) shall apply in relation to an inhibition for which warrant has been granted under sub-paragraph (2)(a) as that section applies to an inhibition by separate letters or contained in a summons.
- (4) The execution of an inhibition under sub-paragraph (2) in respect of property shall not prejudice the exercise of an administrator's powers under or for the purposes of this Part of this Schedule in respect of that property.
- (5) No inhibition executed under sub-paragraph (2) shall have effect once, or in so far as, the restraint order affecting the property in respect of which the warrant for the inhibition has been granted has ceased to have effect in respect of that property, and the Lord Advocate shall—
- (a) apply for the recall, or as the case may be restriction, of the inhibition or arrestment accordingly; and
 - (b) ensure that recall, or restriction, of an inhibition on such application is reflected in the register of inhibitions and adjudications.

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- 22 (1) On the application of the Lord Advocate, the court may, in respect of moveable property affected by a restraint order (whether such property generally or particular such property), grant warrant for arrestment if the property would be arrestable if the person entitled to it were a debtor.
- (2) A warrant under sub-paragraph (1) shall have effect as if granted on the dependence of an action for debt at the instance of the Lord Advocate against the person and may be executed, recalled, loosed or restricted accordingly.
- (3) The execution of an arrestment under sub-paragraph (2) in respect of property shall not prejudice the exercise of an administrator's powers under or for the purposes of this Part of this Schedule in respect of that property.
- (4) No arrestment executed under sub-paragraph (2) shall have effect once, or in so far as, the restraint order affecting the property in respect of which the warrant for such arrestment has been granted has ceased to have effect in respect of that property; and the Lord Advocate shall apply to the court for an order recalling, or as the case may be, restricting the arrestment accordingly.

Compensation

- 23 (1) This paragraph applies where a restraint order is recalled under paragraph 19(3)(a).
- (2) This paragraph also applies where a forfeiture order or a restraint order is made in or in relation to proceedings for an offence under any of sections 15 to 18 which—
- (a) do not result in conviction for an offence under any of those sections,
 - (b) result in conviction for an offence under any of those sections in respect of which the person convicted is subsequently pardoned by Her Majesty, or
 - (c) result in conviction for an offence under any of those sections which is subsequently quashed.
- (3) A person who had an interest in any property which was subject to the order may apply to the Court of Session for compensation.
- (4) The Court of Session may order compensation to be paid to the applicant if it is satisfied—
- (a) that there was a serious default on the part of a person concerned in the investigation or prosecution of the offence,
 - (b) that the person in default was a constable of a police force or a constable acting with the powers of such a constable, or was a procurator fiscal or was acting on behalf of the Lord Advocate,
 - (c) that the applicant has suffered loss in consequence of anything done in relation to the property by or in pursuance of the forfeiture order or the restraint order, and
 - (d) having regard to all the circumstances, it is appropriate to order compensation to be paid.
- (5) The Court of Session shall not order compensation to be paid where it appears to it that the proceedings for the offence would have been instituted even if the serious default had not occurred.
- (6) Compensation payable under this paragraph shall be paid—
- (a) where the person in default was a constable of a police force, out of the police fund out of which the expenses of that police force are met;

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- (b) where the person in default was a constable other than is mentioned in paragraph (a) above, but with the powers of such a constable, by the body under whose authority he acts; and
 - (c) where the person in default was a procurator fiscal or was acting on behalf of the Lord Advocate, by the Lord Advocate.
- (7) This paragraph is without prejudice to any right which may otherwise exist to institute proceedings in respect of delictual liability disclosed by such circumstances as are mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (c) of sub-paragraph (2).
- 24 (1) This paragraph applies where—
- (a) a forfeiture order or a restraint order is made in or in relation to proceedings for an offence under any of sections 15 to 18, and
 - (b) the proceedings result in a conviction which is subsequently quashed on an appeal under section 7(2) or (5) as applied by section 8(1).
- (2) A person who had an interest in any property which was subject to the order may apply to the Court of Session for compensation.
- (3) The Court of Session may order compensation to be paid to the applicant if satisfied—
- (a) that the applicant has suffered loss in consequence of anything done in relation to the property by or in pursuance of the forfeiture order or restraint order, and
 - (b) that, having regard to all the circumstances, it is appropriate to order compensation to be paid.
- (4) Compensation payable under this paragraph shall be paid by the Secretary of State.

Proceedings for an offence: timing

- 25 (1) For the purposes of this Part of this Schedule proceedings for an offence are instituted—
- (a) when a person is arrested for the offence,
 - (b) when a warrant to arrest or cite a person is granted,
 - (c) when an indictment or complaint is served on a person in respect of the offence.
- (2) Where the application of sub-paragraph (1) would result in there being more than one time for the institution of proceedings they shall be taken to be instituted at the earliest of those times.
- (3) For the purposes of this Part of this Schedule proceedings are concluded—
- (a) when a forfeiture order has been made in those proceedings and effect has been given to it in respect of all the money or other property to which it applies, or
 - (b) when (disregarding any power of a court to extend the period within which an appeal may be made) there is no further possibility of a forfeiture order being made in the proceedings.

Enforcement of orders made elsewhere in the British Islands

- 26 In the following provisions of this Part of this Schedule—

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“an England and Wales order” means—

- (a) an order made in England and Wales under section 23 (“an England and Wales forfeiture order”),
- (b) an order made under paragraph 5 (“an England and Wales restraint order”), or
- (c) an order made under any other provision of Part I of this Schedule in relation to an England and Wales forfeiture or restraint order;

“a Northern Ireland order” means—

- (a) an order made in Northern Ireland under section 23 (“a Northern Ireland forfeiture order”),
- (b) an order made under paragraph 33 (“a Northern Ireland restraint order”), or
- (c) an order made under any other provision of Part III of this Schedule in relation to a Northern Ireland forfeiture or restraint order;

“an Islands order” means an order made in any of the Islands under a provision of the law of that Island corresponding to—

- (a) section 23 (“an Islands forfeiture order”),
- (b) paragraph 18 (“an Islands restraint order”), or
- (c) any other provision of this Part of this Schedule.

- 27 (1) Subject to the provisions of this paragraph, an England and Wales order, Northern Ireland order or Islands order shall have effect in the law of Scotland.
- (2) But such an order shall be enforced in Scotland only in accordance with—
- (a) the provisions of this paragraph, and
 - (b) any provision made by rules of court as to the manner in which, and the conditions subject to which, such orders are to be enforced there.
- (3) On an application made to it in accordance with rules of court for registration of an England and Wales order, Northern Ireland order or Islands order, the Court of Session shall direct that the order shall, in accordance with such rules, be registered in that court.
- (4) Rules of court shall also make provision—
- (a) for cancelling or varying the registration of an England and Wales, Northern Ireland or Islands forfeiture order when effect has been given to it, whether in Scotland or elsewhere, in respect of all or, as the case may be, part of the money or other property to which the order applies,
 - (b) for cancelling or varying the registration of an England and Wales, Northern Ireland or Islands restraint order which has been discharged or varied by the court by which it was made.
- (5) If an England and Wales, Northern Ireland or Islands forfeiture order is registered under this paragraph the Court of Session shall have, in relation to that order, the same powers as a court has under paragraph 16(1) above in relation to a forfeiture order made by it and paragraphs 16(3) to (5) and 17 apply accordingly.
- (6) If an England and Wales, Northern Ireland or Islands forfeiture order is registered under this paragraph—
- (a) paragraphs 20 and 21 above shall apply as they apply to a restraint order, and
 - (b) the Court of Session shall have the like power to make an order under section 1 of the Administration of Justice (Scotland) Act 1972 (extended

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power to order inspection of documents, &c.) in relation to proceedings brought or likely to be brought for an England and Wales, Northern Ireland or Islands restraint order as if those proceedings had been brought or were likely to be brought in the Court of Session.

- (7) In addition, if an England and Wales order, Northern Ireland order or Islands order is registered under this paragraph—
- (a) the Court of Session shall have, in relation to its enforcement, the same power,
 - (b) proceedings for or with respect to its enforcement may be taken, and
 - (c) proceedings for or with respect to any contravention of such an order (whether before or after such registration) may be taken,
- as if the order had originally been made in the Court of Session.
- (8) The Court of Session may also make such orders or do otherwise as seems to it appropriate for the purpose of—
- (a) assisting the achievement in Scotland of the purposes of an England and Wales order, Northern Ireland order or Islands order, or
 - (b) assisting any receiver or other person directed by any such order to sell or otherwise dispose of property.
- (9) The following documents shall, in Scotland, be sufficient evidence of their contents—
- (a) a document purporting to be a copy of an England and Wales order, Northern Ireland order or Islands order and to be certified as such by a proper officer of the court by which it was made, and
 - (b) a document purporting to be a certificate for purposes corresponding to those of paragraph 16(4) and to be certified by a proper officer of the court concerned.
- (10) Nothing in any England and Wales order, Northern Ireland order or Islands order prejudices any enactment or rule of law in respect of the recording of deeds relating to heritable property in Scotland or the registration of interests in such property.

Enforcement of orders made in designated countries

- 28 (1) Her Majesty may by Order in Council make provision for the purpose of enabling the enforcement in Scotland of external orders.
- (2) An “external order” means an order—
- (a) which is made in a country or territory designated for the purposes of this paragraph by the Order in Council, and
 - (b) which makes relevant provision.
- (3) “Relevant provision” means—
- (a) provision for the forfeiture of terrorist property (“an external forfeiture order”); or
 - (b) provision prohibiting dealing with property which is subject to an external forfeiture order or in respect of which such an order could be made in proceedings which have been or are to be instituted in the designated country or territory (“an external restraint order”).
- (4) An Order in Council under this paragraph may, in particular, include provision—

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- (a) which, for the purpose of facilitating the enforcement of any external order that may be made, has effect at times before there is an external order to be enforced,
 - (b) for matters corresponding to those for which provision is made by, or can be made under, paragraph 27(1) to (8) in relation to the orders to which that paragraph applies, and
 - (c) for the proof of any matter relevant for the purposes of anything falling to be done in pursuance of the Order in Council.
- (5) An Order in Council under this paragraph may also make provision with respect to anything falling to be done on behalf of the United Kingdom in a designated country or territory in relation to proceedings in that country or territory for or in connection with the making of an external order.
- (6) An Order under this paragraph—
- (a) may make different provision for different cases, and
 - (b) shall not be made unless a draft of it has been laid before and approved by resolution of each House of Parliament.

PART III

NORTHERN IRELAND

Interpretation

- 29 In this Part of this Schedule—
- “forfeiture order” means an order made by a court in Northern Ireland under section 23, and
 - “forfeited property” means the money or other property to which a forfeiture order applies.

Implementation of forfeiture orders

- 30 (1) Where a court in Northern Ireland makes a forfeiture order it may make such other provision as appears to it to be necessary for giving effect to the order, and in particular it may—
- (a) require any of the forfeited property to be paid or handed over to the proper officer or to a member of the Royal Ulster Constabulary designated for the purpose by the Chief Constable;
 - (b) direct any of the forfeited property other than money or land to be sold or otherwise disposed of in such manner as the court may direct and the proceeds (if any) to be paid to the proper officer;
 - (c) appoint a receiver to take possession, subject to such conditions and exceptions as may be specified by the court, of any of the forfeited property, to realise it in such manner as the court may direct and to pay the proceeds to the proper officer;
 - (d) direct a specified part of any forfeited money, or of the proceeds of the sale, disposal or realisation of any forfeited property, to be paid by the proper officer to a specified person falling within section 23(7).

- (2) A forfeiture order shall not come into force until there is no further possibility of it being varied, or set aside, on appeal (disregarding any power of a court to grant leave to appeal out of time).
 - (3) In sub-paragraph (1)(b) and (d) a reference to the proceeds of the sale, disposal or realisation of property is a reference to the proceeds after deduction of the costs of sale, disposal or realisation.
 - (4) Article 58 of the Magistrates' Courts (Northern Ireland) Order 1981 (disposal of non-pecuniary forfeitures) shall not apply.
- 31
- (1) A receiver appointed under paragraph 30 shall be entitled to be paid his remuneration and expenses by the proper officer out of the proceeds of the property realised by the receiver and paid to the proper officer under paragraph 30(1)(c).
 - (2) If and so far as those proceeds are insufficient, the receiver shall be entitled to be paid his remuneration and expenses by the prosecutor.
 - (3) A receiver appointed under paragraph 30 shall not be liable to any person in respect of any loss or damage resulting from action—
 - (a) which he takes in relation to property which is not forfeited property, but which he reasonably believes to be forfeited property,
 - (b) which he would be entitled to take if the property were forfeited property, and
 - (c) which he reasonably believes that he is entitled to take because of his belief that the property is forfeited property.
 - (4) Sub-paragraph (3) does not apply in so far as the loss or damage is caused by the receiver's negligence.
- 32
- (1) In paragraphs 30 and 31 "the proper officer" means—
 - (a) where the forfeiture order is made by a court of summary jurisdiction, the clerk of petty sessions, and
 - (b) where the forfeiture order is made by the Crown Court, the appropriate officer of the Crown Court.
 - (2) The proper officer shall issue a certificate in respect of a forfeiture order if an application is made by—
 - (a) the prosecutor in the proceedings in which the forfeiture order was made,
 - (b) the defendant in those proceedings, or
 - (c) a person whom the court heard under section 23(7) before making the order.
 - (3) The certificate shall state the extent (if any) to which, at the date of the certificate, effect has been given to the forfeiture order.
 - (4) Any balance in the hands of the proper officer after making any payment required under paragraph 30(1)(d) or 31 shall be treated for the purposes of section 20 of the Administration of Justice (Northern Ireland) Act 1954 (application of fines, &c.) as if it were a fine.

Restraint orders

- 33
- (1) The High Court may make a restraint order under this paragraph where—
 - (a) proceedings have been instituted in Northern Ireland for an offence under any of sections 15 to 18,

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- (b) the proceedings have not been concluded,
 - (c) an application for a restraint order is made to the High Court by the prosecutor, and
 - (d) a forfeiture order has been made, or it appears to the High Court that a forfeiture order may be made, in the proceedings for the offence.
- (2) The High Court may also make a restraint order under this paragraph where—
- (a) it is satisfied that a person is to be charged in Northern Ireland with an offence under any of sections 15 to 18,
 - (b) an application for a restraint order is made to the High Court by the person who the High Court is satisfied will have the conduct of the proposed proceedings for the offence, and
 - (c) it appears to the High Court that a forfeiture order may be made in those proceedings.
- (3) A restraint order prohibits a person to whom notice of it is given, subject to any conditions and exceptions specified in the order, from dealing with property in respect of which a forfeiture order has been or could be made in the proceedings referred to in sub-paragraph (1) or (2).
- (4) An application for a restraint order may be made to a judge in chambers without notice.
- (5) For the purposes of this paragraph a reference to dealing with property includes a reference to removing the property from Northern Ireland.
- 34 (1) A restraint order shall provide for notice of it to be given to any person affected by the order.
- (2) A restraint order may be discharged or varied by the High Court on the application of a person affected by it.
- (3) In particular, a restraint order shall be discharged on an application under sub-paragraph (2)—
- (a) in the case of an order made under paragraph 33(2), if the proceedings in respect of the offence are not instituted within such time as the High Court considers reasonable, and
 - (b) in any case, if the proceedings for the offence have been concluded.
- 35 (1) A constable may seize any property subject to a restraint order for the purpose of preventing it from being removed from Northern Ireland.
- (2) Property seized under this paragraph shall be dealt with in accordance with the High Court's directions.
- 36 (1) The power to make a restraint order under the provisions of paragraph 33 shall be exercisable by the Secretary of State in any case in which it appears to him that the information which it would be necessary to provide in support of an application to the High Court or a judge under those provisions would, if disclosed, be likely to place any person in danger or prejudice the capability of members of the Royal Ulster Constabulary to investigate an offence under any of sections 15 to 18.
- (2) In their application by virtue of sub-paragraph (1) paragraphs 33 to 35 shall have effect with the necessary modifications and as if references to the High Court were references to the Secretary of State.

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- (3) An order made by the Secretary of State by virtue of this paragraph may be varied or discharged by the High Court under paragraph 34.
- 37 (1) A person commits an offence if he contravenes a restraint order.
- (2) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under this paragraph to prove that he had a reasonable excuse for the contravention.
- (3) A person guilty of an offence under this paragraph shall be liable—
- (a) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 14 years, to a fine or to both, or
 - (b) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum, or to both.
- (4) Nothing in this paragraph shall be taken to prejudice any power of the High Court to deal with the contravention of a restraint order as a contempt of court.
- 38 (1) The prosecutor shall be treated for the purposes of section 66 of the Land Registration Act (Northern Ireland) 1970 (cautions) as a person interested in respect of any registered land to which a restraint order or an application for such an order relates.
- (2) On the application of the prosecutor, the Registrar of Titles shall, in respect of any registered land to which a restraint order or an application for such an order relates, make an entry inhibiting any dealing with the land without the consent of the High Court.
- (3) Subsections (2) and (4) of section 67 of the Land Registration Act (Northern Ireland) 1970 (inhibitions) shall apply to an entry made on the application of the prosecutor under sub-paragraph (2) as they apply to an entry made on the application of any person interested in the registered land under subsection (1) of that section.
- (4) In this paragraph—
- “registered land” has the meaning assigned to it by section 45(1)(a) of the Interpretation Act (Northern Ireland) 1954,
 - “Registrar of Titles” and “entry” have the same meanings as in the Land Registration Act (Northern Ireland) 1970, and
 - “prosecutor” in a case where a restraint order is made under paragraph 33(2) or an application for such an order is made, means the person who the High Court is satisfied has or will have the conduct of the proposed proceedings.

Compensation

- 39 (1) This paragraph applies where a restraint order is discharged under paragraph 34(3) (a).
- (2) This paragraph also applies where a forfeiture order or a restraint order is made in or in relation to proceedings for an offence under any of sections 15 to 18 which—
- (a) do not result in conviction for an offence under any of those sections,
 - (b) result in conviction for an offence under any of those sections in respect of which the person convicted is subsequently pardoned by Her Majesty, or
 - (c) result in a conviction for an offence under any of those sections which is subsequently quashed.

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- (3) A person who had an interest in any property which was subject to the order may apply to the High Court for compensation.
- (4) The High Court may order compensation to be paid to the applicant if satisfied—
- (a) that there was a serious default on the part of a person concerned in the investigation or prosecution of the offence,
 - (b) that the person in default was or was acting as a member of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, or was a member of the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions for Northern Ireland,
 - (c) that the applicant has suffered loss in consequence of anything done in relation to the property by or in pursuance of the forfeiture order or restraint order, and
 - (d) that, having regard to all the circumstances, it is appropriate to order compensation to be paid.
- (5) The High Court shall not order compensation to be paid where it appears to it that proceedings for the offence would have been instituted even if the serious default had not occurred.
- (6) Compensation payable under this paragraph shall be paid—
- (a) where the person in default was or was acting as a member of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, out of funds put at the disposal of the Chief Constable under section 10(5) of the Police (Northern Ireland) Act 1998, and
 - (b) where the person in default was a member of the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions for Northern Ireland, by the Director of Public Prosecutions for Northern Ireland.
- 40 (1) This paragraph applies where—
- (a) a forfeiture order or a restraint order is made in or in relation to proceedings for an offence under any of sections 15 to 18, and
 - (b) the proceedings result in a conviction which is subsequently quashed on an appeal under section 7(2) or (5), as applied by section 8(2).
- (2) A person who had an interest in any property which was subject to the order may apply to the High Court for compensation.
- (3) The High Court may order compensation to be paid to the applicant if satisfied—
- (a) that the applicant has suffered loss in consequence of anything done in relation to the property by or in pursuance of the forfeiture order or restraint order, and
 - (b) that, having regard to all the circumstances, it is appropriate to order compensation to be paid.
- (4) Compensation payable under this paragraph shall be paid by the Secretary of State.

Proceedings for an offence: timing

- 41 (1) For the purposes of this Part of this Schedule proceedings for an offence are instituted—
- (a) when a summons or warrant is issued under Article 20 of the Magistrates' Courts (Northern Ireland) Order 1981 in respect of the offence;
 - (b) when a person is charged with the offence after being taken into custody without a warrant;

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- (c) when an indictment charging a person with the offence is presented under section 2(2)(c), (e) or (f) of the Grand Jury (Abolition) Act (Northern Ireland) 1969.
- (2) Where the application of sub-paragraph (1) would result in there being more than one time for the institution of proceedings they shall be taken to be instituted at the earliest of those times.
- (3) For the purposes of this Part of this Schedule proceedings are concluded—
 - (a) when a forfeiture order has been made in those proceedings and effect has been given to it in respect of all the forfeited property, or
 - (b) when no forfeiture order has been made in those proceedings and there is no further possibility of one being made as a result of an appeal (disregarding any power of a court to grant leave to appeal out of time).

Enforcement of orders made elsewhere in the British Islands

- 42 In the following provisions of this Part of this Schedule—
- “an England and Wales order” means—
 - (a) an order made in England and Wales under section 23 (“an England and Wales forfeiture order”),
 - (b) an order made under paragraph 5 (“an England and Wales restraint order”), or
 - (c) an order made under any other provision of Part I of this Schedule in relation to an England and Wales forfeiture or restraint order;
 - “a Scottish order” means—
 - (a) an order made in Scotland under section 23 (“a Scottish forfeiture order”),
 - (b) an order made under paragraph 18 (“a Scottish restraint order”), or
 - (c) an order made under any other provision of Part II of this Schedule in relation to a Scottish forfeiture or restraint order;
 - “an Islands order” means an order made in any of the Islands under a provision of the law of that Island corresponding to—
 - (a) section 23 (“an Islands forfeiture order”),
 - (b) paragraph 33 (“an Islands restraint order”), or
 - (c) any other provision of this Part of this Schedule.
- 43 (1) Subject to the provisions of this paragraph, an England and Wales, Scottish or Islands order shall have effect in the law of Northern Ireland.
- (2) But such an order shall be enforced in Northern Ireland only in accordance with—
 - (a) the provisions of this paragraph, and
 - (b) any provision made by rules of court as to the manner in which, and the conditions subject to which, such orders are to be enforced there.
 - (3) On an application made to it in accordance with rules of court for registration of an England and Wales, Scottish or Islands order, the High Court shall direct that the order shall, in accordance with such rules, be registered in that court.
 - (4) Rules of court shall also make provision—
 - (a) for cancelling or varying the registration of an England and Wales, Scottish or Islands forfeiture order when effect has been given to it, whether in

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- Northern Ireland or elsewhere, in respect of all or, as the case may be, part of the money or other property to which the order applies;
- (b) for cancelling or varying the registration of an England and Wales, Scottish or Islands restraint order which has been discharged or varied by the court by which it was made.
- (5) If an England and Wales, Scottish or Islands forfeiture order is registered under this paragraph the High Court shall have, in relation to that order, the same powers as a court has under paragraph 30(1) to give effect to a forfeiture order made by it and—
- (a) paragraph 31 shall apply accordingly,
- (b) any functions of the clerk of petty sessions or the appropriate officer of the Crown Court shall be exercised by the appropriate officer of the High Court, and
- (c) after making any payment required by virtue of paragraph 30(1)(d) or 31, the balance of any sums received by the appropriate officer of the High Court by virtue of an order made under this sub-paragraph shall be paid into the Consolidated Fund.
- (6) If an England and Wales, Scottish or Islands restraint order is registered under this paragraph—
- (a) paragraphs 35 and 38 shall apply as they apply to a restraint order under paragraph 33, and
- (b) the High Court shall have the like power to make an order under section 21 of the Administration of Justice Act 1969 (extended power to order inspection of property, &c.) in relation to proceedings brought or likely to be brought for an England and Wales, Scottish or Islands restraint order as if those proceedings had been brought or were likely to be brought in the High Court.
- (7) In addition, if an England and Wales, Scottish or Islands order is registered under this paragraph—
- (a) the High Court shall have, in relation to its enforcement, the same power as if the order had originally been made in the High Court,
- (b) proceedings for or with respect to its enforcement may be taken as if the order had originally been made in the High Court, and
- (c) proceedings for or with respect to any contravention of such an order, whether before or after such registration, may be taken as if the order had originally been made in the High Court.
- (8) The High Court may also make such orders or do otherwise as seems to it appropriate for the purpose of—
- (a) assisting the achievement in Northern Ireland of the purposes of an England and Wales, Scottish or Islands order, or
- (b) assisting any receiver or other person directed by any such order to sell or otherwise dispose of property.
- (9) The following documents shall be received in evidence in Northern Ireland without further proof—
- (a) a document purporting to be a copy of an England and Wales, Scottish or Islands order and to be certified as such by a proper officer of the court by which it was made, and

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- (b) a document purporting to be a certificate for purposes corresponding to those of paragraph 32(2) and (3) and to be certified by a proper officer of the court concerned.

Enforcement of orders made in designated countries

- 44 (1) Her Majesty may by Order in Council make provision for the purpose of enabling the enforcement in Northern Ireland of external orders.
- (2) An “external order” means an order—
- (a) which is made in a country or territory designated for the purposes of this paragraph by the Order in Council, and
 - (b) which makes relevant provision.
- (3) “Relevant provision” means—
- (a) provision for the forfeiture of terrorist property (“an external forfeiture order”), or
 - (b) provision prohibiting dealing with property which is subject to an external forfeiture order or in respect of which such an order could be made in proceedings which have been or are to be instituted in the designated country or territory (“an external restraint order”).
- (4) An Order in Council under this paragraph may, in particular, include provision—
- (a) which, for the purpose of facilitating the enforcement of any external order that may be made, has effect at times before there is an external order to be enforced;
 - (b) for matters corresponding to those for which provision is made by, or can be made under, paragraph 43(1) to (8) in relation to the orders to which that paragraph applies;
 - (c) for the proof of any matter relevant for the purposes of anything falling to be done in pursuance of the Order in Council.
- (5) An Order in Council under this paragraph may also make provision with respect to anything falling to be done on behalf of the United Kingdom in a designated country or territory in relation to proceedings in that country or territory for or in connection with the making of an external order.
- (6) An Order in Council under this paragraph—
- (a) may make different provision for different cases, and
 - (b) shall not be made unless a draft of it has been laid before and approved by resolution of each House of Parliament.

PART IV

INSOLVENCY: UNITED KINGDOM PROVISIONS

General

- 45 In this Part of this Schedule—
- “ancillary order” means an order made in connection with a forfeiture, other than the forfeiture order,

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“forfeiture order” means—

- (a) an order made in England and Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland under section 23,
- (b) an Islands forfeiture order within the meaning given in paragraph 12, 26 or 42, or
- (c) an external forfeiture order which is enforceable in England and Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland by virtue of an Order in Council made under paragraph 14, 28 or 44,

“forfeited property” means the money or other property to which a forfeiture order applies, and

“restraint order” means—

- (a) an order made under paragraph 5, 18 or 33,
- (b) an Islands restraint order within the meaning given in paragraph 12, 26 or 42, or
- (c) an external restraint order which is enforceable in England and Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland by virtue of an Order in Council made under paragraph 14, 28 or 44.

Protection of creditors against forfeiture

- 46 (1) During the period of six months beginning with the making of a forfeiture order, the following shall not be finally disposed of under this Schedule—
- (a) the money to which the order applies, and
 - (b) the money which represents any property to which the order applies.
- (2) For the purposes of this paragraph money is finally disposed of under this Schedule when—
- (a) in England and Wales, it is paid to the Lord Chancellor in accordance with section 60 of the Justices of the Peace Act 1997 (application of fines, &c.) or to the Secretary of State in accordance with paragraph 13(5)(c),
 - (b) in Scotland, it is paid to the Treasury in accordance with section 211(5) of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995 (as modified by paragraph 16(3)), or
 - (c) in Northern Ireland, it is paid into the Consolidated Fund in accordance with paragraph 32(4) or 43(5)(c).
- 47 (1) This paragraph applies where—
- (a) before or after a forfeiture order is made, the commencement of an insolvency occurs in qualifying insolvency proceedings,
 - (b) an insolvency practitioner would, but for the forfeiture order, exercise a function in those proceedings in relation to property to which the forfeiture order applies, and
 - (c) he gives written notice to the relevant officer of the matters referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) before the end of the period of six months beginning with the making of the forfeiture order.
- (2) Sub-paragraph (3) shall apply to—
- (a) the property in relation to which the insolvency practitioner would, but for the forfeiture order, exercise a function as described in sub-paragraph (1) (b), and
 - (b) the proceeds of sale of that property.

- (3) The property—
 - (a) shall cease to be subject to the forfeiture order and any ancillary order, and
 - (b) shall be dealt with in the insolvency proceedings as if the forfeiture order had never been made.
- (4) But—
 - (a) the property to which sub-paragraph (3) applies is the balance remaining after the relevant officer has exercised his powers under paragraph 50(1), and
 - (b) sub-paragraph (3) shall not take effect in respect of property in relation to which the relevant officer, or any person acting in pursuance of an ancillary order, has incurred obligations until those obligations have been discharged.
- (5) In this paragraph “the commencement of an insolvency” means—
 - (a) the making of a bankruptcy order,
 - (b) the award of sequestration,
 - (c) in England and Wales or in Northern Ireland, in the case of the insolvent estate of a deceased person, the making of an insolvency administration order, or
 - (d) in the case of a company, the passing of a resolution for its winding up, or where no such resolution has been passed, the making of an order by the court for the winding up of the company.
- 48 (1) Where by virtue of paragraph 47(3) property falls to be dealt with in insolvency proceedings, the Secretary of State shall be taken to be a creditor in those proceedings to the amount or value of the property.
 - (2) Except in a sequestration, his debt—
 - (a) shall rank after the debts of all other creditors, and
 - (b) shall not be paid until they have been paid in full with interest under the relevant provision.
 - (3) In sub-paragraph (2)(b) the “relevant provision” means—
 - (a) in relation to the winding up of a company in England and Wales or Scotland, section 189(2) of the Insolvency Act 1986,
 - (b) in relation to a bankruptcy in England and Wales, section 328(4) of that Act,
 - (c) in relation to the winding up of a company in Northern Ireland, Article 160(2) of the Insolvency (Northern Ireland) Order 1989, and
 - (d) in relation to a bankruptcy in Northern Ireland, Article 300(4) of that Order.
 - (4) In a sequestration, his debt shall rank after all of the debts mentioned in section 51(1) of the Bankruptcy (Scotland) Act 1985 and shall not be paid until they have been paid in full.
 - (5) Sub-paragraphs (2) to (4) apply notwithstanding any provision contained in or made under any other enactment.
- 49 (1) This paragraph applies to property which ceased to be subject to a forfeiture order by virtue of paragraph 47(3) in consequence of the making of a bankruptcy order or an award of sequestration.
 - (2) The property shall again become subject to the forfeiture order and, if applicable, any ancillary order if—
 - (a) the bankruptcy order is annulled, or

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- (b) the award of sequestration is recalled or reduced.
- (3) Where the property is money or has been converted into money—
 - (a) the relevant court shall make an order specifying property comprised in the estate of the bankrupt or debtor to the amount or value of the property, and
 - (b) the specified property shall become subject to the forfeiture order, and any applicable ancillary order, in place of the property.
- (4) In sub-paragraph (3) the “relevant court” means—
 - (a) the court which ordered the annulment of the bankruptcy, or
 - (b) the court which recalled or reduced the award of sequestration.

Expenses incurred in connection with forfeiture

- 50 (1) Where money or other property falls to be dealt with in accordance with paragraph 47(3), the relevant officer may—
- (a) deduct allowable forfeiture expenses from that money;
 - (b) retain so much of that property as he considers necessary for the purpose of realising it and deducting allowable forfeiture expenses from the proceeds of realisation.
- (2) Where property is delivered up in pursuance of paragraph 47(3) and the relevant officer has not made provision under sub-paragraph (1) for all the allowable forfeiture expenses then—
- (a) a person who has incurred allowable forfeiture expenses for which provision has not been made shall have a claim to their value in the insolvency proceedings, and
 - (b) the expenses in question shall be treated for the purposes of the insolvency proceedings as if they were expenses of those proceedings.
- (3) In this paragraph “allowable forfeiture expenses”—
- (a) means expenses incurred in relation to the forfeited property by the relevant officer,
 - (b) means expenses incurred in relation to the forfeited property by a receiver, administrator or other person appointed by the relevant officer,
 - (c) means expenses incurred in relation to the forfeited property by any person appointed or directed to deal with any property under paragraph 16, and
 - (d) includes sums paid or required to be paid under paragraph 2(1)(d), 16(1)(c) or 30(1)(d).

Protection of insolvency practitioners

- 51 (1) This paragraph applies where an insolvency practitioner seizes or disposes of property which is subject to a forfeiture order or a restraint order and—
- (a) he reasonably believes that he is entitled to do so in the exercise of his functions, and
 - (b) he would be so entitled if the property were not subject to a forfeiture order or a restraint order.
- (2) The insolvency practitioner shall not be liable to any person in respect of any loss or damage resulting from the seizure or disposal except in so far as the loss or damage is caused by his negligence.

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- (3) The insolvency practitioner shall have a lien on the property seized or the proceeds of its sale—
- (a) for such of his expenses as were incurred in connection with the insolvency proceedings in relation to which the seizure or disposal purported to take place, and
 - (b) for so much of his remuneration as may be reasonably assigned for his acting in connection with those proceedings.
- (4) Sub-paragraphs (1) to (3) are without prejudice to the generality of any provision contained in the Insolvency Act 1986 or the Bankruptcy (Scotland) Act 1985 or any other Act or the Insolvency (Northern Ireland) Order 1989.
- (5) In this paragraph “insolvency practitioner”, in any part of the United Kingdom, means a person acting as an insolvency practitioner in that or any other part of the United Kingdom.
- (6) For the purpose of sub-paragraph (5) any question whether a person is acting as an insolvency practitioner in England and Wales or in Scotland shall be determined in accordance with section 388 of the Insolvency Act 1986, except that—
- (a) the reference in section 388(2)(a) to a permanent or interim trustee in the sequestration of a debtor’s estate shall be taken to include a reference to a trustee in sequestration,
 - (b) section 388(5) shall be disregarded, and
 - (c) the expression shall also include the Official Receiver acting as receiver or manager of property.
- (7) For the purpose of sub-paragraph (5) any question whether a person is acting as an insolvency practitioner in Northern Ireland shall be determined in accordance with Article 3 of the Insolvency (Northern Ireland) Order 1989, except that—
- (a) Article 3(5) shall be disregarded, and
 - (b) the expression shall also include the Official Receiver acting as receiver or manager of property.

Insolvency practitioners in the Islands and designated countries

- 52 (1) An order may be made under this paragraph to secure that an Islands or external insolvency practitioner has the same rights under this Part of this Schedule in relation to—
- (a) property situated in England and Wales,
 - (b) property situated in Scotland, or
 - (c) property situated in Northern Ireland,
- as he would have if he were an insolvency practitioner in that part of the United Kingdom.
- (2) The Secretary of State may make an order—
- (a) under sub-paragraph (1)(a) with the concurrence of the Lord Chancellor;
 - (b) under sub-paragraph (1)(b).
- (3) An order under sub-paragraph (1)(c)—
- (a) may be made by the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment in Northern Ireland,

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- (b) shall be a statutory rule for the purposes of the Statutory Rules (Northern Ireland) Order 1979, and
 - (c) shall be subject to negative resolution within the meaning of section 41(6) of the Interpretation (Northern Ireland) Act 1954.
- (4) An order under this paragraph may, in particular, include—
- (a) provision which modifies the rights under this Part of this Schedule which are to be conferred under the order;
 - (b) provision as to the manner in which the rights conferred under the order are to be exercised;
 - (c) provision as to the conditions subject to which those rights are to be exercised, including the obtaining of leave from a court;
 - (d) provision for empowering a court granting such leave to impose such conditions as it thinks fit.
- (5) An order under this paragraph may make different provision for different purposes.
- (6) In this paragraph—
- “Islands or external insolvency practitioner” means a person exercising under the insolvency law of a relevant country or territory functions corresponding to those exercised by insolvency practitioners under the insolvency law of any part of the United Kingdom,
- “insolvency law” has the same meaning as in section 426(10) of the Insolvency Act 1986, except that the reference to a relevant country or territory shall be construed in accordance with this paragraph, and
- “relevant country or territory” means—
- (a) any of the Channel Islands,
 - (b) the Isle of Man, or
 - (c) any country or territory designated as mentioned in paragraph 14, 28 or 44.

Interpretation

- 53 (1) In this Part of this Schedule (other than in paragraph 51) “insolvency practitioner” means a person acting in any qualifying insolvency proceedings in any part of the United Kingdom as—
- (a) a liquidator of a company or partnership,
 - (b) a trustee in bankruptcy,
 - (c) the permanent or interim trustee on the debtor’s estate,
 - (d) an administrator of the insolvent estate of a deceased person, or
 - (e) a receiver or manager of any property.
- (2) In this Part of this Schedule “qualifying insolvency proceedings” means—
- (a) any proceedings under the Insolvency Act 1986 or the Insolvency (Northern Ireland) Order 1989 for the winding up of a company or an unregistered company and includes any voluntary winding up of a company under Part IV of that Act or Part V of that Order,
 - (b) any proceedings in England and Wales or Northern Ireland under or by virtue of section 420 of the Insolvency Act 1986 or Article 364 of the Insolvency (Northern Ireland) Order 1989 for the winding up of an insolvent partnership,

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- (c) any proceedings in bankruptcy or, in Scotland, any sequestration of a debtor's estate, or
 - (d) any proceedings in England and Wales or in Northern Ireland under or by virtue of section 421 of the Insolvency Act 1986 or Article 365 of the Insolvency (Northern Ireland) Order 1989 in relation to the insolvent estate of a deceased person.
- (3) In this Part of this Schedule “the relevant officer” means in England and Wales and in Northern Ireland—
- (a) where the forfeiture order in question is made by a court in England and Wales, the proper officer within the meaning given in paragraph 4,
 - (b) where the forfeiture order in question is made by a court in Northern Ireland, the proper officer within the meaning given in paragraph 32, and
 - (c) in any other case, the appropriate officer of the High Court.
- (4) In this Part of this Schedule “the relevant officer” means in Scotland—
- (a) where the forfeiture order in question is made by a court in Scotland, the clerk of the court,
 - (b) in any other case, the Principal Clerk of Session and Justiciary.
- (5) In this Part of this Schedule references to the proceeds of sale or realisation of property are references to the proceeds after deduction of the costs of sale or realisation.

SCHEDULE 5

Section 37.

TERRORIST INVESTIGATIONS: INFORMATION

PART I

ENGLAND AND WALES AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Searches

- 1 (1) A constable may apply to a justice of the peace for the issue of a warrant under this paragraph for the purposes of a terrorist investigation.
- (2) A warrant under this paragraph shall authorise 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).
- (3) For the purpose of sub-paragraph (2)(c) material is relevant if the constable has reasonable grounds for believing that—
- (a) it is likely to be of substantial value, whether by itself or together with other material, to a terrorist investigation, and
 - (b) it must be seized in order to prevent it from being concealed, lost, damaged, altered or destroyed.

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- (4) A warrant under this paragraph shall not authorise—
- (a) the seizure and retention of items subject to legal privilege, or
 - (b) a constable to require a person to remove any clothing in public except for headgear, footwear, an outer coat, a jacket or gloves.
- (5) Subject to paragraph 2, a justice may grant an application under this paragraph if satisfied—
- (a) that the warrant is sought for the purposes of a terrorist investigation,
 - (b) that there are reasonable grounds for believing that there is material on premises specified in the application which is likely to be of substantial value, whether by itself or together with other material, to a terrorist investigation and which does not consist of or include excepted material (within the meaning of paragraph 4 below), and
 - (c) that the issue of a warrant is likely to be necessary in the circumstances of the case.
- 2 (1) This paragraph applies where an application is made under paragraph 1 and—
- (a) the application is made by a police officer of at least the rank of superintendent,
 - (b) the application does not relate to residential premises, and
 - (c) the justice to whom the application is made is not satisfied of the matter referred to in paragraph 1(5)(c).
- (2) The justice may grant the application if satisfied of the matters referred to in paragraph 1(5)(a) and (b).
- (3) Where a warrant under paragraph 1 is issued by virtue of this paragraph, the powers under paragraph 1(2)(a) and (b) are exercisable only within the period of 24 hours beginning with the time when the warrant is issued.
- (4) For the purpose of sub-paragraph (1) “residential premises” means any premises which the officer making the application has reasonable grounds for believing are used wholly or mainly as a dwelling.
- 3 (1) Subject to sub-paragraph (2), a police officer of at least the rank of superintendent may by a written authority signed by him authorise a search of specified premises which are wholly or partly within a cordoned area.
- (2) A constable who is not of the rank required by sub-paragraph (1) may give an authorisation under this paragraph if he considers it necessary by reason of urgency.
- (3) An authorisation under this paragraph shall authorise any constable—
- (a) to enter the premises specified in the authority,
 - (b) to search the premises and any person found there, and
 - (c) to seize and retain any relevant material (within the meaning of paragraph 1(3)) which is found on a search under paragraph (b).
- (4) The powers under sub-paragraph (3)(a) and (b) may be exercised—
- (a) on one or more occasions, and
 - (b) at any time during the period when the designation of the cordoned area under section 33 has effect.
- (5) An authorisation under this paragraph shall not authorise—

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- (a) the seizure and retention of items subject to legal privilege;
 - (b) a constable to require a person to remove any clothing in public except for headgear, footwear, an outer coat, a jacket or gloves.
- (6) An authorisation under this paragraph shall not be given unless the person giving it has reasonable grounds for believing that there is material to be found on the premises which—
- (a) is likely to be of substantial value, whether by itself or together with other material, to a terrorist investigation, and
 - (b) does not consist of or include excepted material.
- (7) A person commits an offence if he wilfully obstructs a search under this paragraph.
- (8) A person guilty of an offence under sub-paragraph (7) shall be liable on summary conviction to—
- (a) imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months,
 - (b) a fine not exceeding level 4 on the standard scale, or
 - (c) both.

Excepted material

- 4 In this Part—
- (a) “excluded material” has the meaning given by section 11 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984,
 - (b) “items subject to legal privilege” has the meaning given by section 10 of that Act, and
 - (c) “special procedure material” has the meaning given by section 14 of that Act;
- and material is “excepted material” if it falls within any of paragraphs (a) to (c).

Excluded and special procedure material: production & access

- 5 (1) A constable may apply to a Circuit judge for an order under this paragraph for the purposes of a terrorist investigation.
- (2) An application for an order shall relate to particular material, or material of a particular description, which consists of or includes excluded material or special procedure material.
- (3) An order under this paragraph may require a specified person—
- (a) to produce to a constable within a specified period for seizure and retention any material which he has in his possession, custody or power and to which the application relates;
 - (b) to give a constable access to any material of the kind mentioned in paragraph (a) within a specified period;
 - (c) to state to the best of his knowledge and belief the location of material to which the application relates if it is not in, and it will not come into, his possession, custody or power within the period specified under paragraph (a) or (b).
- (4) For the purposes of this paragraph—

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- (a) an order may specify a person only if he appears to the Circuit judge to have in his possession, custody or power any of the material to which the application relates, and
 - (b) a period specified in an order shall be the period of seven days beginning with the date of the order unless it appears to the judge that a different period would be appropriate in the particular circumstances of the application.
- (5) Where a Circuit judge makes an order under sub-paragraph (3)(b) in relation to material on any premises, he may, on the application of a constable, order any person who appears to the judge to be entitled to grant entry to the premises to allow any constable to enter the premises to obtain access to the material.
- 6 (1) A Circuit judge may grant an application under paragraph 5 if satisfied—
 - (a) that the material to which the application relates consists of or includes excluded material or special procedure material,
 - (b) that it does not include items subject to legal privilege, and
 - (c) that the conditions in sub-paragraphs (2) and (3) are satisfied in respect of that material.
- (2) The first condition is that—
 - (a) the order is sought for the purposes of a terrorist investigation, and
 - (b) there are reasonable grounds for believing that the material is likely to be of substantial value, whether by itself or together with other material, to a terrorist investigation.
- (3) The second condition is that there are reasonable grounds for believing that it is in the public interest that the material should be produced or that access to it should be given having regard—
 - (a) to the benefit likely to accrue to a terrorist investigation if the material is obtained, and
 - (b) to the circumstances under which the person concerned has any of the material in his possession, custody or power.
- 7 (1) An order under paragraph 5 may be made in relation to—
 - (a) material consisting of or including excluded or special procedure material which is expected to come into existence within the period of 28 days beginning with the date of the order;
 - (b) a person who the Circuit judge thinks is likely to have any of the material to which the application relates in his possession, custody or power within that period.
- (2) Where an order is made under paragraph 5 by virtue of this paragraph, paragraph 5(3) shall apply with the following modifications—
 - (a) the order shall require the specified person to notify a named constable as soon as is reasonably practicable after any material to which the application relates comes into his possession, custody or power,
 - (b) the reference in paragraph 5(3)(a) to material which the specified person has in his possession, custody or power shall be taken as a reference to the material referred to in paragraph (a) above which comes into his possession, custody or power, and
 - (c) the reference in paragraph 5(3)(c) to the specified period shall be taken as a reference to the period of 28 days beginning with the date of the order.

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- (3) Where an order is made under paragraph 5 by virtue of this paragraph, paragraph 5(4) shall not apply and the order—
- (a) may only specify a person falling within sub-paragraph (1)(b), and
 - (b) shall specify the period of seven days beginning with the date of notification required under sub-paragraph (2)(a) unless it appears to the judge that a different period would be appropriate in the particular circumstances of the application.
- 8 (1) An order under paragraph 5—
- (a) shall not confer any right to production of, or access to, items subject to legal privilege, and
 - (b) shall have effect notwithstanding any restriction on the disclosure of information imposed by statute or otherwise.
- (2) Where the material to which an application under paragraph 5 relates consists of information contained in a computer—
- (a) an order under paragraph 5(3)(a) shall have effect as an order to produce the material in a form in which it can be taken away and in which it is visible and legible, and
 - (b) an order under paragraph 5(3)(b) shall have effect as an order to give access to the material in a form in which it is visible and legible.
- 9 (1) An order under paragraph 5 may be made in relation to material in the possession, custody or power of a government department.
- (2) Where an order is made by virtue of sub-paragraph (1)—
- (a) it shall be served as if the proceedings were civil proceedings against the department, and
 - (b) it may require any officer of the department, whether named in the order or not, who may for the time being have in his possession, custody or power the material concerned, to comply with the order.
- (3) In this paragraph “government department” means an authorised government department for the purposes of the Crown Proceedings Act 1947.
- 10 (1) An order of a Circuit judge under paragraph 5 shall have effect as if it were an order of the Crown Court.
- (2) Crown Court Rules may make provision about proceedings relating to an order under paragraph 5.
- (3) In particular, the rules may make provision about the variation or discharge of an order.

Excluded or special procedure material: search

- 11 (1) A constable may apply to a Circuit judge for the issue of a warrant under this paragraph for the purposes of a terrorist investigation.
- (2) A warrant under this paragraph shall authorise 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).

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- (3) A warrant under this paragraph shall not authorise—
- (a) the seizure and retention of items subject to legal privilege;
 - (b) a constable to require a person to remove any clothing in public except for headgear, footwear, an outer coat, a jacket or gloves.
- (4) For the purpose of sub-paragraph (2)(c) material is relevant if the constable has reasonable grounds for believing that it is likely to be of substantial value, whether by itself or together with other material, to a terrorist investigation.
- 12 (1) A Circuit judge may grant an application under paragraph 11 if satisfied that an order made under paragraph 5 in relation to material on the premises specified in the application has not been complied with.
- (2) A Circuit judge may also grant an application under paragraph 11 if satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing that—
- (a) there is material on premises specified in the application which consists of or includes excluded material or special procedure material but does not include items subject to legal privilege, and
 - (b) the conditions in sub-paragraphs (3) and (4) are satisfied.
- (3) The first condition is that—
- (a) the warrant is sought for the purposes of a terrorist investigation, and
 - (b) the material is likely to be of substantial value, whether by itself or together with other material, to a terrorist investigation.
- (4) The second condition is that it is not appropriate to make an order under paragraph 5 in relation to the material because—
- (a) it is not practicable to communicate with any person entitled to produce the material,
 - (b) it is not practicable to communicate with any person entitled to grant access to the material or entitled to grant entry to the premises on which the material is situated, or
 - (c) a terrorist investigation may be seriously prejudiced unless a constable can secure immediate access to the material.

Explanations

- 13 (1) A constable may apply to a Circuit judge for an order under this paragraph requiring any person specified in the order to provide an explanation of any material—
- (a) seized in pursuance of a warrant under paragraph 1 or 11, or
 - (b) produced or made available to a constable under paragraph 5.
- (2) An order under this paragraph shall not require any person to disclose any information which he would be entitled to refuse to disclose on grounds of legal professional privilege in proceedings in the High Court.
- (3) But a lawyer may be required to provide the name and address of his client.
- (4) A statement by a person in response to a requirement imposed by an order under this paragraph—
- (a) may be made orally or in writing, and
 - (b) may be used in evidence against him only on a prosecution for an offence under paragraph 14.

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- (5) Paragraph 10 shall apply to orders under this paragraph as it applies to orders under paragraph 5.
- 14 (1) A person commits an offence if, in purported compliance with an order under paragraph 13, he—
- (a) makes a statement which he knows to be false or misleading in a material particular, or
 - (b) recklessly makes a statement which is false or misleading in a material particular.
- (2) A person guilty of an offence under sub-paragraph (1) shall be liable—
- (a) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, to a fine or to both, or
 - (b) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or to both.

Urgent cases

- 15 (1) A police officer of at least the rank of superintendent may by a written order signed by him give to any constable the authority which may be given by a search warrant under paragraph 1 or 11.
- (2) An order shall not be made under this paragraph unless the officer has reasonable grounds for believing—
- (a) that the case is one of great emergency, and
 - (b) that immediate action is necessary.
- (3) Where an order is made under this paragraph particulars of the case shall be notified as soon as is reasonably practicable to the Secretary of State.
- (4) A person commits an offence if he wilfully obstructs a search under this paragraph.
- (5) A person guilty of an offence under sub-paragraph (4) shall be liable on summary conviction to—
- (a) imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months,
 - (b) a fine not exceeding level 4 on the standard scale, or
 - (c) both.
- 16 (1) If a police officer of at least the rank of superintendent has reasonable grounds for believing that the case is one of great emergency he may by a written notice signed by him require any person specified in the notice to provide an explanation of any material seized in pursuance of an order under paragraph 15.
- (2) Sub-paragraphs (2) to (4) of paragraph 13 and paragraph 14 shall apply to a notice under this paragraph as they apply to an order under paragraph 13.
- (3) A person commits an offence if he fails to comply with a notice under this paragraph.
- (4) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under sub-paragraph (3) to show that he had a reasonable excuse for his failure.
- (5) A person guilty of an offence under sub-paragraph (3) shall be liable on summary conviction to—
- (a) imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months,

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- (b) a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale, or
- (c) both.

Supplementary

- 17 For the purposes of sections 21 and 22 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (seized material: access, copying and retention)—
- (a) a terrorist investigation shall be treated as an investigation of or in connection with an offence, and
 - (b) material produced in pursuance of an order under paragraph 5 shall be treated as if it were material seized by a constable.

Northern Ireland

- 18 In the application of this Part to Northern Ireland—
- (a) the reference in paragraph 4(a) to section 11 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 shall be taken as a reference to Article 13 of the Police and Criminal Evidence (Northern Ireland) Order 1989,
 - (b) the reference in paragraph 4(b) to section 10 of that Act shall be taken as a reference to Article 12 of that Order,
 - (c) the reference in paragraph 4(c) to section 14 of that Act shall be taken as a reference to Article 16 of that Order,
 - (d) the references in paragraph 9(1) and (2) to “government department” shall be taken as including references to an authorised Northern Ireland department for the purposes of the Crown Proceedings Act 1947,
 - (e) the reference in paragraph 10(2) to “Crown Court Rules” shall be taken as a reference to county court rules,
 - (f) the reference in paragraph 17 to sections 21 and 22 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 shall be taken as a reference to Articles 23 and 24 of the Police and Criminal Evidence (Northern Ireland) Order 1989, and
 - (g) references to “a Circuit judge” shall be taken as references to a county court judge.
- 19 (1) The Secretary of State may by a written order which relates to specified premises give to any constable in Northern Ireland—
- (a) the authority which may be given by a search warrant under paragraph 1;
 - (b) the authority which may be given by a search warrant under paragraph 11.
- (2) An order shall not be made under this paragraph unless—
- (a) it appears to the Secretary of State that the information which it would be necessary to provide to the court in support of an application for a warrant would, if disclosed, be likely to place any person in danger or prejudice the capability of members of the Royal Ulster Constabulary to investigate an offence under any of sections 15 to 18 or under section 56, and
 - (b) the order is made for the purposes of an investigation of the commission, preparation or instigation of an offence under any of sections 15 to 18 or under section 56.
- (3) The Secretary of State may make an order under sub-paragraph (1)(a) in relation to particular premises only if satisfied—

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- (a) that there are reasonable grounds for believing that there is material on the premises which is likely to be of substantial value, whether by itself or together with other material, to the investigation mentioned in sub-paragraph (2)(b), and which does not consist of or include excepted material, and
 - (b) that the authority of an order is likely to be necessary in the circumstances of the case.
- (4) The Secretary of State may make an order under sub-paragraph (1)(b) in relation to particular premises if satisfied that an order made under paragraph 5 in relation to material on the premises has not been complied with.
- (5) The Secretary of State may also make an order under sub-paragraph (1)(b) in relation to particular premises if satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing that—
 - (a) there is material on the premises which consists of or includes excluded material or special procedure material but does not include items subject to legal privilege,
 - (b) the material is likely to be of substantial value, whether by itself or together with other material, to the investigation mentioned in sub-paragraph (2)(b), and
 - (c) an order under paragraph 5 would not be appropriate in relation to the material for the reason mentioned in paragraph 12(4)(a) or (b) or because the investigation mentioned in sub-paragraph (2)(b) might be seriously prejudiced unless a constable can secure immediate access to the material.
- (6) An order under sub-paragraph (1)(b) may not be made except in the circumstances specified in sub-paragraphs (4) and (5).
- (7) A person commits an offence if he wilfully obstructs a search under this paragraph.
- (8) A person guilty of an offence under sub-paragraph (7) shall be liable on summary conviction to—
 - (a) imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months,
 - (b) a fine not exceeding level 4 on the standard scale, or
 - (c) both.
- 20 (1) The Secretary of State may exercise the power to make an order under paragraph 5 in relation to any person in Northern Ireland who is specified in the order.
- (2) An order shall not be made by virtue of this paragraph unless it appears to the Secretary of State that the information which it would be necessary to provide to a county court judge in support of an application for an order under paragraph 5 would, if disclosed—
 - (a) be likely to place any person in danger, or
 - (b) be likely to prejudice the capability of members of the Royal Ulster Constabulary to investigate an offence under any of sections 15 to 18 or under section 56.
- (3) Paragraphs 5 to 9 shall apply to the making of an order under paragraph 5 by virtue of this paragraph with the following modifications—
 - (a) references to a county court judge shall be taken as references to the Secretary of State,

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- (b) the references to “a terrorist investigation” in paragraphs 5(1) and 6(2)(a) shall be taken as references to an investigation of the commission, preparation or instigation of an offence under any of sections 15 to 18 or under section 56, and
 - (c) the references to “a terrorist investigation” in paragraphs 6(2)(b) and 6(3)(a) shall be taken as references to the investigation mentioned in paragraph 6(2)(a).
- (4) Paragraph 10 shall not apply in relation to an order made under paragraph 5 by virtue of this paragraph.
 - (5) The Secretary of State may vary or revoke an order made by virtue of this paragraph.
 - (6) A person commits an offence if he contravenes an order made by virtue of this paragraph.
 - (7) A person guilty of an offence under sub-paragraph (6) shall be liable—
 - (a) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, to a fine or to both, or
 - (b) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or to both.
- 21 (1) The Secretary of State may by a written order require any person in Northern Ireland who is specified in the order to provide an explanation of any material—
- (a) seized in pursuance of an order under paragraph 19, or
 - (b) produced or made available to a constable in pursuance of an order made by virtue of paragraph 20.
- (2) The provisions of paragraphs 13(2) to (4) and 14 shall apply to an order under this paragraph as they apply to an order under paragraph 13.
 - (3) The provisions of paragraph 16(3) to (5) shall apply to an order under this paragraph as they apply to a notice under paragraph 16.

PART II

SCOTLAND

Order for production of material

- 22 (1) The procurator fiscal may apply to the sheriff for an order under this paragraph for the purposes of a terrorist investigation.
- (2) An application for an order shall relate to particular material, or material of a particular description.
 - (3) An order under this paragraph may require a specified person—
 - (a) to produce to a constable within a specified period for seizure and retention any material which he has in his possession, custody or power and to which the application relates;
 - (b) to give a constable access to any material of the kind mentioned in paragraph (a) within a specified period;

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- (c) to state to the best of his knowledge and belief the location of material to which the application relates if it is not in, and it will not come into, his possession, custody or power within the period specified under paragraph (a) or (b).
 - (4) For the purposes of this paragraph—
 - (a) an order may specify a person only if he appears to the sheriff to have in his possession, custody or power any of the material to which the application relates, and
 - (b) a period specified in an order shall be the period of seven days beginning with the date of the order unless it appears to the sheriff that a different period would be appropriate in the particular circumstances of the application.
 - (5) Where the sheriff makes an order under sub-paragraph (3)(b) in relation to material on any premises, he may, on the application of the procurator fiscal, order any person who appears to the sheriff to be entitled to grant entry to the premises to allow any constable to enter the premises to obtain access to the material.
- 23
- (1) The sheriff may grant an application under paragraph 22 if satisfied that the conditions in sub-paragraphs (2) and (3) are satisfied in respect of that material.
 - (2) The first condition is that—
 - (a) the order is sought for the purposes of a terrorist investigation, and
 - (b) there are reasonable grounds for believing that the material is likely to be of substantial value, whether by itself or together with other material, to a terrorist investigation.
 - (3) The second condition is that there are reasonable grounds for believing that it is in the public interest that the material should be produced or that access to it should be given having regard—
 - (a) to the benefit likely to accrue to a terrorist investigation if the material is obtained, and
 - (b) to the circumstances under which the person concerned has any of the material in his possession, custody or power.
- 24
- (1) An order under paragraph 22 may be made in relation to a person who appears to the sheriff to be likely to have any of the material to which the application relates in his possession, custody or power within the period of 28 days beginning with the date of the order.
 - (2) Where an order is made under paragraph 22 by virtue of this paragraph, paragraph 22(3) shall apply with the following modifications—
 - (a) the order shall require the specified person to notify a named constable as soon as is reasonably practicable after any material to which the application relates comes into his possession, custody or power,
 - (b) the reference in paragraph 22(3)(a) to material which the specified person has in his possession, custody or power shall be taken as a reference to the material referred to in paragraph (a) above which comes into his possession, custody or power, and
 - (c) the reference in paragraph 22(3)(c) to the specified period shall be taken as a reference to the period of 28 days beginning with the date of the order.
 - (3) Where an order is made under paragraph 22 by virtue of this paragraph, paragraph 22(4) shall not apply and the order—

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- (a) may only specify a person falling within sub-paragraph (1), and
 - (b) shall specify the period of seven days beginning with the date of notification required under sub-paragraph (2)(a) unless it appears to the sheriff that a different period would be appropriate in the particular circumstances of the application.
- 25 (1) Subject to paragraph 33(1), an order under paragraph 22 shall have effect notwithstanding any obligation as to secrecy or other restriction on the disclosure of the information imposed by statute or otherwise.
- (2) Where the material to which an application under paragraph 22 relates consists of information contained in a computer—
- (a) an order under paragraph 22(3)(a) shall have effect as an order to produce the material in a form in which it can be taken away and in which it is visible and legible, and
 - (b) an order under paragraph 22(3)(b) shall have effect as an order to give access to the material in a form in which it is visible and legible.
- 26 (1) An order under paragraph 22 may be made in relation to material in the possession, custody or power of a government department.
- (2) Where an order is made by virtue of sub-paragraph (1)—
- (a) it shall be served as if the proceedings were civil proceedings against the department, and
 - (b) it may require any officer of the department, whether named in the order or not, who may for the time being have in his possession, custody or power the material concerned, to comply with it.
- (3) In this paragraph “government department” means a public department within the meaning of the Crown Suits Scotland Act 1857 and any part of the Scottish Administration.
- 27 (1) Provision may be made by Act of Adjournal as to—
- (a) the recall and variation of orders under paragraph 22; and
 - (b) proceedings relating to such orders.
- (2) The following provisions shall have effect pending the coming into force of an Act of Adjournal under sub-paragraph (1)—
- (a) an order under paragraph 22 may be recalled or varied by the sheriff on a written application made to him by any person subject to the order;
 - (b) unless the sheriff otherwise directs on grounds of urgency, the applicant shall, not less than 48 hours before making the application, send a copy of it and a notice in writing of the time and place where the application is to be made to the procurator fiscal on whose application the order was made.

Searches

- 28 (1) The procurator fiscal may apply to the sheriff to grant a warrant under this paragraph for the purposes of a terrorist investigation.
- (2) A warrant under this paragraph shall authorise any constable—
- (a) to enter the premises specified in the warrant,
 - (b) to search the premises and any person found there, and

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- (c) to seize and retain any relevant material which is found on a search under paragraph (b).
- (3) For the purpose of sub-paragraph (2)(c) material is relevant if the constable has reasonable grounds for believing that it is likely to be of substantial value, whether by itself or together with other material, to a terrorist investigation.
- (4) The sheriff may grant an application under this paragraph if satisfied—
- (a) that the warrant is sought for the purposes of a terrorist investigation,
 - (b) that there are reasonable grounds for believing that there is material on premises specified in the application which is likely to be of substantial value to a terrorist investigation, and
 - (c) that one of the conditions in paragraph 29 is satisfied.
- (5) Where a warrant is granted in relation to non-residential premises, the entry and search must be within the period of 24 hours beginning with the time when the warrant is granted.
- (6) For the purpose of sub-paragraph (5) “non-residential premises” means any premises other than those which the procurator fiscal has reasonable grounds for believing are used wholly or mainly as a dwelling.
- (7) A warrant under this paragraph may authorise the persons named in the warrant to accompany the constable who is executing it.
- 29 (1) The conditions referred to in paragraph 28(4)(c) are—
- (a) that an order made under paragraph 28 in relation to material on the premises has not been complied with, or
 - (b) that for any of the reasons mentioned in sub-paragraph (2) it would not be appropriate to make such an order.
- (2) The reasons are—
- (a) it is not practicable to communicate with any person entitled to produce the material,
 - (b) it is not practicable to communicate with any person entitled to grant access to the material or entitled to grant entry to the premises on which the material is situated, or
 - (c) the investigation for the purposes of which the application is made may be seriously prejudiced unless a constable can secure immediate access to the material.

Explanations

- 30 (1) The procurator fiscal may apply to the sheriff for an order under this paragraph requiring any person specified in the order to provide an explanation of any material—
- (a) seized in pursuance of a warrant under paragraph 28, or
 - (b) produced or made available to a constable under paragraph 22.
- (2) Without prejudice to paragraph 33(1), an order under this paragraph may require a lawyer to provide the name and address of his client.
- (3) A statement by a person in response to a requirement imposed by an order under this paragraph may only be used in evidence against him—

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- (a) on a prosecution for an offence under section 2 of the False Oaths (Scotland) Act 1933, or
 - (b) on a prosecution for some other offence where in giving evidence he makes a statement inconsistent with it.
- (4) Paragraphs 26 and 27 shall apply to orders under this paragraph as they apply to orders under paragraph 22.

Urgent cases

- 31 (1) A police officer of at least the rank of superintendent may by a written order signed by him give to any constable the authority which may be given by a search warrant under paragraph 28.
- (2) An order shall not be made under this paragraph unless the officer has reasonable grounds for believing—
- (a) that the case is one of great emergency, and
 - (b) that immediate action is necessary.
- (3) Where an order is made under this paragraph particulars of the case shall be notified as soon as is reasonably practicable to the Secretary of State.
- 32 (1) If a police officer of at least the rank of superintendent has reasonable grounds for believing that the case is one of great emergency he may by a written notice signed by him require any person specified in the notice to provide an explanation of any material seized in pursuance of an order under paragraph 22.
- (2) Sub-paragraphs (2) and (3) of paragraph 30 shall apply to a notice under this paragraph as they apply to an order under that paragraph.
- (3) A person commits an offence if he fails to comply with a notice under this paragraph.
- (4) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under sub-paragraph (3) to show that he had a reasonable excuse for his failure.
- (5) A person guilty of an offence under sub-paragraph (3) is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale or to both.

Supplementary

- 33 (1) This Part of this Schedule is without prejudice to any rule of law whereby—
- (a) communications between a professional legal adviser and his client, or
 - (b) communications made in connection with or in contemplation of legal proceedings and for the purposes of those proceedings,
- are in legal proceedings protected from disclosure on the ground of confidentiality.
- (2) For the purpose of exercising any powers conferred on him under this Part of this Schedule a constable may, if necessary, open lockfast places on premises specified in an order under paragraph 22, a warrant under paragraph 28 or a notice under paragraph 32.
- (3) A search of a person under this Part of this Schedule may only be carried out by a person of the same sex.

SCHEDULE 6

Section 38.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Orders

- 1 (1) Where an order has been made under this paragraph in relation to a terrorist investigation, a constable named in the order may require a financial institution to provide customer information for the purposes of the investigation.
- (2) The information shall be provided—
- (a) in such manner and within such time as the constable may specify, and
 - (b) notwithstanding any restriction on the disclosure of information imposed by statute or otherwise.
- (3) An institution which fails to comply with a requirement under this paragraph shall be guilty of an offence.
- (4) It is a defence for an institution charged with an offence under sub-paragraph (3) to prove—
- (a) that the information required was not in the institution's possession, or
 - (b) that it was not reasonably practicable for the institution to comply with the requirement.
- (5) An institution guilty of an offence under sub-paragraph (3) shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale.

Procedure

- 2 An order under paragraph 1 may be made only on the application of—
- (a) in England and Wales or Northern Ireland, a police officer of at least the rank of superintendent, or
 - (b) in Scotland, the procurator fiscal.
- 3 An order under paragraph 1 may be made only by—
- (a) in England and Wales, a Circuit judge,
 - (b) in Scotland, the sheriff, or
 - (c) in Northern Ireland, a county court judge.
- 4 (1) Crown Court Rules may make provision about the procedure for an application under paragraph 1.
- (2) The High Court of Justiciary may, by Act of Adjournal, make provision about the procedure for an application under paragraph 1.

Criteria for making order

- 5 An order under paragraph 1 may be made only if the person making it is satisfied that—
- (a) the order is sought for the purposes of a terrorist investigation,
 - (b) the tracing of terrorist property is desirable for the purposes of the investigation, and
 - (c) the order will enhance the effectiveness of the investigation.

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Financial institution

- 6 (1) In this Schedule “financial institution” means—
- (a) a person who carries on a business of taking deposits for which he is authorised under the Banking Act 1987,
 - (b) a building society (within the meaning of the Building Societies Act 1986),
 - (c) a credit union (within the meaning of the Credit Unions Act 1979 or the Credit Unions (Northern Ireland) Order 1985),
 - (d) a person carrying on investment business within the meaning of the Financial Services Act 1986,
 - (e) the National Savings Bank,
 - (f) a person who carries out an activity for the purposes of raising money authorised to be raised under the National Loans Act 1968 under the auspices of the Director of National Savings,
 - (g) a European institution carrying on a home regulated activity (within the meaning of the Second Council Directive on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the taking up and pursuit of the business of credit institutions),
 - (h) a person carrying out an activity specified in any of points 1 to 12 and 14 of the Annex to that Directive, and
 - (i) a person who carries on an insurance business in accordance with an authorisation pursuant to Article 6 or 27 of the First Council Directive on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the taking up and pursuit of the business of direct life assurance.
- (2) The Secretary of State may by order provide for a class of person—
- (a) to be a financial institution for the purposes of this Schedule, or
 - (b) to cease to be a financial institution for the purposes of this Schedule.
- (3) An institution which ceases to be a financial institution for the purposes of this Schedule (whether by virtue of sub-paragraph (2)(b) or otherwise) shall continue to be treated as a financial institution for the purposes of any requirement under paragraph 1 to provide customer information which relates to a time when the institution was a financial institution.

Customer information

- 7 (1) In this Schedule “customer information” means (subject to sub-paragraph (3))—
- (a) information whether a business relationship exists or existed between a financial institution and a particular person (“a customer”),
 - (b) a customer’s account number,
 - (c) a customer’s full name,
 - (d) a customer’s date of birth,
 - (e) a customer’s address or former address,
 - (f) the date on which a business relationship between a financial institution and a customer begins or ends,
 - (g) any evidence of a customer’s identity obtained by a financial institution in pursuance of or for the purposes of any legislation relating to money laundering, and
 - (h) the identity of a person sharing an account with a customer.

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- (2) For the purposes of this Schedule there is a business relationship between a financial institution and a person if (and only if)—
- (a) there is an arrangement between them designed to facilitate the carrying out of frequent or regular transactions between them, and
 - (b) the total amount of payments to be made in the course of the arrangement is neither known nor capable of being ascertained when the arrangement is made.
- (3) The Secretary of State may by order provide for a class of information—
- (a) to be customer information for the purposes of this Schedule, or
 - (b) to cease to be customer information for the purposes of this Schedule.

Offence by body corporate, &c.

- 8 (1) This paragraph applies where an offence under paragraph 1(3) is committed by an institution and it is proved that the offence—
- (a) was committed with the consent or connivance of an officer of the institution, or
 - (b) was attributable to neglect on the part of an officer of the institution.
- (2) The officer, as well as the institution, shall be guilty of the offence.
- (3) Where an individual is convicted of an offence under paragraph 1(3) by virtue of this paragraph, he shall be liable on summary conviction to—
- (a) imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months,
 - (b) a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale, or
 - (c) both.
- (4) In the case of an institution which is a body corporate, in this paragraph “officer” includes—
- (a) a director, manager or secretary,
 - (b) a person purporting to act as a director, manager or secretary, and
 - (c) if the affairs of the body are managed by its members, a member.
- (5) In the case of an institution which is a partnership, in this paragraph “officer” means a partner.
- (6) In the case of an institution which is an unincorporated association (other than a partnership), in this paragraph “officer” means a person concerned in the management or control of the association.

Self-incrimination

- 9 (1) Customer information provided by a financial institution under this Schedule shall not be admissible in evidence in criminal proceedings against the institution or any of its officers or employees.
- (2) Sub-paragraph (1) shall not apply in relation to proceedings for an offence under paragraph 1(3) (including proceedings brought by virtue of paragraph 8).

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SCHEDULE 7

Section 53.

PORT AND BORDER CONTROLS

Interpretation

- 1 (1) In this Schedule “examining officer” means any of the following—
- (a) a constable,
 - (b) an immigration officer, and
 - (c) a customs officer who is designated for the purpose of this Schedule by the Secretary of State and the Commissioners of Customs and Excise.
- (2) In this Schedule—
- “the border area” has the meaning given by paragraph 4,
 - “captain” means master of a ship or commander of an aircraft,
 - “port” includes an airport and a hoverport,
 - “ship” includes a hovercraft, and
 - “vehicle” includes a train.
- (3) A place shall be treated as a port for the purposes of this Schedule in relation to a person if an examining officer believes that the person—
- (a) has gone there for the purpose of embarking on a ship or aircraft, or
 - (b) has arrived there on disembarking from a ship or aircraft.

Power to stop, question and detain

- 2 (1) An examining officer may question a person to whom this paragraph applies for the purpose of determining whether he appears to be a person falling within section 40(1)(b).
- (2) This paragraph applies to a person if—
- (a) he is at a port or in the border area, and
 - (b) the examining officer believes that the person’s presence at the port or in the area is connected with his entering or leaving Great Britain or Northern Ireland.
- (3) This paragraph also applies to a person on a ship or aircraft which has arrived in Great Britain or Northern Ireland.
- (4) An examining officer may exercise his powers under this paragraph whether or not he has grounds for suspecting that a person falls within section 40(1)(b).
- 3 An examining officer may question a person who is in the border area for the purpose of determining whether his presence in the area is connected with his entering or leaving Northern Ireland.
- 4 (1) A place in Northern Ireland is within the border area for the purposes of paragraphs 2 and 3 if it is no more than one mile from the border between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland.
- (2) If a train goes from the Republic of Ireland to Northern Ireland, the first place in Northern Ireland at which it stops for the purpose of allowing passengers to leave is within the border area for the purposes of paragraphs 2 and 3.

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- 5 A person who is questioned under paragraph 2 or 3 must—
- (a) give the examining officer any information in his possession which the officer requests;
 - (b) give the examining officer on request either a valid passport which includes a photograph or another document which establishes his identity;
 - (c) declare whether he has with him documents of a kind specified by the examining officer;
 - (d) give the examining officer on request any document which he has with him and which is of a kind specified by the officer.
- 6 (1) For the purposes of exercising a power under paragraph 2 or 3 an examining officer may—
- (a) stop a person or vehicle;
 - (b) detain a person.
- (2) For the purpose of detaining a person under this paragraph, an examining officer may authorise the person's removal from a ship, aircraft or vehicle.
- (3) Where a person is detained under this paragraph the provisions of Part I of Schedule 8 (treatment) shall apply.
- (4) A person detained under this paragraph shall (unless detained under any other power) be released not later than the end of the period of nine hours beginning with the time when his examination begins.

Searches

- 7 For the purpose of satisfying himself whether there are any persons whom he may wish to question under paragraph 2 an examining officer may—
- (a) search a ship or aircraft;
 - (b) search anything on a ship or aircraft;
 - (c) search anything which he reasonably believes has been, or is about to be, on a ship or aircraft.
- 8 (1) An examining officer who questions a person under paragraph 2 may, for the purpose of determining whether he falls within section 40(1)(b)—
- (a) search the person;
 - (b) search anything which he has with him, or which belongs to him, and which is on a ship or aircraft;
 - (c) search anything which he has with him, or which belongs to him, and which the examining officer reasonably believes has been, or is about to be, on a ship or aircraft;
 - (d) search a ship or aircraft for anything falling within paragraph (b).
- (2) Where an examining officer questions a person in the border area under paragraph 2 he may (in addition to the matters specified in sub-paragraph (1)), for the purpose of determining whether the person falls within section 40(1)(b)—
- (a) search a vehicle;
 - (b) search anything in or on a vehicle;
 - (c) search anything which he reasonably believes has been, or is about to be, in or on a vehicle.

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- (3) A search of a person under this paragraph must be carried out by someone of the same sex.
- 9 (1) An examining officer may examine goods to which this paragraph applies for the purpose of determining whether they have been used in the commission, preparation or instigation of acts of terrorism.
- (2) This paragraph applies to goods which have arrived in or are about to leave Great Britain or Northern Ireland on a ship, aircraft or vehicle.
- (3) In this paragraph “goods” includes—
- (a) property of any description, and
 - (b) containers.
- (4) An examining officer may board a ship or aircraft or enter a vehicle for the purpose of determining whether to exercise his power under this paragraph.
- 10 (1) An examining officer may authorise a person to carry out on his behalf a search or examination under any of paragraphs 7 to 9.
- (2) A person authorised under this paragraph shall be treated as an examining officer for the purposes of—
- (a) paragraphs 9(4) and 11 of this Schedule, and
 - (b) paragraphs 2 and 3 of Schedule 14.

Detention of property

- 11 (1) This paragraph applies to anything which—
- (a) is given to an examining officer in accordance with paragraph 5(d),
 - (b) is searched or found on a search under paragraph 8, or
 - (c) is examined under paragraph 9.
- (2) An examining officer may detain the thing—
- (a) for the purpose of examination, for a period not exceeding seven days beginning with the day on which the detention commences,
 - (b) while he believes that it may be needed for use as evidence in criminal proceedings, or
 - (c) while he believes that it may be needed in connection with a decision by the Secretary of State whether to make a deportation order under the Immigration Act 1971.

Designated ports

- 12 (1) This paragraph applies to a journey—
- (a) to Great Britain from the Republic of Ireland, Northern Ireland or any of the Islands,
 - (b) from Great Britain to any of those places,
 - (c) to Northern Ireland from Great Britain, the Republic of Ireland or any of the Islands, or
 - (d) from Northern Ireland to any of those places.
- (2) Where a ship or aircraft is employed to carry passengers for reward on a journey to which this paragraph applies the owners or agents of the ship or aircraft shall not

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arrange for it to call at a port in Great Britain or Northern Ireland for the purpose of disembarking or embarking passengers unless—

- (a) the port is a designated port, or
- (b) an examining officer approves the arrangement.

(3) Where an aircraft is employed on a journey to which this paragraph applies otherwise than to carry passengers for reward, the captain of the aircraft shall not permit it to call at or leave a port in Great Britain or Northern Ireland unless—

- (a) the port is a designated port, or
- (b) he gives at least 12 hours' notice in writing to a constable for the police area in which the port is situated (or, where the port is in Northern Ireland, to a member of the Royal Ulster Constabulary).

(4) A designated port is a port which appears in the Table at the end of this Schedule.

(5) The Secretary of State may by order—

- (a) add an entry to the Table;
- (b) remove an entry from the Table.

Embarkation and disembarkation

13 (1) The Secretary of State may by notice in writing to the owners or agents of ships or aircraft—

- (a) designate control areas in any port in the United Kingdom;
- (b) specify conditions for or restrictions on the embarkation or disembarkation of passengers in a control area.

(2) Where owners or agents of a ship or aircraft receive notice under sub-paragraph (1) in relation to a port they shall take all reasonable steps to ensure, in respect of the ship or aircraft—

- (a) that passengers do not embark or disembark at the port outside a control area, and
- (b) that any specified conditions are met and any specified restrictions are complied with.

14 (1) The Secretary of State may by notice in writing to persons concerned with the management of a port in the United Kingdom (“the port managers”)—

- (a) designate control areas in the port;
- (b) require the port managers to provide at their own expense specified facilities in a control area for the purposes of the embarkation or disembarkation of passengers or their examination under this Schedule;
- (c) require conditions to be met and restrictions to be complied with in relation to the embarkation or disembarkation of passengers in a control area;
- (d) require the port managers to display, in specified locations in control areas, notices containing specified information about the provisions of this Schedule in such form as may be specified.

(2) Where port managers receive notice under sub-paragraph (1) they shall take all reasonable steps to comply with any requirement set out in the notice.

15 (1) This paragraph applies to a ship employed to carry passengers for reward, or an aircraft, which—

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- (a) arrives in Great Britain from the Republic of Ireland, Northern Ireland or any of the Islands,
 - (b) arrives in Northern Ireland from Great Britain, the Republic of Ireland or any of the Islands,
 - (c) leaves Great Britain for the Republic of Ireland, Northern Ireland or any of the Islands, or
 - (d) leaves Northern Ireland for Great Britain, the Republic of Ireland or any of the Islands.
- (2) The captain shall ensure—
- (a) that passengers and members of the crew do not disembark at a port in Great Britain or Northern Ireland unless either they have been examined by an examining officer or they disembark in accordance with arrangements approved by an examining officer;
 - (b) that passengers and members of the crew do not embark at a port in Great Britain or Northern Ireland except in accordance with arrangements approved by an examining officer;
 - (c) where a person is to be examined under this Schedule on board the ship or aircraft, that he is presented for examination in an orderly manner.
- (3) Where paragraph 27 of Schedule 2 to the Immigration Act 1971 (disembarkation requirements on arrival in the United Kingdom) applies, the requirements of sub-paragraph (2)(a) above are in addition to the requirements of paragraph 27 of that Schedule.

Carding

- 16 (1) The Secretary of State may by order make provision requiring a person to whom this paragraph applies, if required to do so by an examining officer, to complete and produce to the officer a card containing such information in such form as the order may specify.
- (2) An order under this paragraph may require the owners or agents of a ship or aircraft employed to carry passengers for reward to supply their passengers with cards in the form required by virtue of sub-paragraph (1).
- (3) This paragraph applies to a person—
- (a) who disembarks in Great Britain from a ship or aircraft which has come from the Republic of Ireland, Northern Ireland or any of the Islands,
 - (b) who disembarks in Northern Ireland from a ship or aircraft which has come from Great Britain, the Republic of Ireland, or any of the Islands,
 - (c) who embarks in Great Britain on a ship or aircraft which is going to the Republic of Ireland, Northern Ireland or any of the Islands, or
 - (d) who embarks in Northern Ireland on a ship or aircraft which is going to Great Britain, the Republic of Ireland, or any of the Islands.

Provision of passenger information

- 17 (1) This paragraph applies to a ship or aircraft which—
- (a) arrives or is expected to arrive in Great Britain from the Republic of Ireland, Northern Ireland or any of the Islands, or

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- (b) arrives or is expected to arrive in Northern Ireland from Great Britain, the Republic of Ireland or any of the Islands.
- (2) If an examining officer gives the owners or agents of a ship or aircraft to which this paragraph applies a written request to provide specified information, the owners or agents shall comply with the request as soon as is reasonably practicable.
- (3) A request to an owner or agent may relate—
 - (a) to a particular ship or aircraft,
 - (b) to all ships or aircraft of the owner or agent to which this paragraph applies, or
 - (c) to specified ships or aircraft.
- (4) Information may be specified in a request only if it is of a kind which is prescribed by order of the Secretary of State and which relates—
 - (a) to passengers,
 - (b) to crew, or
 - (c) to vehicles belonging to passengers or crew.
- (5) A passenger or member of the crew on a ship or aircraft shall give the captain any information required for the purpose of enabling the owners or agents to comply with a request under this paragraph.
- (6) Sub-paragraphs (2) and (5) shall not require the provision of information which is required to be provided under or by virtue of paragraph 27(2) or 27B of Schedule 2 to the Immigration Act 1971.

Offences

- 18 (1) A person commits an offence if he—
- (a) wilfully fails to comply with a duty imposed under or by virtue of this Schedule,
 - (b) wilfully contravenes a prohibition imposed under or by virtue of this Schedule, or
 - (c) wilfully obstructs, or seeks to frustrate, a search or examination under or by virtue of this Schedule.
- (2) A person guilty of an offence under this paragraph shall be liable on summary conviction to—
- (a) imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months,
 - (b) a fine not exceeding level 4 on the standard scale, or
 - (c) both.

TABLE

DESIGNATED PORTS

Great Britain

<i>Seaports</i>		<i>Airports</i>	
Ardrossan		Aberdeen	
Cairnryan		Biggin Hill	

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

<i>Seaports</i>	<i>Airports</i>
Campbeltown	Birmingham
Fishguard	Blackpool
Fleetwood	Bournemouth (Hurn)
Heysham	Bristol
Holyhead	Cambridge
Pembroke Dock	Cardiff
Plymouth	Carlisle
Poole Harbour	Coventry
Port of Liverpool	East Midlands
Portsmouth Continental Ferry Port	Edinburgh
Southampton	Exeter
Stranraer	Glasgow
Swansea	Gloucester/Cheltenham (Staverton)
Torquay	Humberside
Troon	Leeds/Bradford
Weymouth	Liverpool
	London-City
	London-Gatwick
	London-Heathrow
	Luton
	Lydd
	Manchester
	Manston
	Newcastle
	Norwich
	Plymouth
	Prestwick
	Sheffield City
	Southampton
	Southend
	Stansted
	Teesside

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

Northern Ireland

<i>Seaports</i>	<i>Airports</i>
Ballycastle	Belfast City
Belfast	Belfast International
Larne	City of Derry
Port of Londonderry	
Warrenpoint	

SCHEDULE 8

Section 41 and Schedule 7, para. 6.

DETENTION

PART I

TREATMENT OF PERSONS DETAINED UNDER SECTION 41 OR SCHEDULE 7

Place of detention

- 1 (1) The Secretary of State shall designate places at which persons may be detained under Schedule 7 or section 41.
- (2) In this Schedule a reference to a police station includes a reference to any place which the Secretary of State has designated under sub-paragraph (1) as a place where a person may be detained under section 41.
- (3) Where a person is detained under Schedule 7, he may be taken in the custody of an examining officer or of a person acting under an examining officer's authority to and from any place where his attendance is required for the purpose of—
 - (a) his examination under that Schedule,
 - (b) establishing his nationality or citizenship, or
 - (c) making arrangements for his admission to a country or territory outside the United Kingdom.
- (4) A constable who arrests a person under section 41 shall take him as soon as is reasonably practicable to the police station which the constable considers the most appropriate.
- (5) In this paragraph “examining officer” has the meaning given in Schedule 7.
- (6) Where a person is arrested in one Part of the United Kingdom and all or part of his detention takes place in another Part, the provisions of this Schedule which apply to detention in a particular Part of the United Kingdom apply in relation to him while he is detained in that Part.

Identification

- 2 (1) An authorised person may take any steps which are reasonably necessary for—

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- (a) photographing the detained person,
 - (b) measuring him, or
 - (c) identifying him.
- (2) In sub-paragraph (1) “authorised person” means any of the following—
- (a) a constable,
 - (b) a prison officer,
 - (c) a person authorised by the Secretary of State, and
 - (d) in the case of a person detained under Schedule 7, an examining officer (within the meaning of that Schedule).
- (3) This paragraph does not confer the power to take—
- (a) fingerprints, non-intimate samples or intimate samples (within the meaning given by paragraph 15 below), or
 - (b) relevant physical data or samples as mentioned in section 18 of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995 as applied by paragraph 20 below.

Audio and video recording of interviews

- 3 (1) The Secretary of State shall—
- (a) issue a code of practice about the audio recording of interviews to which this paragraph applies, and
 - (b) make an order requiring the audio recording of interviews to which this paragraph applies in accordance with any relevant code of practice under paragraph (a).
- (2) The Secretary of State may make an order requiring the video recording of—
- (a) interviews to which this paragraph applies;
 - (b) interviews to which this paragraph applies which take place in a particular Part of the United Kingdom.
- (3) An order under sub-paragraph (2) shall specify whether the video recording which it requires is to be silent or with sound.
- (4) Where an order is made under sub-paragraph (2)—
- (a) the Secretary of State shall issue a code of practice about the video recording of interviews to which the order applies, and
 - (b) the order shall require the interviews to be video recorded in accordance with any relevant code of practice under paragraph (a).
- (5) Where the Secretary of State has made an order under sub-paragraph (2) requiring certain interviews to be video recorded with sound—
- (a) he need not make an order under sub-paragraph (1)(b) in relation to those interviews, but
 - (b) he may do so.
- (6) This paragraph applies to any interview by a constable of a person detained under Schedule 7 or section 41 if the interview takes place in a police station.
- (7) A code of practice under this paragraph—
- (a) may make provision in relation to a particular Part of the United Kingdom;
 - (b) may make different provision for different Parts of the United Kingdom.

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- 4 (1) This paragraph applies to a code of practice under paragraph 3.
- (2) Where the Secretary of State proposes to issue a code of practice he shall—
- (a) publish a draft,
 - (b) consider any representations made to him about the draft, and
 - (c) if he thinks it appropriate, modify the draft in the light of any representations made to him.
- (3) The Secretary of State shall lay a draft of the code before Parliament.
- (4) When the Secretary of State has laid a draft code before Parliament he may bring it into operation by order.
- (5) The Secretary of State may revise a code and issue the revised code; and sub-paragraphs (2) to (4) shall apply to a revised code as they apply to an original code.
- (6) The failure by a constable to observe a provision of a code shall not of itself make him liable to criminal or civil proceedings.
- (7) A code—
- (a) shall be admissible in evidence in criminal and civil proceedings, and
 - (b) shall be taken into account by a court or tribunal in any case in which it appears to the court or tribunal to be relevant.

Status

- 5 A detained person shall be deemed to be in legal custody throughout the period of his detention.

Rights: England, Wales and Northern Ireland

- 6 (1) Subject to paragraph 8, a person detained under Schedule 7 or section 41 at a police station in England, Wales or Northern Ireland shall be entitled, if he so requests, to have one named person informed as soon as is reasonably practicable that he is being detained there.
- (2) The person named must be—
- (a) a friend of the detained person,
 - (b) a relative, or
 - (c) a person who is known to the detained person or who is likely to take an interest in his welfare.
- (3) Where a detained person is transferred from one police station to another, he shall be entitled to exercise the right under this paragraph in respect of the police station to which he is transferred.
- 7 (1) Subject to paragraphs 8 and 9, a person detained under Schedule 7 or section 41 at a police station in England, Wales or Northern Ireland shall be entitled, if he so requests, to consult a solicitor as soon as is reasonably practicable, privately and at any time.
- (2) Where a request is made under sub-paragraph (1), the request and the time at which it was made shall be recorded.

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- 8 (1) Subject to sub-paragraph (2), an officer of at least the rank of superintendent may authorise a delay—
- (a) in informing the person named by a detained person under paragraph 6;
 - (b) in permitting a detained person to consult a solicitor under paragraph 7.
- (2) But where a person is detained under section 41 he must be permitted to exercise his rights under paragraphs 6 and 7 before the end of the period mentioned in subsection (3) of that section.
- (3) Subject to sub-paragraph (5), an officer may give an authorisation under sub-paragraph (1) only if he has reasonable grounds for believing—
- (a) in the case of an authorisation under sub-paragraph (1)(a), that informing the named person of the detained person's detention will have any of the consequences specified in sub-paragraph (4), or
 - (b) in the case of an authorisation under sub-paragraph (1)(b), that the exercise of the right under paragraph 7 at the time when the detained person desires to exercise it will have any of the consequences specified in sub-paragraph (4).
- (4) Those consequences are—
- (a) interference with or harm to evidence of a serious arrestable offence,
 - (b) interference with or physical injury to any person,
 - (c) the alerting of persons who are suspected of having committed a serious arrestable offence but who have not been arrested for it,
 - (d) the hindering of the recovery of property obtained as a result of a serious arrestable offence or in respect of which a forfeiture order could be made under section 23,
 - (e) interference with the gathering of information about the commission, preparation or instigation of acts of terrorism,
 - (f) the alerting of a person and thereby making it more difficult to prevent an act of terrorism, and
 - (g) the alerting of a person and thereby making it more difficult to secure a person's apprehension, prosecution or conviction in connection with the commission, preparation or instigation of an act of terrorism.
- (5) An officer may also give an authorisation under sub-paragraph (1) if he has reasonable grounds for believing that—
- (a) the detained person has committed an offence to which Part VI of the Criminal Justice Act 1988, Part I of the Proceeds of Crime (Scotland) Act 1995, or the Proceeds of Crime (Northern Ireland) Order 1996 (confiscation of the proceeds of an offence) applies,
 - (b) the detained person has benefited from the offence within the meaning of that Part or Order, and
 - (c) by informing the named person of the detained person's detention (in the case of an authorisation under sub-paragraph (1)(a)), or by the exercise of the right under paragraph 7 (in the case of an authorisation under sub-paragraph (1)(b)), the recovery of the value of that benefit will be hindered.
- (6) If an authorisation under sub-paragraph (1) is given orally, the person giving it shall confirm it in writing as soon as is reasonably practicable.
- (7) Where an authorisation under sub-paragraph (1) is given—

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- (a) the detained person shall be told the reason for the delay as soon as is reasonably practicable, and
 - (b) the reason shall be recorded as soon as is reasonably practicable.
- (8) Where the reason for authorising delay ceases to subsist there may be no further delay in permitting the exercise of the right in the absence of a further authorisation under sub-paragraph (1).
- (9) In this paragraph “serious arrestable offence” has the meaning given by section 116 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (in relation to England and Wales) and by Article 87 of the Police and Criminal Evidence (Northern Ireland) Order 1989 (in relation to Northern Ireland); but it also includes—
 - (a) an offence under any of the provisions mentioned in section 40(1)(a) of this Act, and
 - (b) an attempt or conspiracy to commit an offence under any of the provisions mentioned in section 40(1)(a).
- 9 (1) A direction under this paragraph may provide that a detained person who wishes to exercise the right under paragraph 7 may consult a solicitor only in the sight and hearing of a qualified officer.
- (2) A direction under this paragraph may be given—
 - (a) where the person is detained at a police station in England or Wales, by an officer of at least the rank of Commander or Assistant Chief Constable, or
 - (b) where the person is detained at a police station in Northern Ireland, by an officer of at least the rank of Assistant Chief Constable.
- (3) A direction under this paragraph may be given only if the officer giving it has reasonable grounds for believing that, unless the direction is given, the exercise of the right by the detained person will have any of the consequences specified in paragraph 8(4) or the consequence specified in paragraph 8(5)(c).
- (4) In this paragraph “a qualified officer” means a police officer who—
 - (a) is of at least the rank of inspector,
 - (b) is of the uniformed branch of the force of which the officer giving the direction is a member, and
 - (c) in the opinion of the officer giving the direction, has no connection with the detained person’s case.
- (5) A direction under this paragraph shall cease to have effect once the reason for giving it ceases to subsist.
- 10 (1) This paragraph applies where a person is detained in England, Wales or Northern Ireland under Schedule 7 or section 41.
- (2) Fingerprints may be taken from the detained person only if they are taken by a constable—
 - (a) with the appropriate consent given in writing, or
 - (b) without that consent under sub-paragraph (4).
- (3) A non-intimate sample may be taken from the detained person only if it is taken by a constable—
 - (a) with the appropriate consent given in writing, or
 - (b) without that consent under sub-paragraph (4).

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- (4) Fingerprints or a non-intimate sample may be taken from the detained person without the appropriate consent only if—
- (a) he is detained at a police station and a police officer of at least the rank of superintendent authorises the fingerprints or sample to be taken, or
 - (b) he has been convicted of a recordable offence and, where a non-intimate sample is to be taken, he was convicted of the offence on or after 10th April 1995 (or 29th July 1996 where the non-intimate sample is to be taken in Northern Ireland).
- (5) An intimate sample may be taken from the detained person only if—
- (a) he is detained at a police station,
 - (b) the appropriate consent is given in writing,
 - (c) a police officer of at least the rank of superintendent authorises the sample to be taken, and
 - (d) subject to paragraph 13(2) and (3), the sample is taken by a constable.
- (6) An officer may give an authorisation under sub-paragraph (4)(a) or (5)(c) only if—
- (a) in the case of a person detained under section 41, the officer reasonably suspects that the person has been involved in an offence under any of the provisions mentioned in section 40(1)(a), and the officer reasonably believes that the fingerprints or sample will tend to confirm or disprove his involvement, or
 - (b) in any case, the officer is satisfied that the taking of the fingerprints or sample from the person is necessary in order to assist in determining whether he falls within section 40(1)(b).
- (7) If an authorisation under sub-paragraph (4)(a) or (5)(c) is given orally, the person giving it shall confirm it in writing as soon as is reasonably practicable.
- 11 (1) Before fingerprints or a sample are taken from a person under paragraph 10, he shall be informed—
- (a) that the fingerprints or sample may be used for the purposes of paragraph 14(4), section 63A(1) of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 and Article 63A(1) of the Police and Criminal Evidence (Northern Ireland) Order 1989 (checking of fingerprints and samples), and
 - (b) where the fingerprints or sample are to be taken under paragraph 10(2)(a), (3)(a) or (4)(b), of the reason for taking the fingerprints or sample.
- (2) Before fingerprints or a sample are taken from a person upon an authorisation given under paragraph 10(4)(a) or (5)(c), he shall be informed—
- (a) that the authorisation has been given,
 - (b) of the grounds upon which it has been given, and
 - (c) where relevant, of the nature of the offence in which it is suspected that he has been involved.
- (3) After fingerprints or a sample are taken under paragraph 10, there shall be recorded as soon as is reasonably practicable any of the following which apply—
- (a) the fact that the person has been informed in accordance with sub-paragraphs (1) and (2),
 - (b) the reason referred to in sub-paragraph (1)(b),
 - (c) the authorisation given under paragraph 10(4)(a) or (5)(c),

- (d) the grounds upon which that authorisation has been given, and
 - (e) the fact that the appropriate consent has been given.
- 12 (1) This paragraph applies where—
 - (a) two or more non-intimate samples suitable for the same means of analysis have been taken from a person under paragraph 10,
 - (b) those samples have proved insufficient, and
 - (c) the person has been released from detention.
- (2) An intimate sample may be taken from the person if—
 - (a) the appropriate consent is given in writing,
 - (b) a police officer of at least the rank of superintendent authorises the sample to be taken, and
 - (c) subject to paragraph 13(2) and (3), the sample is taken by a constable.
- (3) Paragraphs 10(6) and (7) and 11 shall apply in relation to the taking of an intimate sample under this paragraph; and a reference to a person detained under section 41 shall be taken as a reference to a person who was detained under section 41 when the non-intimate samples mentioned in sub-paragraph (1)(a) were taken.
- 13 (1) Where appropriate written consent to the taking of an intimate sample from a person under paragraph 10 or 12 is refused without good cause, in any proceedings against that person for an offence—
 - (a) the court, in determining whether to commit him for trial or whether there is a case to answer, may draw such inferences from the refusal as appear proper, and
 - (b) the court or jury, in determining whether that person is guilty of the offence charged, may draw such inferences from the refusal as appear proper.
- (2) An intimate sample other than a sample of urine or a dental impression may be taken under paragraph 10 or 12 only by a registered medical practitioner acting on the authority of a constable.
- (3) An intimate sample which is a dental impression may be taken under paragraph 10 or 12 only by a registered dentist acting on the authority of a constable.
- (4) Where a sample of hair other than pubic hair is to be taken under paragraph 10 the sample may be taken either by cutting hairs or by plucking hairs with their roots so long as no more are plucked than the person taking the sample reasonably considers to be necessary for a sufficient sample.
- 14 (1) This paragraph applies to—
 - (a) fingerprints or samples taken under paragraph 10 or 12, and
 - (b) information derived from those samples.
- (2) The fingerprints, samples or information may be used only for the purpose of a terrorist investigation.
- (3) In particular, a check may not be made against them under—
 - (a) section 63A(1) of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (checking of fingerprints and samples), or
 - (b) Article 63A(1) of the Police and Criminal Evidence (Northern Ireland) Order 1989 (checking of fingerprints and samples),except for the purpose of a terrorist investigation.

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- (4) The fingerprints, samples or information may be checked, subject to sub-paragraph (2), against—
- (a) other fingerprints or samples taken under paragraph 10 or 12 or information derived from those samples,
 - (b) relevant physical data or samples taken by virtue of paragraph 20,
 - (c) any of the fingerprints, samples and information mentioned in section 63A(1)(a) and (b) of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (checking of fingerprints and samples),
 - (d) any of the fingerprints, samples and information mentioned in Article 63A(1) (a) and (b) of the Police and Criminal Evidence (Northern Ireland) Order 1989 (checking of fingerprints and samples), and
 - (e) fingerprints or samples taken under section 15(9) of, or paragraph 7(5) of Schedule 5 to, the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act 1989 or information derived from those samples.
- (5) This paragraph (other than sub-paragraph (4)) shall apply to fingerprints or samples taken under section 15(9) of, or paragraph 7(5) of Schedule 5 to, the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act 1989 and information derived from those samples as it applies to fingerprints or samples taken under paragraph 10 or 12 and the information derived from those samples.
- 15 (1) In the application of paragraphs 10 to 14 in relation to a person detained in England or Wales the following expressions shall have the meaning given by section 65 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (Part V definitions)—
- (a) “appropriate consent”,
 - (b) “fingerprints”,
 - (c) “insufficient”,
 - (d) “intimate sample”,
 - (e) “non-intimate sample”,
 - (f) “registered dentist”, and
 - (g) “sufficient”.
- (2) In the application of paragraphs 10 to 14 in relation to a person detained in Northern Ireland the expressions listed in sub-paragraph (1) shall have the meaning given by Article 53 of the Police and Criminal Evidence (Northern Ireland) Order 1989 (definitions).
- (3) In paragraph 10 “recordable offence” shall have—
- (a) in relation to a person detained in England or Wales, the meaning given by section 118(1) of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (general interpretation), and
 - (b) in relation to a person detained in Northern Ireland, the meaning given by Article 2(2) of the Police and Criminal Evidence (Northern Ireland) Order 1989 (definitions).

Rights: Scotland

- 16 (1) A person detained under Schedule 7 or section 41 at a police station in Scotland shall be entitled to have intimation of his detention and of the place where he is being detained sent without delay to a solicitor and to another person named by him.
- (2) The person named must be—

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- (a) a friend of the detained person,
 - (b) a relative, or
 - (c) a person who is known to the detained person or who is likely to take an interest in his welfare.
 - (3) Where a detained person is transferred from one police station to another, he shall be entitled to exercise the right under sub-paragraph (1) in respect of the police station to which he is transferred.
 - (4) A police officer not below the rank of superintendent may authorise a delay in making intimation where, in his view, the delay is necessary on one of the grounds mentioned in paragraph 17(3) or where paragraph 17(4) applies.
 - (5) Where a detained person requests that the intimation be made, there shall be recorded the time when the request is—
 - (a) made, and
 - (b) complied with.
 - (6) A person detained shall be entitled to consult a solicitor at any time, without delay.
 - (7) A police officer not below the rank of superintendent may authorise a delay in holding the consultation where, in his view, the delay is necessary on one of the grounds mentioned in paragraph 17(3) or where paragraph 17(4) applies.
 - (8) Subject to paragraph 17, the consultation shall be private.
 - (9) Where a person is detained under section 41 he must be permitted to exercise his rights under this paragraph before the end of the period mentioned in subsection (3) of that section.
- 17
- (1) An officer not below the rank of Assistant Chief Constable may direct that the consultation mentioned in paragraph 16(6) shall be in the presence of a uniformed officer not below the rank of inspector if it appears to the officer giving the direction to be necessary on one of the grounds mentioned in sub-paragraph (3).
 - (2) A uniformed officer directed to be present during a consultation shall be an officer who, in the opinion of the officer giving the direction, has no connection with the case.
 - (3) The grounds mentioned in paragraph 16(4) and (7) and in sub-paragraph (1) are—
 - (a) that it is in the interests of the investigation or prevention of crime;
 - (b) that it is in the interests of the apprehension, prosecution or conviction of offenders;
 - (c) that it will further the recovery of property obtained as a result of the commission of an offence or in respect of which a forfeiture order could be made under section 23;
 - (d) that it will further the operation of Part VI of the Criminal Justice Act 1988, Part I of the Proceeds of Crime (Scotland) Act 1995 or the Proceeds of Crime (Northern Ireland) Order 1996 (confiscation of the proceeds of an offence).
 - (4) This sub-paragraph applies where an officer mentioned in paragraph 16(4) or (7) has reasonable grounds for believing that—
 - (a) the detained person has committed an offence to which Part VI of the Criminal Justice Act 1988, Part I of the Proceeds of Crime (Scotland) Act

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- 1995 or the Proceeds of Crime (Northern Ireland) Order 1996 (confiscation of the proceeds of an offence) applies,
- (b) the detained person has benefited from the offence within the meaning of that Part or Order, and
 - (c) by informing the named person of the detained person’s detention (in the case of an authorisation under paragraph 16(4)) or by the exercise of the entitlement under paragraph 16(6) (in the case of an authorisation under paragraph 16(7)) the recovery of the value of that benefit will be hindered.
- (5) Where delay is authorised in the exercising of any of the rights mentioned in paragraph 16(1) and (6)—
- (a) if the authorisation is given orally, the person giving it shall confirm it in writing as soon as is reasonably practicable,
 - (b) the detained person shall be told the reason for the delay as soon as is reasonably practicable, and
 - (c) the reason shall be recorded as soon as is reasonably practicable.
- 18 (1) Paragraphs 16 and 17 shall have effect, in relation to a person detained under section 41 or Schedule 7, in place of any enactment or rule of law under or by virtue of which a person arrested or detained may be entitled to communicate or consult with any other person.
- (2) But, where a person detained under Schedule 7 or section 41 at a police station in Scotland appears to a constable to be a child—
- (a) the other person named by the person detained in pursuance of paragraph 16(1) shall be that person’s parent, and
 - (b) section 15(4) of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995 shall apply to the person detained as it applies to a person who appears to a constable to be a child who is being detained as mentioned in paragraph (b) of section 15(1) of that Act,
- and in this sub-paragraph “child” and “parent” have the same meaning as in section 15(4) of that Act.
- 19 The Secretary of State shall, by order, make provision to require that—
- (a) except in such circumstances, and
 - (b) subject to such conditions,
- as may be specified in the order, where a person detained has been permitted to consult a solicitor, the solicitor shall be allowed to be present at any interview carried out in connection with a terrorist investigation or for the purposes of Schedule 7.
- 20 (1) Subject to the modifications specified in sub-paragraphs (2) and (3), section 18 of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995 (procedure for taking certain prints and samples) shall apply to a person detained under Schedule 7 or section 41 at a police station in Scotland as it applies to a person arrested or a person detained under section 14 of that Act.
- (2) For subsection (2) of section 18 there shall be substituted—
- “(2) A constable may take from a detained person or require a detained person to provide relevant physical data only if—
- (a) in the case of a person detained under section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000, he reasonably suspects that the person has been involved

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- in an offence under any of the provisions mentioned in section 40(1) (a) of that Act and he reasonably believes that the relevant physical data will tend to confirm or disprove his involvement, or
- (b) in any case, he is satisfied that it is necessary in order to assist in determining whether the person falls within section 40(1)(b) of that Act.”

- (3) Subsections (3) to (5) shall not apply, but any relevant physical data or sample taken in pursuance of section 18 as applied by this paragraph shall be retained only for the purposes of terrorist investigations.

PART II

REVIEW OF DETENTION UNDER SECTION 41

Requirement

- 21 (1) A person’s detention shall be periodically reviewed by a review officer.
- (2) The first review shall be carried out as soon as is reasonably practicable after the time of the person’s arrest.
- (3) Subsequent reviews shall, subject to paragraph 22, be carried out at intervals of not more than 12 hours.
- (4) No review of a person’s detention shall be carried out after a warrant extending his detention has been issued under Part III.

Postponement

- 22 (1) A review may be postponed if at the latest time at which it may be carried out in accordance with paragraph 21—
- (a) the detained person is being questioned by a police officer and an officer is satisfied that an interruption of the questioning to carry out the review would prejudice the investigation in connection with which the person is being detained,
- (b) no review officer is readily available, or
- (c) it is not practicable for any other reason to carry out the review.
- (2) Where a review is postponed it shall be carried out as soon as is reasonably practicable.
- (3) For the purposes of ascertaining the time within which the next review is to be carried out, a postponed review shall be deemed to have been carried out at the latest time at which it could have been carried out in accordance with paragraph 21.

Grounds for continued detention

- 23 (1) A review officer may authorise a person’s continued detention only if satisfied that it is necessary—
- (a) to obtain relevant evidence whether by questioning him or otherwise,
- (b) to preserve relevant evidence,

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- (c) pending a decision whether to apply to the Secretary of State for a deportation notice to be served on the detained person,
 - (d) pending the making of an application to the Secretary of State for a deportation notice to be served on the detained person,
 - (e) pending consideration by the Secretary of State whether to serve a deportation notice on the detained person, or
 - (f) pending a decision whether the detained person should be charged with an offence.
- (2) The review officer shall not authorise continued detention by virtue of sub-paragraph (1)(a) or (b) unless he is satisfied that the investigation in connection with which the person is detained is being conducted diligently and expeditiously.
- (3) The review officer shall not authorise continued detention by virtue of sub-paragraph (1)(c) to (f) unless he is satisfied that the process pending the completion of which detention is necessary is being conducted diligently and expeditiously.
- (4) In sub-paragraph (1)(a) and (b) “relevant evidence” means evidence which—
- (a) relates to the commission by the detained person of an offence under any of the provisions mentioned in section 40(1)(a), or
 - (b) indicates that the detained person falls within section 40(1)(b).
- (5) In sub-paragraph (1) “deportation notice” means notice of a decision to make a deportation order under the Immigration Act 1971.

Review officer

- 24 (1) The review officer shall be an officer who has not been directly involved in the investigation in connection with which the person is detained.
- (2) In the case of a review carried out within the period of 24 hours beginning with the time of arrest, the review officer shall be an officer of at least the rank of inspector.
- (3) In the case of any other review, the review officer shall be an officer of at least the rank of superintendent.
- 25 (1) This paragraph applies where—
- (a) the review officer is of a rank lower than superintendent,
 - (b) an officer of higher rank than the review officer gives directions relating to the detained person, and
 - (c) those directions are at variance with the performance by the review officer of a duty imposed on him under this Schedule.
- (2) The review officer shall refer the matter at once to an officer of at least the rank of superintendent.

Representations

- 26 (1) Before determining whether to authorise a person’s continued detention, a review officer shall give either of the following persons an opportunity to make representations about the detention—
- (a) the detained person, or
 - (b) a solicitor representing him who is available at the time of the review.

- (2) Representations may be oral or written.
- (3) A review officer may refuse to hear oral representations from the detained person if he considers that he is unfit to make representations because of his condition or behaviour.

Rights

- 27 (1) Where a review officer authorises continued detention he shall inform the detained person—
- (a) of any of his rights under paragraphs 6 and 7 which he has not yet exercised, and
 - (b) if the exercise of any of his rights under either of those paragraphs is being delayed in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 8, of the fact that it is being so delayed.
- (2) Where a review of a person's detention is being carried out at a time when his exercise of a right under either of those paragraphs is being delayed—
- (a) the review officer shall consider whether the reason or reasons for which the delay was authorised continue to subsist, and
 - (b) if in his opinion the reason or reasons have ceased to subsist, he shall inform the officer who authorised the delay of his opinion (unless he was that officer).
- (3) In the application of this paragraph to Scotland, for the references to paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 substitute references to paragraph 16.
- (4) The following provisions (requirement to bring an accused person before the court after his arrest) shall not apply to a person detained under section 41—
- (a) section 135(3) of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995, and
 - (b) Article 8(1) of the Criminal Justice (Children) (Northern Ireland) Order 1998.
- (5) Section 22(1) of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995 (interim liberation by officer in charge of police station) shall not apply to a person detained under section 41.

Record

- 28 (1) A review officer carrying out a review shall make a written record of the outcome of the review and of any of the following which apply—
- (a) the grounds upon which continued detention is authorised,
 - (b) the reason for postponement of the review,
 - (c) the fact that the detained person has been informed as required under paragraph 27(1),
 - (d) the officer's conclusion on the matter considered under paragraph 27(2)(a),
 - (e) the fact that he has taken action under paragraph 27(2)(b), and
 - (f) the fact that the detained person is being detained by virtue of section 41(5) or (6).
- (2) The review officer shall—
- (a) make the record in the presence of the detained person, and

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- (b) inform him at that time whether the review officer is authorising continued detention, and if he is, of his grounds.
- (3) Sub-paragraph (2) shall not apply where, at the time when the record is made, the detained person is—
 - (a) incapable of understanding what is said to him,
 - (b) violent or likely to become violent, or
 - (c) in urgent need of medical attention.

PART III

EXTENSION OF DETENTION UNDER SECTION 41

Warrants of further detention

- 29 (1) A police officer of at least the rank of superintendent may apply to a judicial authority for the issue of a warrant of further detention under this Part.
- (2) A warrant of further detention—
- (a) shall authorise the further detention under section 41 of a specified person for a specified period, and
 - (b) shall state the time at which it is issued.
- (3) The specified period in relation to a person shall end not later than the end of the period of seven days beginning—
- (a) with the time of his arrest under section 41, or
 - (b) if he was being detained under Schedule 7 when he was arrested under section 41, with the time when his examination under that Schedule began.
- (4) In this Part “judicial authority” means—
- (a) in England and Wales, the Senior District Judge (Chief Magistrate) or his deputy, or a District Judge (Magistrates' Courts) who is designated for the purpose of this Part by the Lord Chancellor,
 - (b) in Scotland, the sheriff, and
 - (c) in Northern Ireland, a county court judge, or a resident magistrate who is designated for the purpose of this Part by the Lord Chancellor.

Time limit

- 30 (1) An application for a warrant shall be made—
- (a) during the period mentioned in section 41(3), or
 - (b) within six hours of the end of that period.
- (2) The judicial authority hearing an application made by virtue of sub-paragraph (1) (b) shall dismiss the application if he considers that it would have been reasonably practicable to make it during the period mentioned in section 41(3).
- (3) For the purposes of this Schedule, an application for a warrant is made when written or oral notice of an intention to make the application is given to a judicial authority.

Notice

- 31 An application for a warrant may not be heard unless the person to whom it relates has been given a notice stating—
- (a) that the application has been made,
 - (b) the time at which the application was made,
 - (c) the time at which it is to be heard, and
 - (d) the grounds upon which further detention is sought.

Grounds for extension

- 32 (1) A judicial authority may issue a warrant of further detention only if satisfied that—
- (a) there are reasonable grounds for believing that the further detention of the person to whom the application relates is necessary to obtain relevant evidence whether by questioning him or otherwise or to preserve relevant evidence, and
 - (b) the investigation in connection with which the person is detained is being conducted diligently and expeditiously.
- (2) In sub-paragraph (1) “relevant evidence” means, in relation to the person to whom the application relates, evidence which—
- (a) relates to his commission of an offence under any of the provisions mentioned in section 40(1)(a), or
 - (b) indicates that he is a person falling within section 40(1)(b).

Representation

- 33 (1) The person to whom an application relates shall—
- (a) be given an opportunity to make oral or written representations to the judicial authority about the application, and
 - (b) subject to sub-paragraph (3), be entitled to be legally represented at the hearing.
- (2) A judicial authority shall adjourn the hearing of an application to enable the person to whom the application relates to obtain legal representation where—
- (a) he is not legally represented,
 - (b) he is entitled to be legally represented, and
 - (c) he wishes to be so represented.
- (3) A judicial authority may exclude any of the following persons from any part of the hearing—
- (a) the person to whom the application relates;
 - (b) anyone representing him.

Information

- 34 (1) The officer who has made an application for a warrant may apply to the judicial authority for an order that specified information upon which he intends to rely be withheld from—
- (a) the person to whom the application relates, and
 - (b) anyone representing him.

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- (2) Subject to sub-paragraph (3), a judicial authority may make an order under sub-paragraph (1) in relation to specified information only if satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing that if the information were disclosed—
- (a) evidence of an offence under any of the provisions mentioned in section 40(1)(a) would be interfered with or harmed,
 - (b) the recovery of property obtained as a result of an offence under any of those provisions would be hindered,
 - (c) the recovery of property in respect of which a forfeiture order could be made under section 23 would be hindered,
 - (d) the apprehension, prosecution or conviction of a person who is suspected of falling within section 40(1)(a) or (b) would be made more difficult as a result of his being alerted,
 - (e) the prevention of an act of terrorism would be made more difficult as a result of a person being alerted,
 - (f) the gathering of information about the commission, preparation or instigation of an act of terrorism would be interfered with, or
 - (g) a person would be interfered with or physically injured.
- (3) A judicial authority may also make an order under sub-paragraph (1) in relation to specified information if satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing that—
- (a) the detained person has committed an offence to which Part VI of the Criminal Justice Act 1988, Part I of the Proceeds of Crime (Scotland) Act 1995, or the Proceeds of Crime (Northern Ireland) Order 1996 (confiscation of the proceeds of an offence) applies,
 - (b) the detained person has benefited from the offence within the meaning of that Part or Order, and
 - (c) the recovery of the value of that benefit would be hindered, if the information were disclosed.
- (4) The judicial authority shall direct that the following be excluded from the hearing of the application under this paragraph—
- (a) the person to whom the application for a warrant relates, and
 - (b) anyone representing him.

Adjournments

- 35 (1) A judicial authority may adjourn the hearing of an application for a warrant only if the hearing is adjourned to a date before the expiry of the period mentioned in section 41(3).
- (2) This paragraph shall not apply to an adjournment under paragraph 33(2).

Extensions of warrants

- 36 (1) A police officer of at least the rank of superintendent may apply to a judicial authority for the extension or further extension of the period specified in a warrant of further detention.
- (2) Where the period specified is extended, the warrant shall be endorsed with a note stating the new specified period.

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- (3) The specified period shall end not later than the end of the period of seven days beginning—
- (a) with the time of the person’s arrest under section 41, or
 - (b) if he was being detained under Schedule 7 when he was arrested under section 41, with the time when his examination under that Schedule began.
- (4) Paragraphs 30(3) and 31 to 34 shall apply to an application under this paragraph as they apply to an application for a warrant of further detention.
- (5) A judicial authority may adjourn the hearing of an application under sub-paragraph (1) only if the hearing is adjourned to a date before the expiry of the period specified in the warrant.
- (6) Sub-paragraph (5) shall not apply to an adjournment under paragraph 33(2).

Detention - conditions

- 37 A person detained by virtue of a warrant issued under this Part shall (unless detained in accordance with section 41(5) or (6) or under any other power) be released immediately if the officer having custody of him becomes aware that any of the grounds under paragraph 32(1)(a) and (b) upon which the judicial authority authorised his further detention have ceased to apply.

SCHEDULE 9

Section 65.

SCHEDULED OFFENCES

PART I

SUBSTANTIVE OFFENCES

Common law offences

- 1 Murder subject to note 1 below.
- 2 Manslaughter subject to note 1 below.
- 3 Riot subject to note 1 below.
- 4 Kidnapping subject to note 1 below.
- 5 False imprisonment subject to note 1 below.

Malicious Damage Act 1861 (c. 97)

- 6 Offences under section 35 of the Malicious Damage Act 1861 (interference with railway) subject to note 1 below.

Offences against the Person Act 1861 (c. 100)

- 7 Offences under the following provisions of the Offences against the Person Act 1861 subject to note 1 below—

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- (a) section 4 (offences relating to murder),
- (b) section 16 (threats to kill),
- (c) section 18 (wounding with intent to cause grievous bodily harm),
- (d) section 20 (causing grievous bodily harm),
- (e) section 29 (causing explosion or sending explosive substance or throwing corrosive liquid with intent to cause grievous bodily harm), and
- (f) section 47 (assault occasioning actual bodily harm).

Explosive Substances Act 1883 (c. 3)

8 Offences under the following provisions of the Explosive Substances Act 1883 subject to note 1 below—

- (a) section 2 (causing explosion likely to endanger life or damage property),
- (b) section 3 (intending or conspiring to cause any such explosion, and making or possessing explosive with intent to endanger life or cause serious damage to property), and
- (c) section 4 (making or possessing explosives in suspicious circumstances).

Prison Act (Northern Ireland) 1953 (c. 18 (N.I.))

9 Offences under the following provisions of the Prison Act (Northern Ireland) 1953 subject to note 1 below—

- (a) section 25 (being unlawfully at large while under sentence),
- (b) section 26 (escaping from lawful custody and failing to surrender to bail),
- (c) section 27 (attempting to break prison),
- (d) section 28 (breaking prison by force or violence),
- (e) section 29 (rescuing or assisting or permitting to escape from lawful custody persons under sentence of death or life imprisonment),
- (f) section 30 (rescuing or assisting or permitting to escape from lawful custody persons other than persons under sentence of death or life imprisonment),
- (g) section 32 (causing discharge of prisoner under pretended authority), and
- (h) section 33 (assisting prisoners to escape by conveying things into prisons).

Theft Act (Northern Ireland) 1969 (c. 16 (N.I.))

10 Offences under the following provisions of the Theft Act (Northern Ireland) 1969—

- (a) section 1 (theft) subject to note 2 below,
- (b) section 8 (robbery) subject to notes 1 and 3 below,
- (c) section 9 (burglary) subject to note 2 below,
- (d) section 10 (aggravated burglary) subject to notes 1 and 3 below,
- (e) section 15 (obtaining property by deception) subject to note 2 below, and
- (f) section 20 (blackmail) subject to notes 1 and 2 below.

Protection of the Person and Property Act (Northern Ireland) 1969 (c. 29 (N.I.))

11 Offences under the following provisions of the Protection of the Person and Property Act (Northern Ireland) 1969 subject to note 1 below—

- (a) section 1 (intimidation),

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- (b) section 2 (making or possessing petrol bomb, etc. in suspicious circumstances), and
- (c) section 3 (throwing or using petrol bomb, etc.).

Hijacking

- 12 Offences under section 1 of the Aviation Security Act 1982 (aircraft) subject to note 1 below.
- 13 Offences in Northern Ireland under section 2 of the Criminal Jurisdiction Act 1975 (vehicles or ships) subject to note 1 below.

Criminal Damage (Northern Ireland) Order 1977 (S.I. 1977/426 (N.I. 4))

- 14 Offences under the following provisions of the Criminal Damage (Northern Ireland) Order 1977 subject to note 1 below—
 - (a) Article 3(1) and (3) or Article 3(2) and (3) (arson),
 - (b) Article 3(2) (destroying or damaging property with intent to endanger life),
 - (c) Article 4 (threats to destroy or damage property), and
 - (d) Article 5 (possessing anything with intent to destroy or damage property).

Criminal Law (Amendment) (Northern Ireland) Order 1977 (S.I. 1977/1249 (N.I. 16))

- 15 Offences under Article 3 of the Criminal Law (Amendment) (Northern Ireland) Order 1977 (bomb hoaxes) subject to note 1 below.

Firearms (Northern Ireland) Order 1981 (S.I. 1981/155 (N.I. 2))

- 16 Offences under the following provisions of the Firearms (Northern Ireland) Order 1981 subject to note 1 below—
 - (a) Article 4(1), (2), (3) or (4) (manufacturing, dealing in, repairing, etc. firearm or ammunition without being registered),
 - (b) Article 5 (shortening barrel of shot gun or converting imitation firearm into firearm),
 - (c) Article 6(1) (manufacturing, dealing in or possessing certain weapons, etc.),
 - (d) Article 17 (possessing firearm or ammunition with intent to endanger life or cause serious damage to property),
 - (e) Article 18 (use or attempted use of firearm or imitation firearm to prevent arrest of self or another etc.),
 - (f) Article 19 (carrying firearm or imitation firearm with intent to commit indictable offence or prevent arrest of self or another),
 - (g) Article 20 (carrying firearm, etc. in public place) subject to note 4 below,
 - (h) Article 22 (possession of firearm or ammunition by person who has been sentenced to imprisonment, etc. and sale of firearm or ammunition to such a person), and
 - (i) Article 23 (possessing firearm or ammunition in suspicious circumstances).

Taking of Hostages Act 1982 (c. 28)

- 17 Offences under the Taking of Hostages Act 1982 subject to note 1 below.

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Nuclear Material (Offences) Act 1983 (c. 18)

- 18 Offences under section 2 of the Nuclear Material (Offences) Act 1983 (offences involving nuclear material: preparatory acts and threats) subject to note 1 below.

Computer Misuse Act 1990 (c. 18)

- 19 Offences under the following provisions of the Computer Misuse Act 1990 subject to note 1 below—
- (a) section 1 (unauthorised access to computer material),
 - (b) section 2 (unauthorised access with intent to commit further offence), and
 - (c) section 3 (unauthorised modification).

Aviation and Maritime Security Act 1990 (c. 31)

- 20 Offences under the following provisions of the Aviation and Maritime Security Act 1990 subject to note 1 below—
- (a) section 1 (endangering safety at aerodromes),
 - (b) section 9 (hijacking of ships), and
 - (c) section 10 (seizing or exercising control of fixed platforms).

Channel Tunnel (Security) Order 1994 (S.I. 1994/570)

- 21 Offences under the following provisions of the Channel Tunnel (Security) Order 1994 subject to note 1 below—
- (a) Article 4 (hijacking of Channel Tunnel trains), and
 - (b) Article 5 (seizing or exercising control of the tunnel system).

This Act

- 22 Offences under the following provisions of this Act—
- (a) section 11,
 - (b) section 12,
 - (c) section 13,
 - (d) sections 15 to 19,
 - (e) section 54,
 - (f) section 56,
 - (g) section 57,
 - (h) section 58,
 - (i) section 103,
 - (j) paragraph 37 of Schedule 4,
 - (k) Schedule 5,
 - (l) paragraph 10 of Schedule 10 subject to note 1 below, and
 - (m) paragraphs 2 and 3 of Schedule 13 subject to note 1 below.

Notes

- 1 Any offence specified in this Part of this Schedule which is stated to be subject to this note is not a scheduled offence in any particular case in which the Attorney

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- General for Northern Ireland certifies that it is not to be treated as a scheduled offence.
- 2 An offence specified in paragraph 10(a), (c) or (e) is a scheduled offence only where it is charged that the offence was committed in relation to or by means of nuclear material within the meaning of the Nuclear Material (Offences) Act 1983; and the Attorney General for Northern Ireland shall not certify that the offence specified in paragraph 10(f) is not to be treated as a scheduled offence in a case where it is charged that the offence was so committed.
- 3 An offence specified in paragraph 10(b) or (d) is a scheduled offence only where it is charged—
- (a) that an explosive, firearm, imitation firearm or weapon of offence was used to commit the offence, or
 - (b) that the offence was committed in relation to or by means of nuclear material within the meaning of the Nuclear Material (Offences) Act 1983;
- and expressions defined in section 10 of the Theft Act (Northern Ireland) 1969 have the same meaning when used in this note.
- 4 The offence specified in paragraph 16(g) is a scheduled offence only where it is charged that the offence relates to a weapon other than an air weapon.

PART II

INCHOATE AND RELATED OFFENCES

Each of the following offences, that is to say—

- (a) aiding, abetting, counselling, procuring or inciting the commission of an offence specified in Part I of this Schedule (hereafter in this paragraph referred to as a “substantive offence”),
- (b) attempting or conspiring to commit a substantive offence,
- (c) an offence under section 4 of the Criminal Law Act (Northern Ireland) 1967 of doing any act with intent to impede the arrest or prosecution of a person who has committed a substantive offence, and
- (d) an offence under section 5(1) of the Criminal Law Act (Northern Ireland) 1967 of failing to give information to a constable which is likely to secure, or to be of material assistance in securing, the apprehension, prosecution or conviction of a person for a substantive offence,

shall be treated for the purposes of Part VII of this Act as if it were the substantive offence.

PART III

EXTRA-TERRITORIAL OFFENCES

Any extra-territorial offence as defined in section 1(3) of the Criminal Jurisdiction Act 1975.

Note

An extra-territorial offence is not a scheduled offence in any particular case in which the Attorney General for Northern Ireland certifies that it is not to be treated as a scheduled offence.

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SCHEDULE 10

Section 84.

MUNITIONS AND TRANSMITTERS: SEARCH AND SEIZURE

Interpretation

- 1 (1) In this Schedule “officer” means—
- (a) a member of Her Majesty’s forces on duty, and
 - (b) a constable.
- (2) In this Schedule “authorised officer” means—
- (a) a member of Her Majesty’s forces who is on duty and is authorised by a commissioned officer of those forces, and
 - (b) a constable who is authorised by an officer of the Royal Ulster Constabulary of at least the rank of inspector.
- (3) In this Schedule—
- “munitions” means—
- (a) explosives, firearms and ammunition, and
 - (b) anything used or capable of being used in the manufacture of an explosive, a firearm or ammunition,
- “scanning receiver” means apparatus (or a part of apparatus) for wireless telegraphy designed or adapted for the purpose of automatically monitoring selected frequencies, or automatically scanning a selected range of frequencies, so as to enable transmissions on any of those frequencies to be detected or intercepted,
- “transmitter” means apparatus (or a part of apparatus) for wireless telegraphy designed or adapted for emission, as opposed to reception,
- “wireless apparatus” means a scanning receiver or a transmitter, and
- “wireless telegraphy” has the same meaning as in section 19(1) of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949.

Entering premises

- 2 (1) An officer may enter and search any premises for the purpose of ascertaining—
- (a) whether there are any munitions unlawfully on the premises, or
 - (b) whether there is any wireless apparatus on the premises.
- (2) An officer may not enter a dwelling under this paragraph unless he is an authorised officer and he reasonably suspects that the dwelling—
- (a) unlawfully contains munitions, or
 - (b) contains wireless apparatus.
- 3 If it is necessary for the purpose of carrying out a search under paragraph 2 (including a search of a dwelling) an officer may be accompanied by other persons.
- 4 (1) If the officer carrying out a search of premises under paragraph 2 reasonably believes that it is necessary in order to carry out the search or to prevent it from being frustrated, he may—
- (a) require a person who is on the premises when the search begins, or who enters during the search, to remain on the premises;

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- (b) require a person mentioned in paragraph (a) to remain in a specified part of the premises;
 - (c) require a person mentioned in paragraph (a) to refrain from entering a specified part of the premises;
 - (d) require a person mentioned in paragraph (a) to go from one specified part of the premises to another;
 - (e) require a person who is not a resident of the premises to refrain from entering them.
- (2) A requirement imposed under this paragraph shall cease to have effect after the conclusion of the search in relation to which it was imposed.
- (3) Subject to sub-paragraph (4), no requirement under this paragraph for the purposes of a search shall be imposed or have effect after the end of the period of four hours beginning with the time when the first (or only) requirement is imposed in relation to the search.
- (4) An officer of the Royal Ulster Constabulary of at least the rank of superintendent may extend the period mentioned in sub-paragraph (3) in relation to a search by a further period of four hours if he reasonably believes that it is necessary to do so in order to carry out the search or to prevent it from being frustrated.
- (5) The power to extend a period conferred by sub-paragraph (4) may be exercised only once in relation to a particular search.
- 5 Section 114(2) has effect for the purposes of this Schedule in relation to a member of Her Majesty's forces as it has effect in relation to a constable.

Stopping and searching persons

- 6 (1) An officer may—
- (a) stop a person in a public place, and
 - (b) search him for the purpose of ascertaining whether he has munitions unlawfully with him or wireless apparatus with him.
- (2) An officer may search a person who—
- (a) is not in a public place, and
 - (b) whom the officer reasonably suspects to have munitions unlawfully with him or to have wireless apparatus with him.
- (3) An officer may search a person entering or found in a dwelling entered under paragraph 2.

Seizure

- 7 (1) This paragraph applies where an officer is empowered by virtue of any provision of Part VII of this Act to search premises or a person.
- (2) The officer may—
- (a) seize any munitions found in the course of the search (unless it appears to him that the munitions are being, have been and will be used only lawfully), and
 - (b) retain and, if necessary, destroy them.

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- (3) The officer may—
- (a) seize any wireless apparatus found in the course of the search (unless it appears to him that the apparatus is being, has been and will be used only lawfully), and
 - (b) retain it.

Records

- 8 (1) Where an officer carries out a search of premises under this Schedule he shall, unless it is not reasonably practicable, make a written record of the search.
- (2) The record shall specify—
- (a) the address of the premises searched,
 - (b) the date and time of the search,
 - (c) any damage caused in the course of the search, and
 - (d) anything seized in the course of the search.
- (3) The record shall also include the name (if known) of any person appearing to the officer to be the occupier of the premises searched; but—
- (a) a person may not be detained in order to discover his name, and
 - (b) if the officer does not know the name of a person appearing to him to be the occupier of the premises searched, he shall include in the record a note describing him.
- (4) The record shall identify the officer—
- (a) in the case of a constable, by reference to his police number, and
 - (b) in the case of a member of Her Majesty's forces, by reference to his service number, rank and regiment.
- 9 (1) Where an officer makes a record of a search in accordance with paragraph 8, he shall supply a copy to any person appearing to him to be the occupier of the premises searched.
- (2) The copy shall be supplied immediately or as soon as is reasonably practicable.

Offence

- 10 (1) A person commits an offence if he—
- (a) knowingly fails to comply with a requirement imposed under paragraph 4, or
 - (b) wilfully obstructs, or seeks to frustrate, a search of premises under this Schedule.
- (2) A person guilty of an offence under this paragraph shall be liable—
- (a) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, to a fine or to both, or
 - (b) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or to both.
- 11 (1) A person commits an offence if he fails to stop when required to do so under paragraph 6.
- (2) A person guilty of an offence under this paragraph shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale.

SCHEDULE 11

Section 98.

INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR OF MILITARY COMPLAINTS PROCEDURES IN NORTHERN IRELAND

Tenure

- 1
- (1) The Independent Assessor of Military Complaints Procedures in Northern Ireland shall hold and vacate office in accordance with the terms of his appointment.
 - (2) The Independent Assessor shall be appointed for a term not exceeding three years (but may be reappointed).
 - (3) The Independent Assessor may at any time resign his office by written notice to the Secretary of State.
 - (4) The Secretary of State may remove the Independent Assessor from office—
 - (a) if he has failed without reasonable excuse to carry out his duties for a continuous period of six months or more,
 - (b) if he has been convicted of a criminal offence,
 - (c) if a bankruptcy order has been made against him, his estate has been sequestrated or he has made a composition or arrangement with, or granted a trust deed for, his creditors, or
 - (d) if the Secretary of State is satisfied that he is otherwise unable or unfit to perform his functions.

Remuneration

- 2
- (1) The Secretary of State shall pay to the Independent Assessor—
 - (a) such remuneration, and
 - (b) such allowances,as the Secretary of State may determine.
 - (2) The Secretary of State may make payments to or in respect of the Independent Assessor in connection with pensions and gratuities.

Staff

- 3
- (1) The Independent Assessor may appoint such number of employees, on such terms and conditions, as he may determine with the approval of the Secretary of State.
 - (2) The Secretary of State may make payments to or in respect of persons appointed under this paragraph.

Reports

- 4
- (1) The Independent Assessor shall send the Secretary of State an annual report on the performance of his functions.
 - (2) Where the Secretary of State receives a report under sub-paragraph (1) he shall—
 - (a) publish it, and
 - (b) lay it before Parliament.
 - (3) The Independent Assessor may report to the Secretary of State on any matter which comes to his attention in the course of the performance of his functions.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

Disqualification

- 5 In Part III of Schedule 1 to the Northern Ireland Assembly Disqualification Act 1975 (other disqualifying offices) the following entry shall be inserted at the appropriate place—

“Independent Assessor of Military Complaints Procedures in Northern Ireland.”

SCHEDULE 12

Section 102.

COMPENSATION

Right to compensation

- 1 (1) This paragraph applies where under Part VII of this Act—
- (a) real or personal property is taken, occupied, destroyed or damaged, or
 - (b) any other act is done which interferes with private rights of property.
- (2) Where this paragraph applies in respect of an act taken in relation to any property or rights the Secretary of State shall pay compensation to any person who—
- (a) has an estate or interest in the property or is entitled to the rights, and
 - (b) suffers loss or damage as a result of the act.
- 2 No compensation shall be payable unless an application is made to the Secretary of State in such manner as he may specify.

Time limit

- 3 (1) Subject to sub-paragraphs (2) and (3), an application for compensation in respect of an act must be made within the period of 28 days beginning with the date of the act.
- (2) The Secretary of State may, in response to a request made to him in writing, permit an application to be made—
- (a) after the expiry of the period mentioned in sub-paragraph (1), and
 - (b) within such longer period, starting from the date of the act and not exceeding six months, as he may specify.
- (3) Where the Secretary of State refuses a request under sub-paragraph (2)—
- (a) he shall serve a notice of refusal on the person who made the request,
 - (b) that person may, within the period of six weeks beginning with the date of service of the notice, appeal to the county court against the refusal, and
 - (c) the county court may exercise the power of the Secretary of State under sub-paragraph (2).

Determination

- 4 Where the Secretary of State determines an application for compensation he shall serve on the applicant a notice—
- (a) stating that he has decided to award compensation and specifying the amount of the award, or

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- (b) stating that he has decided to refuse the application.
- 5 (1) An applicant may appeal to the county court against—
- (a) the amount of compensation awarded, or
 - (b) the refusal of compensation.
- (2) An appeal must be brought within the period of six weeks beginning with the date of service of the notice under paragraph 4.
- 6 (1) This paragraph applies where the Secretary of State considers that in the course of an application for compensation the applicant—
- (a) knowingly made a false or misleading statement,
 - (b) made a statement which he did not believe to be true, or
 - (c) knowingly failed to disclose a material fact.
- (2) The Secretary of State may—
- (a) refuse to award compensation,
 - (b) reduce the amount of compensation which he would otherwise have awarded, or
 - (c) withhold all or part of compensation which he has awarded.
- 7 Where the Secretary of State makes an award of compensation he may make a payment to the applicant in respect of all or part of the costs of the application.

Assignment of right

- 8 (1) This paragraph applies where—
- (a) a person has made an application for compensation, and
 - (b) his right to compensation has passed to another person by virtue of an assignment or the operation of law.
- (2) The Secretary of State shall treat the person mentioned in sub-paragraph (1)(b) as the applicant.

Offenders

- 9 (1) This paragraph applies where a person has a right to compensation in respect of an act and—
- (a) the act was done in connection with, or revealed evidence of the commission of, a scheduled offence or a non-scheduled offence under this Act, and
 - (b) proceedings for the offence are brought against the person.
- (2) The person's right to compensation shall not be enforceable while the proceedings have not been concluded.
- (3) If the person stands convicted of the offence he shall have no right to compensation.

Notices

- 10 A notice served under paragraph 3(3)(a) or 4 shall contain particulars of the right of appeal under paragraph 3(3)(b) or 5.
- 11 (1) The Secretary of State may serve a notice under this Schedule on an individual—
- (a) by delivering it to him,

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- (b) by sending it by post addressed to him at his usual or last-known place of residence or business, or
 - (c) by leaving it for him there.
- (2) The Secretary of State may serve a notice under this Schedule on a partnership—
- (a) by sending it by post to a partner, or to a person having the control or management of the partnership business, at the principal office of the partnership, or
 - (b) by addressing it to a partner or to a person mentioned in paragraph (a) and leaving it at that office.
- (3) The Secretary of State may serve a notice under this Schedule on a body corporate—
- (a) by sending it by post to the secretary or clerk of the body at its registered or principal office, or
 - (b) by addressing it to the secretary or clerk of the body and leaving it at that office.
- (4) The Secretary of State may serve a notice under this Schedule on any person—
- (a) by delivering it to his solicitor,
 - (b) by sending it by post to his solicitor at his solicitor's office, or
 - (c) by leaving it for his solicitor there.

Offences

- 12 (1) A person commits an offence if he obtains compensation or increased compensation for himself or another person by deception (within the meaning of section 15(4) of the Theft Act (Northern Ireland) 1969).
- (2) A person commits an offence if for the purposes of obtaining compensation he—
- (a) knowingly makes a false or misleading statement,
 - (b) makes a statement which he does not believe to be true, or
 - (c) knowingly fails to disclose a material fact.
- (3) A person guilty of an offence under this paragraph shall be liable—
- (a) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, to a fine or to both, or
 - (b) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or to both.
- (4) Section 82 shall not apply in relation to an offence under this paragraph.

SCHEDULE 13

Section 106.

PRIVATE SECURITY SERVICES

Security services: interpretation

- 1 In this Schedule “security services” means the services of one or more individuals as security guards (whether or not provided together with other services relating to the protection of property or persons).

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

Unlicensed services: offences

- 2 A person commits an offence if he provides or offers to provide security services for reward unless he—
- (a) holds a licence under this Schedule, or
 - (b) acts on behalf of someone who holds a licence under this Schedule.
- 3 (1) A person commits an offence if he publishes or causes to be published an advertisement for the provision for reward of security services by a person who does not hold a licence under this Schedule.
- (2) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under this paragraph to prove—
- (a) that his business is publishing advertisements or arranging for their publication,
 - (b) that he received the advertisement for publication in the ordinary course of business, and
 - (c) that he reasonably believed that the person mentioned in the advertisement as the provider of security services held a licence under this Schedule.
- 4 (1) A person commits an offence if he pays money, in respect of the provision of security services, to a person who—
- (a) does not hold a licence under this Schedule, and
 - (b) is not acting on behalf of someone who holds a licence under this Schedule.
- (2) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under this paragraph to prove that he reasonably believed that the person to whom he paid the money—
- (a) held a licence under this Schedule, or
 - (b) was acting on behalf of someone who held a licence under this Schedule.
- 5 (1) A person guilty of an offence under paragraph 2 or 3 shall be liable—
- (a) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, to a fine or to both, or
 - (b) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or to both.
- (2) A person guilty of an offence under paragraph 4 is liable on summary conviction to—
- (a) imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months,
 - (b) a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale, or
 - (c) both.

Application for licence

- 6 (1) An application for a licence under this Schedule shall be made to the Secretary of State—
- (a) in such manner and form as he may specify, and
 - (b) accompanied by such information as he may specify.
- (2) The Secretary of State may specify information only if it concerns—
- (a) the applicant,
 - (b) a business involving the provision of security services for reward which is, was or is proposed to be carried on by the applicant,
 - (c) a person whom the applicant employs or proposes to employ as a security guard,

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- (d) a partner or proposed partner of the applicant (where the applicant is an individual),
 - (e) a member or proposed member of the applicant (where the applicant is a partnership),
 - (f) an officer or proposed officer of the applicant (where the applicant is a body corporate).
- (3) A person commits an offence if in connection with an application for a licence he—
- (a) makes a statement which he knows to be false or misleading in a material particular, or
 - (b) recklessly makes a statement which is false or misleading in a material particular.
- (4) A person guilty of an offence under sub-paragraph (3) shall be liable—
- (a) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, to a fine or to both, or
 - (b) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or to both.
- (5) For the purposes of this paragraph—
- (a) a reference to employment or proposed employment by an applicant for a licence shall, where the applicant is a partnership or a member of a partnership, be construed as a reference to employment or proposed employment by the partnership or any of the partners,
 - (b) “officer” includes a director, manager or secretary,
 - (c) a person in accordance with whose directions or instructions the directors of a body corporate are accustomed to act shall be treated as an officer of that body, and
 - (d) the reference to directions or instructions in paragraph (c) does not include a reference to advice given in a professional capacity.

Issue of licence

- 7 (1) The Secretary of State shall grant an application for a licence unless satisfied that—
- (a) an organisation within sub-paragraph (4) would be likely to benefit from the licence (whether or not a condition were imposed under sub-paragraph (2)),
 - (b) that the applicant has persistently failed to comply with the requirements of this Schedule, or
 - (c) that the applicant has failed to comply with a condition imposed under sub-paragraph (2).
- (2) The Secretary of State may on granting a licence impose a condition if satisfied that it is necessary in order to prevent an organisation within sub-paragraph (4) from benefiting from the licence.
- (3) If the Secretary of State refuses an application for a licence he shall notify the applicant of the refusal.
- (4) An organisation is within this sub-paragraph if—
- (a) it is a proscribed organisation, or
 - (b) it appears to the Secretary of State to be closely associated with a proscribed organisation.

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- (5) In this paragraph a reference to a benefit is a reference to any benefit—
 - (a) whether direct or indirect, and
 - (b) whether financial or not.
- (6) In this paragraph a reference to the requirements of this Schedule includes a reference to the requirements of—
 - (a) Part V of the Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act 1991 (private security services), and
 - (b) Part V of the Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act 1996 (private security services).

Duration of licence

- 8
- (1) A licence—
 - (a) shall come into force at the beginning of the day on which it is issued, and
 - (b) subject to sub-paragraph (2), shall expire at the end of the period of 12 months beginning with that day.
 - (2) Where a licence is issued to a person who already holds a licence, the new licence shall expire at the end of the period of 12 months beginning with the day after the day on which the current licence expires.
 - (3) The Secretary of State may by order substitute a period exceeding 12 months for the period for the time being specified in sub-paragraphs (1)(b) and (2).

Revocation of licence

- 9
- (1) The Secretary of State may revoke a licence if satisfied that—
 - (a) an organisation within paragraph 7(4) would be likely to benefit from the licence remaining in force,
 - (b) the holder of the licence has persistently failed to comply with the requirements of this Schedule, or
 - (c) the holder of the licence has failed to comply with a condition imposed under paragraph 7(2).
 - (2) The Secretary of State shall not revoke a licence unless the holder—
 - (a) has been notified of the Secretary of State's intention to revoke the licence, and
 - (b) has been given a reasonable opportunity to make representations to the Secretary of State.
 - (3) If the Secretary of State revokes a licence he shall notify the holder immediately.
 - (4) Sub-paragraphs (5) and (6) of paragraph 7 shall apply for the purposes of this paragraph.

Appeal

- 10
- The applicant for a licence may appeal to the High Court if—
 - (a) the application is refused,
 - (b) a condition is imposed on the grant of the licence, or
 - (c) the licence is revoked.

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- 11 (1) Where an appeal is brought under paragraph 10, the Secretary of State may issue a certificate that the decision to which the appeal relates—
- (a) was taken for the purpose of preventing benefit from accruing to an organisation which was proscribed or which appeared to the Secretary of State to be closely associated with an organisation which was proscribed, and
 - (b) was justified by that purpose.
- (2) If he intends to rely on a certificate under this paragraph, the Secretary of State shall notify the appellant.
- (3) Where the appellant is notified of the Secretary of State's intention to rely on a certificate under this paragraph—
- (a) he may appeal against the certificate to the Tribunal established under section 91 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998, and
 - (b) sections 90(3) and (4), 91(2) to (9) and 92 of that Act (effect of appeal, procedure, and further appeal) shall apply.
- (4) Rules made under section 91 or 92 of that Act which are in force immediately before this paragraph comes into force shall have effect in relation to a certificate under this paragraph—
- (a) with any necessary modifications, and
 - (b) subject to any later rules made by virtue of sub-paragraph (3)(b).

Change of personnel

- 12 Paragraphs 13 and 14 apply to a person who—
- (a) holds a licence, or
 - (b) has made an application for a licence which has not yet been determined.
- 13 (1) If a person to whom this paragraph applies proposes to employ a security guard about whom information was not given under paragraph 6, he shall give the Secretary of State such information about the security guard as the Secretary of State may specify.
- (2) The information shall be given not less than 14 days before the employment is to begin.
- (3) For the purposes of this paragraph the provisions of paragraph 6(5) shall have effect in relation to a holder of or an applicant for a licence as they have effect for the purposes of paragraph 6 in relation to an applicant.
- 14 (1) A person to whom this paragraph applies shall give the Secretary of State such information about a relevant change of personnel as the Secretary of State may specify.
- (2) The information shall be given—
- (a) not less than 14 days before the change, or
 - (b) if that is not reasonably practicable, as soon as is reasonably practicable.
- (3) A relevant change of personnel is—
- (a) where the application for the licence was made by a partnership or a member of a partnership, a change in the members of the partnership, and
 - (b) where the application for the licence was made by a body corporate, a change in the officers of the body (within the meaning of paragraph 6).

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- (4) But a change of personnel is not relevant if it was mentioned in the information given under paragraph 6.
- 15 (1) A person commits an offence if he fails to comply with paragraph 13 or 14.
- (2) A person guilty of an offence under this paragraph shall be liable on summary conviction to—
- (a) imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months,
 - (b) a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale, or
 - (c) both.

Records

- 16 (1) A constable may—
- (a) enter premises where a business involving the provision of security services is being carried on, and
 - (b) require records kept there of a person employed as a security guard to be produced for the constable's inspection.
- (2) A constable exercising the power under this paragraph—
- (a) shall identify himself to a person appearing to be in charge of the premises, and
 - (b) if the constable is not in uniform, shall produce to that person documentary evidence that he is a constable.
- (3) A person commits an offence if he fails to comply with a requirement under this paragraph.
- (4) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under sub-paragraph (3) to show that he had a reasonable excuse for his failure.
- (5) A person guilty of an offence under sub-paragraph (3) shall be liable on summary conviction to—
- (a) imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months,
 - (b) a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale, or
 - (c) both.
- 17 (1) A person who provides security services for reward commits an offence if he makes or keeps a record of a person employed by him as a security guard which he knows to be false or misleading in a material particular.
- (2) A person guilty of an offence under this paragraph shall be liable—
- (a) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, to a fine or to both, or
 - (b) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or to both.

Offence: body corporate

- 18 (1) This paragraph applies where an offence under this Schedule committed by a body corporate is proved—
- (a) to have been committed with the consent or connivance of an officer of the body corporate, or

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- (b) to be attributable to neglect on the part of an officer of the body corporate.
- (2) The officer, as well as the body corporate, shall be guilty of the offence.
- (3) In this paragraph “officer” includes—
 - (a) a director, manager or secretary,
 - (b) a person purporting to act as a director, manager or secretary, and
 - (c) a member of a body corporate the affairs of which are managed by its members.

Notice

- 19 (1) A notice under this Schedule shall be in writing.
- (2) Information required to be given to the Secretary of State under this Schedule—
- (a) shall be in writing, and
 - (b) may be sent to him by post.
- (3) The Secretary of State may serve a notice under this Schedule on an individual—
- (a) by delivering it to him,
 - (b) by sending it by post addressed to him at his usual or last-known place of residence or business, or
 - (c) by leaving it for him there.
- (4) The Secretary of State may serve a notice under this Schedule on a partnership—
- (a) by sending it by post to a partner, or to a person having the control or management of the partnership business, at the principal office of the partnership, or
 - (b) by addressing it to a partner or to a person mentioned in paragraph (a) and leaving it at that office.
- (5) The Secretary of State may serve a notice under this Schedule on a body corporate—
- (a) by sending it by post to the secretary or clerk of the body at its registered or principal office, or
 - (b) by addressing it to the secretary or clerk of the body and leaving it at that office.
- (6) The Secretary of State may serve a notice under this Schedule on any person—
- (a) by delivering it to his solicitor,
 - (b) by sending it by post to his solicitor at his solicitor’s office, or
 - (c) by leaving it for his solicitor there.
- (7) Sub-paragraphs (3) to (6) do not apply in relation to a notice under paragraph 11.

SCHEDULE 14

Section 115.

EXERCISE OF OFFICERS' POWERS

General

- 1 In this Schedule an “officer” means—

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

- (a) an authorised officer within the meaning given by section 24, and
 - (b) an examining officer within the meaning of Schedule 7.
- 2 An officer may enter a vehicle (within the meaning of section 121) for the purpose of exercising any of the functions conferred on him by virtue of this Act.
- 3 An officer may if necessary use reasonable force for the purpose of exercising a power conferred on him by virtue of this Act (apart from paragraphs 2 and 3 of Schedule 7).

Information

- 4 (1) Information acquired by an officer may be supplied—
- (a) to the Secretary of State for use in relation to immigration;
 - (b) to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise or a customs officer;
 - (c) to a constable;
 - (d) to the Director General of the National Criminal Intelligence Service or of the National Crime Squad;
 - (e) to a person specified by order of the Secretary of State for use of a kind specified in the order.
- (2) Information acquired by a customs officer or an immigration officer may be supplied to an examining officer within the meaning of Schedule 7.

Code of practice

- 5 An officer shall perform functions conferred on him by virtue of this Act in accordance with any relevant code of practice in operation under paragraph 6.
- 6 (1) The Secretary of State shall issue codes of practice about the exercise by officers of functions conferred on them by virtue of this Act.
- (2) The failure by an officer to observe a provision of a code shall not of itself make him liable to criminal or civil proceedings.
- (3) A code—
- (a) shall be admissible in evidence in criminal and civil proceedings, and
 - (b) shall be taken into account by a court or tribunal in any case in which it appears to the court or tribunal to be relevant.
- (4) The Secretary of State may revise a code and issue the revised code.
- 7 (1) Before issuing a code of practice the Secretary of State shall—
- (a) publish a draft code,
 - (b) consider any representations made to him about the draft, and
 - (c) if he thinks it appropriate, modify the draft in the light of any representations made to him.
- (2) The Secretary of State shall lay a draft of the code before Parliament.
- (3) When the Secretary of State has laid a draft code before Parliament he may bring it into operation by order.
- (4) This paragraph has effect in relation to the issue of a revised code as it has effect in relation to the first issue of a code.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

SCHEDULE 15

Section 125.

CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENTS

Criminal Justice Act 1967 (c. 80)

- 1 (1) The Criminal Justice Act 1967 shall be amended as follows.
- (2) In section 67(7)(b) (computation of sentences) for “section 14 of the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act 1989” substitute “section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000”.

Treatment of Offenders Act (Northern Ireland) 1968 (c. 29 (N.I.))

- 2 (1) The Treatment of Offenders Act (Northern Ireland) 1968 shall be amended as follows.
- (2) In section 26(6)(b) (definition of police detention) for “section 14 of the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act 1989” substitute “section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000”.

Suppression of Terrorism Act 1978 (c. 26)

- 3 (1) The Suppression of Terrorism Act 1978 shall be amended as follows.
- (2) For paragraph 19A of Schedule 1 (list of offences) substitute—

“Financing terrorism

19A An offence under any of sections 15 to 18 of the Terrorism Act 2000.”

Legal Aid, Advice and Assistance (Northern Ireland) Order 1981 (S.I. 1981/228 (N.I.8))

- 4 (1) In Schedule 1 to the Legal Aid, Advice and Assistance (Northern Ireland) Order 1981 (proceedings for which legal aid may be given under Part II of that Order) at the end of Part I insert—
- “8 Proceedings brought by an individual before the Proscribed Organisations Appeal Commission.”
- (2) The amendment made by sub-paragraph (1) is without prejudice to the power to make regulations under Article 10(2) of the Legal Aid, Advice and Assistance (Northern Ireland) Order 1981 amending or revoking the provision inserted by that sub-paragraph.

Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (c. 60)

- 5 (1) The Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 shall be amended as follows.
- (2) For section 30(12)(c) (arrest elsewhere than at a police station) substitute—
- “(c) any provision of the Terrorism Act 2000.”
- (3) In section 32(10) (search upon arrest) for “section 15(3), (4) and (5) of the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act 1989” substitute “section 43 of the Terrorism Act 2000”.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

- (4) For section 51(b) (savings: Part IV) substitute—
“(b) the powers conferred by virtue of section 41 of, or Schedule 7 to, the Terrorism Act 2000 (powers of arrest and detention);”.
- (5) For section 56(10) and (11) (application of right to have someone informed) substitute—
“(10) Nothing in this section applies to a person arrested or detained under the terrorism provisions.”
- (6) For section 58(12) to (18) (application of right of access to legal advice) substitute—
“(12) Nothing in this section applies to a person arrested or detained under the terrorism provisions.”
- (7) For section 61(9)(b) (fingerprinting: disapplication) substitute—
“(b) applies to a person arrested or detained under the terrorism provisions.”
- (8) For section 62(12) (intimate samples: disapplication) substitute—
“(12) Nothing in this section applies to a person arrested or detained under the terrorism provisions; and subsection (1A) shall not apply where the non-intimate samples mentioned in that subsection were taken under paragraph 10 of Schedule 8 to the Terrorism Act 2000.”
- (9) For section 63(10) (non-intimate samples: disapplication) substitute—
“(10) Nothing in this section applies to a person arrested or detained under the terrorism provisions.”
- (10) In section 65 (interpretation) for the definitions of “the terrorism provisions” and “terrorism” substitute—
““the terrorism provisions” means section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000, and any provision of Schedule 7 to that Act conferring a power of detention; and
“terrorism” has the meaning given in section 1 of that Act.”
- (11) In section 116 (definition of serious arrestable offence for the purposes of sections 56 and 58)—
(a) in subsection (3) for “subsections (4) and (5)” substitute “subsection (4)”,
and
(b) subsection (5) shall cease to have effect.
- (12) For section 118(2)(a) (definition of police detention) substitute—
“(a) he has been taken to a police station after being arrested for an offence or after being arrested under section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000, or.”

Criminal Justice Act 1988 (c. 33)

- 6 (1) The Criminal Justice Act 1988 shall be amended as follows.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

- (2) In section 71(9)(c)(ii) (offences to which Part VI (confiscation) does not apply) for “or an offence under Part III of the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act 1989” substitute “or an offence under any of sections 15 to 18 of the Terrorism Act 2000”.
- (3) For section 74(2)(d) and (e) (realisable property) substitute—
- “(d) an order under section 23 of the Terrorism Act 2000 (forfeiture orders), or
 - (e) an order under section 111 of the Terrorism Act 2000 (forfeiture orders).”.
- (4) In section 93E (application to Scotland of sections 93A to 93D)—
- (a) in the definition of offences to which Part VI of the Act applies, for “Part III of the Prevention of Terrorism Act 1989” substitute “any of sections 15 to 18 of the Terrorism Act 2000”, and
 - (b) in the definition of proceeds of criminal conduct, for paragraph (b) substitute—
 - “(b) terrorist property within the meaning of section 14 of the Terrorism Act 2000”.

Elected Authorities (Northern Ireland) Act 1989 (c. 3)

- 7 (1) The Elected Authorities (Northern Ireland) Act 1989 shall be amended as follows.
- (2) In section 6(5) (breach of terms of declaration), in the definition of “proscribed organisation” for “section 30 of the Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act 1996” substitute “section 3 of the Terrorism Act 2000”.
- (3) In Schedule 2 (declaration against terrorism) for “Schedule 2 to the Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act 1996” substitute “Schedule 2 to the Terrorism Act 2000”.

Police and Criminal Evidence (Northern Ireland) Order 1989 (S.I. 1989/1341 (N.I. 12))

- 8 (1) The Police and Criminal Evidence (Northern Ireland) Order 1989 shall be amended as follows.
- (2) In Article 2(2) (interpretation) for the definitions of “the terrorism provisions” and “terrorism” substitute—
- ““the terrorism provisions” means section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000, and any provision of Schedule 7 to that Act conferring a power of detention;
 - “terrorism” has the meaning given in section 1 of that Act.”
- (3) In Article 2(3) (definition of police detention) for “section 14 of the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act 1989 or under paragraph 6 of Schedule 5 to that Act by an examining officer who is a constable” substitute “section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000”.
- (4) For Article 4(3)(b) (provisions relating to powers to stop and search) substitute—
- “(b) sections 85, 95 and 116 of and Schedule 10 to the Terrorism Act 2000, and”.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

- (5) In Article 11(3) (special provisions as to access) for “section 17 of, and Schedule 7 to, the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act 1989” substitute “sections 37 and 38 of, and Schedules 5 and 6 to, the Terrorism Act 2000”.
- (6) In Article 30(3) (information to be given on arrest) for “section 19(2) of the Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act 1996” substitute “section 83(2) of the Terrorism Act 2000”.
- (7) For Article 32(15)(b) (arrest elsewhere than at a police station) substitute—
“*(b)* any provision of the Terrorism Act 2000.”
- (8) In Article 34(10) (search upon arrest) for “section 15(3), (4) and (5) of the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act 1989” substitute “section 43 of the Terrorism Act 2000”.
- (9) For Article 51(b) (savings: Part V) substitute—
“*(b)* the powers conferred by virtue of section 41 of, or Schedule 7 to, the Terrorism Act 2000 (powers of arrest and detention);”.
- (10) In Article 60 (tape-recording of interviews), omit paragraph (2).
- (11) For Article 61(9)(b) (fingerprinting: application) substitute—
“*(b)* applies to a person arrested or detained under the terrorism provisions”.
- (12) For Article 62(12) (intimate samples: application) substitute—
“*(12)* Nothing in this Article applies to a person arrested or detained under the terrorism provisions; and paragraph (1A) shall not apply where the non-intimate samples mentioned in that paragraph were taken under paragraph 10 of Schedule 8 to the Terrorism Act 2000.”
- (13) For Article 63(11) (non-intimate samples: application) substitute—
“*(11)* Nothing in this Article applies to a person arrested or detained under the terrorism provisions”.
- (14) In Article 66 (codes of practice), omit paragraph (12).
- (15) In Article 74(9) (confessions) for “section 12 of the Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act 1996” substitute “section 76 of the Terrorism Act 2000”.
- (16) In Article 76(2)(b) (exclusion of unfair evidence) for “subsection (1) of section 12 of the Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act 1996” substitute “subsection (1) of section 76 of the Terrorism Act 2000”.

Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 (c. 33)

- 9 In section 139(11) of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 (search powers available on arrests under sections 136 and 137) for “section 15(3), (4) and (5) of the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act 1989” there shall be substituted “section 43 of the Terrorism Act 2000”.

Drug Trafficking Act 1994 (c. 37)

- 10 (1) The Drug Trafficking Act 1994 shall be amended as follows.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

- (2) In section 6(3) (realisable property)—
- (a) in paragraph (d) for “section 13(2), (3) or (4) of the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act 1989” substitute “section 23 of the Terrorism Act 2000”, and
 - (b) for paragraph (f) there shall be substituted—
“(f) section 111 of the Terrorism Act 2000 (forfeiture orders).”

Proceeds of Crime (Scotland) Act 1995 (c. 43)

- 11 (1) The Proceeds of Crime (Scotland) Act 1995 shall be amended as follows.
- (2) In subsection (2) of section 1 (offences to which Part I (confiscation) applies), for “Part III of the 1989 Act” substitute “any of sections 15 to 18 of the Terrorism Act 2000”.
 - (3) In subsection (1)(c) of section 42 (reciprocal enforcement of orders), for “1989 Act” substitute “Terrorism Act 2000”.
 - (4) In subsection (1) of section 49 (interpretation), the definition of “the 1989 Act” shall cease to have effect.

Northern Ireland (Remission of Sentences) Act 1995 (c. 47)

- 12 (1) The following shall be substituted for section 1(1) and (2) of the Northern Ireland (Remission of Sentences) Act 1995 (release on licence of persons subject to restricted remission)—
- “1 (1) This section applies to persons serving sentences to which section 79 of the Terrorism Act 2000 applies (restricted remission for persons sentenced for scheduled offences).
 - (2) A person to whom this section applies shall be released on licence for the period (or, where that period has partly elapsed, for the remainder of the period) during which, by reason only of section 79, he is prevented from being discharged in pursuance of prison rules.”
- (2) The following shall be substituted for section 1(6) of that Act—
- “(6) Section 80 of the Terrorism Act 2000 and Part II of the Treatment of Offenders (Northern Ireland) Order 1976 (conviction within certain period after discharge from prison, &c.) shall apply in relation to a person released on licence under this section as if he had been discharged in pursuance of prison rules.”

Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act 1996 (c. 25)

- 13 (1) The Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act 1996 shall, in its application to Northern Ireland (as set out in Schedule 4 to that Act), be amended as follows.
- (2) In section 14A(1) (public interest: review for scheduled offences) for “section 1 of the Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act 1996” substitute “section 65 of the Terrorism Act 2000”.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

- (3) In section 39(3)(a) (start of trial on indictment without a jury) for “section 11 of the Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act 1996” substitute “section 75 of the Terrorism Act 2000”.

Proceeds of Crime (Northern Ireland) Order 1996 (S.I. 1996/1299 (N.I. 9))

- 14 (1) The Proceeds of Crime (Northern Ireland) Order 1996 shall be amended as follows.
- (2) In Article 2(4)(b) (offences to which Order does not apply) for “Part III of the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act 1989” substitute “any of sections 15 to 18 of the Terrorism Act 2000”.
- (3) In Article 5(3) (realisable property) for sub-paragraph (c) substitute—
“(c) section 23 or 111 of the Terrorism Act 2000 (forfeiture orders).”

Northern Ireland Arms Decommissioning Act 1997 (c. 7)

- 15 (1) This paragraph applies to a reference in paragraph 9 or 10 of the Schedule to the Northern Ireland Arms Decommissioning Act 1997 (amnesty) to an offence under a provision (“the old provision”) of—
- (a) the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act 1989, or
- (b) the Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act 1996.
- (2) The reference shall be taken as a reference to an offence under this Act which is committed in circumstances which would have amounted to the commission of an offence under the old provision before it ceased to have effect.
- (3) Sub-paragraph (2) has effect for the purpose of the application of section 4(1) of the Northern Ireland Arms Decommissioning Act 1997 (amnesty) in relation to anything done after the old provision ceases to have effect.

Northern Ireland (Sentences) Act 1998 (c. 35)

- 16 (1) The Northern Ireland (Sentences) Act 1998 shall be amended as follows.
- (2) In section 5 (fixed term prisoners: special cases)—
- (a) in subsection (2) for “section 16(2) of the Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act 1996” substitute “section 80(2) of the Terrorism Act 2000”,
- (b) in subsection (3)(a) for “section 16(2) of the 1996 Act” substitute “section 80(2) of the 2000 Act”,
- (c) in subsection (4) for “section 16(2) of the 1996 Act” substitute “section 80(2) of the 2000 Act”, and
- (d) at the end of subsection (4)(b) insert “, and
(c) section 16(2) of the Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act 1996.”
- (3) For section 14(3)(a) (inadmissibility of evidence or information in certain proceedings) substitute—
“(a) be admissible in proceedings on applications made under paragraph 1, 2, 5, 11, 13, 22, 28 or 30 of Schedule 5 to the Terrorism Act 2000.”

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

- 17 (1) This paragraph applies to a reference in section 14(2) of the Northern Ireland (Sentences) Act 1998 (inadmissibility of evidence or information in certain proceedings) to an offence under a provision (“the old provision”) of—
- (a) the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act 1989, or
 - (b) the Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act 1996.
- (2) The reference shall be taken as including a reference to an offence under this Act which is committed in circumstances which would have amounted to the commission of an offence under the old provision before it ceased to have effect.

Criminal Justice (Children) (Northern Ireland) Order 1998 (S.I. 1998/1504 (N.I. 9))

- 18 (1) The Criminal Justice (Children) (Northern Ireland) Order 1998 shall be amended as follows.
- (2) In Article 12(4) (release on bail) for “section 3 of the Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act 1996” substitute “section 67 of the Terrorism Act 2000”.

Access to Justice Act 1999 (c. 22)

- 19 (1) In paragraph 2(1) of Schedule 2 to the Access to Justice Act 1999 (Community Legal Service: exceptions to excluded services) after paragraph (h) insert—
- “or
- (i) the Proscribed Organisations Appeal Commission”.
- (2) The amendment made by sub-paragraph (1) is without prejudice to the power to make regulations under section 6(7) of the Access to Justice Act 1999 amending or revoking the provision inserted by that sub-paragraph.

Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000 (c. 6)

- 20 (1) The Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000 shall be amended as follows.
- (2) In section 88(2)(b) (meaning of “remanded in custody”) for “section 14 of the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act 1989” substitute “section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000”.
- (3) In section 101(12)(b) (meaning of “remanded in custody”) for “section 14 of the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act 1989” substitute “section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000”.

SCHEDULE 16

Section 125.

REPEALS AND REVOCATIONS

PART I

ACTS

<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Short title</i>	<i>Extent of repeal</i>
1980 c. 62.	Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 1980.	Sections 3A to 3D.
1984 c. 60.	Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984.	Section 116(5).
1985 c. 73.	Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Scotland) Act 1985.	Section 35.
1988 c. 33.	Criminal Justice Act 1988.	Section 74(2)(e).
1989 c. 4.	Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act 1989.	The whole Act.
1993 c. 36.	Criminal Justice Act 1993.	Sections 49 to 51. Section 78(11). In Schedule 4, paragraph 4. In Schedule 5, paragraph 15.
1994 c. 33.	Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994.	Sections 81 to 83. In Schedule 10, paragraphs 62 (other than sub-paragraph (4)(a) and (b)) and 63.
1995 c. 40.	Criminal Procedure (Consequential Provisions) (Scotland) Act 1995.	In Schedule 4, paragraph 72.
1995 c. 43.	Proceeds of Crime (Scotland) Act 1995.	In section 49(1), the definition of “the 1989 Act”.
1996 c. 7.	Prevention of Terrorism (Additional Powers) Act 1996.	The whole Act.
1996 c. 22.	Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act 1996.	The whole Act.
1998 c. 9.	Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act 1998.	The whole Act.
1998 c. 40.	Criminal Justice (Terrorism and Conspiracy) Act 1998.	Sections 1 to 4.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Short title</i>	<i>Extent of repeal</i>
		Part I of Schedule 1.
		Part I of Schedule 2.
1999 c. 22.	Access to Justice Act 1999.	In paragraph 2(1) of Schedule 2, the word “or” after paragraph (f).
1999 c. 33.	Immigration and Asylum Act 1999.	In Schedule 14, paragraph 89.

PART II

ORDERS

<i>Reference</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Extent of revocation</i>
S.I. 1989/1341 (N.I. 12).	Police and Criminal Evidence (Northern Ireland) Order 1989.	In Article 54(1) the words “Subject to paragraph (2)”. Article 54(2). Article 60(2). Article 66(12). In Schedule 2, the entry relating to the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act 1989. In Schedule 6, paragraph 18.
S.I. 1989/2405 (N.I. 19).	Insolvency (Northern Ireland) Order 1989.	In Schedule 9, paragraph 62.
S.I. 1995/2993 (N.I. 17).	Police (Amendment) (Northern Ireland) Order 1995.	Article 10(8). Article 11(7).
S.I. 1998/1504 (N.I. 9).	Criminal Justice (Children) (Northern Ireland) Order 1998.	In Schedule 5, paragraphs 39, 47 and 48.