



Home Office

Home Office Statistical Bulletin

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Operation of police powers under the Terrorism Act 2000 and subsequent legislation: Arrests, outcomes and stops and searches

Great Britain 2011/12

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Further information

Copies of this and other Home Office statistical bulletins on the use of police powers relating to terrorism are available from the Home Office Internet site: <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/science-research/research-statistics/counter-terrorism/>.

The figures presented in this bulletin are based on live data, and are likely to change as police investigations progress and criminal trials are held.

Figures routinely presented in this series of bulletins cover Great Britain only; however this edition includes a table on page 15 which compares outcomes in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Data for Northern Ireland are published separately; the most recent published data can be viewed at: <http://www.nio.gov.uk/11-2.pdf>.

Information on stops and searches under the Terrorism Act 2000 in England and Wales is published in the Home Office's annual series, 'Police Powers and Procedures, England and Wales'. Final validated information on all stops and searches during 2010/11, along with breakdowns by police force area and ethnicity, is included in the latest release which is available online at:

- <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/science-research-statistics/research-statistics/police-research/police-powers-procedures-201011/>.

The dates of forthcoming publications are pre-announced and can be found via the UK National Statistics Publication Hub: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/hub/index.html>.

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This Statistical Bulletin has been produced by statisticians working in the Home Office Statistics Unit. Although this output is not currently given National Statistics accreditation, the protocols for such statistics have been mirrored as closely as possible.

The governance arrangements in the Home Office for statistics were strengthened on 1 April 2008 to place the statistical teams under the direct management of a Chief Statistician who reports to the National Statistician with respect to all professional statistical matters.

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- '-' indicates a nil figure, also indicates that percentage changes are not reported because the base number of offences is fewer than 50.
- '..' indicates that data are not available.
- '**' indicates not applicable.

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1 Terrorism arrests and outcomes

1.1 SUMMARY

There were 206 terrorism arrests in 2011/12, up from 126 in 2010/11 but close to the annual average of 207 since 1 April 2002. Approximately a third of the increase in 2011/12 related to the policing of a demonstration in the October to December quarter. Since 11 September 2001 there have been a total of 2,174 terrorism arrests.

Thirty-five per cent of terrorism arrests in 2011/12 resulted in a charge, down seven percentage points on 2010/11. A comparison with persons aged 18 and over arrested for recorded crime offences in 2010/11 indicates that 45 per cent are proceeded against at court. Forty-eight per cent of those arrested for suspected terrorism offences were released without charge and the remaining 17 per cent had alternative action taken against them. Since 11 September 2001, 36 per cent of those arrested for terrorism-related offences were charged, 54 per cent were released and ten per cent had alternative action taken.

Of the charges brought in 2011/12, 53 per cent were terrorism-related (excluding Schedule 7 charges), as compared with 59 per cent since 11 September 2001. The main offences for which persons were charged under terrorism legislation since 2001 were possession of an article for terrorist purposes, preparation for terrorist acts and fundraising. For terrorism-related offences under non-terrorism legislation the most common offences persons were charged for were conspiracy to commit murder and offences under the Explosive Substances Act 1883.

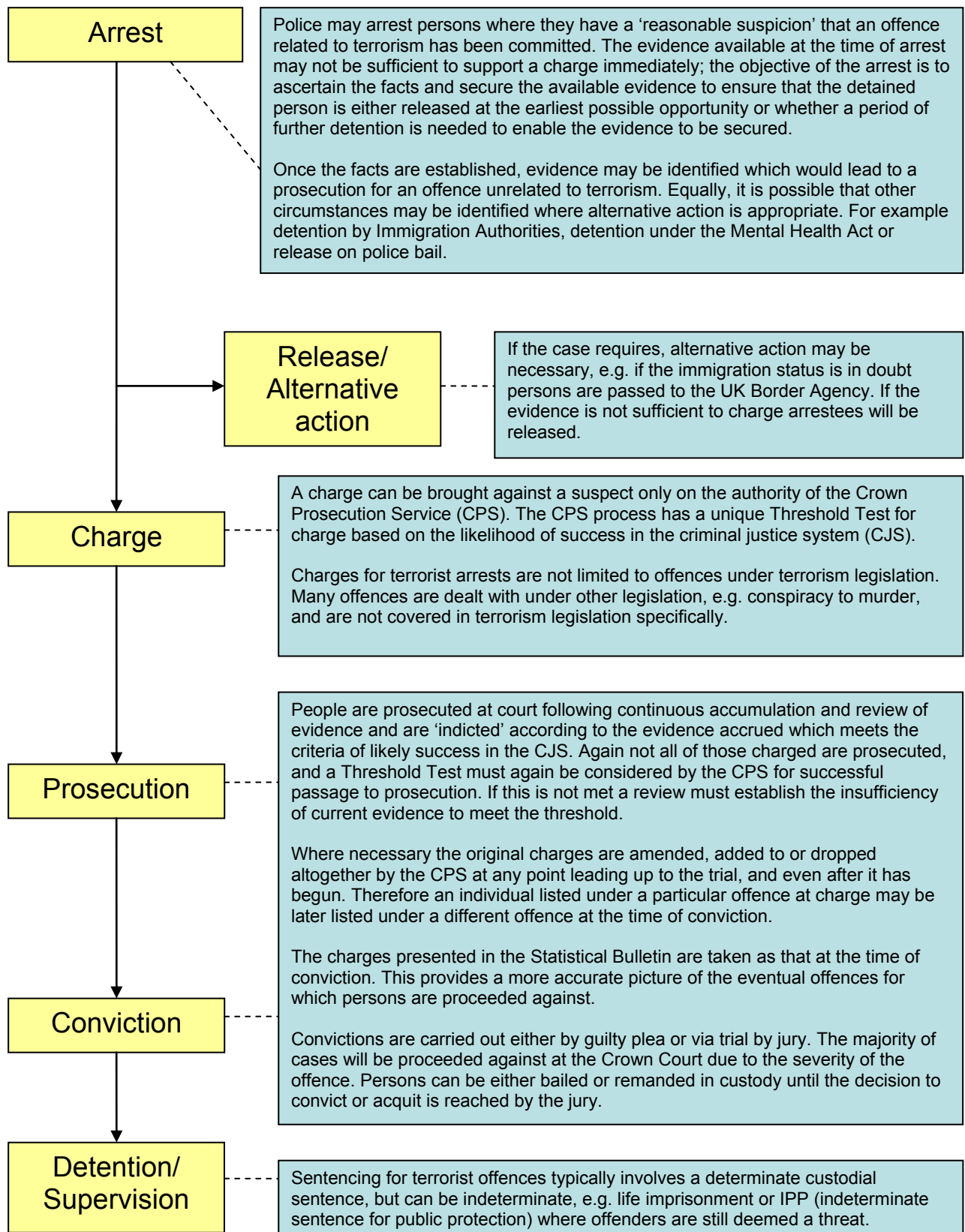
Of the 50 persons arrested under section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000 (TACT) in 2011/12, exactly half were held in detention for less than two days before charge, release or other action. All but three detainees were held in pre-charge detention for seven days or less; those held for longer were held for no more than 12 days, and were subsequently charged by the police. Since the extension of the pre-charge detention period from 14 to 28 days in 2006, 11 persons have been held for over 14 days and six for the full period of 28 days. The maximum period of pre-charge detention under TACT was reduced from 28 days to 14 days on 25 January 2011.

At the time of publication, 41 per cent of those charged with terrorism-related offences in 2011/12 had been convicted of an offence, with 44 per cent, or 17 defendants, awaiting trial. This compares with 61 per cent convicted for terrorism-related offences since 11 September 2001, a total of 283 persons.

Data provided by the Crown Prosecution Service show that 18 of the 23 trials completed in 2011/12 for offences under terrorism legislation resulted in defendants being convicted. For trials under non-terrorism legislation, one of the two persons tried in 2011/12 was found guilty. Eighteen defendants in total were sentenced to immediate custody, of which one received a life sentence. In addition, one defendant received a non-custodial sentence during this period.

As at 31 March 2012, 118 persons were in prison custody in Great Britain for terrorism-related offences, three-quarters of whom were UK nationals. Of the 118 prisoners, 19 were classified as domestic extremists/separatists and four were in custody with historic convictions pre-dating current legislation under TACT.

Figure 1.1 Summary of criminal justice process from arrest to detention



1.2 PERSONS ARRESTED (Table 1.01)

The relatively small numbers of terrorism arrests each year mean that proportionally large fluctuations in arrests can result from particular police operations.

There were 206 persons arrested in 2011/12 compared to 126 in the previous year, an increase of 63 per cent. The total of 206 comprises 50 terrorism-related arrests made under section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000 (s41 TACT) and 156 made under other legislation (see Box 1.1 below). While the number of arrests made in 2011/12 under s41 TACT was exactly the same as 2010/11, the 156 made under other legislation was more than double the 76 made in 2010/11. Approximately a third of this increase related to the policing of a demonstration in the October to December quarter. Despite this large increase, however, the total of 206 arrests in 2011/12 was close to the annual average of 207 arrests since 1 April 2002 (the start of the first full financial year for which data are available).

In recent years, the proportion of all terrorism-related arrests that were made under s41 TACT has fallen consistently, from 96 per cent in 2005/06, to 40 per cent in 2010/11 and 24 per cent in 2011/12 (although the figure for the most recent year can be largely attributed to the arrests for the above-mentioned demonstration). The overall proportion since 11 September 2001 was 73 per cent.

Since 11 September 2001, when the current data collection was set up by the police service, there have been 2,174 terrorism arrests.

Box 1.1 **Terrorism arrests**

Section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000 (s41 TACT) gives the police the power to arrest a person whom they reasonably suspect to be involved in terrorist-related activity, without a warrant. These powers are similar to standard powers of arrest given by the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (PACE); however, s41 TACT arrest powers allow detention of persons for a longer period before release (see Box 1.3 for more information on pre-charge detentions).

Not all persons suspected of terrorism-related offences are initially arrested under s41 TACT since a link to terrorism is not always evident at the time of arrest. As a result, both terrorism-related arrests made under s41 TACT and those made under PACE are included in this bulletin.

1.3 PERSONS CHARGED (Table 1.02)

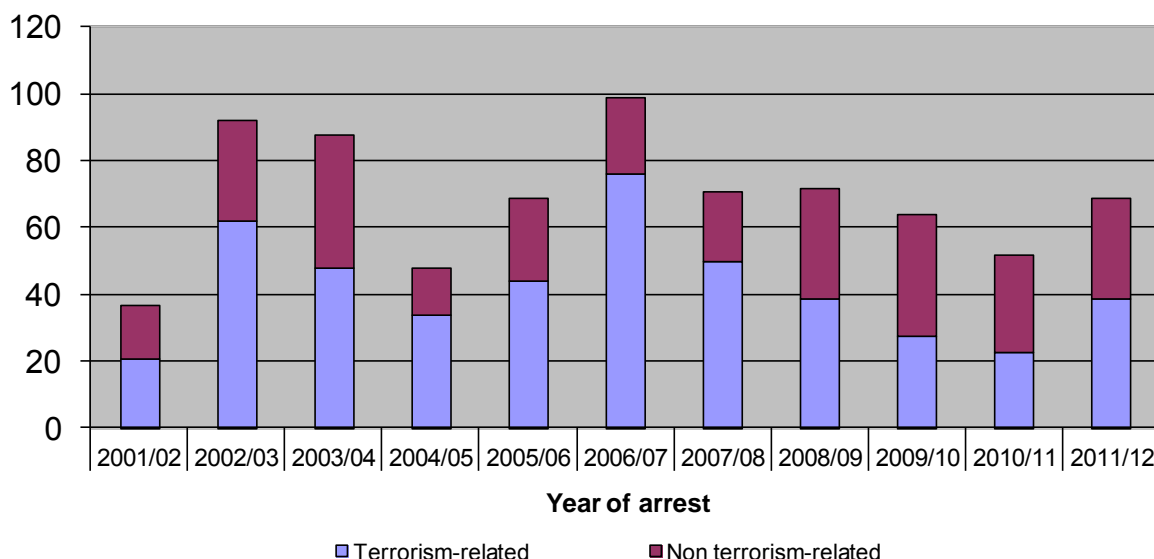
Of the 206 persons arrested for terrorism-related offences in 2011/12, 73 (35%) were charged, 99 (48%) were released without charge and 34 (17%) had alternative action taken against them. This compares to 36 per cent charged, 54 per cent released without charge and ten per cent with alternative action taken since 11 September 2001.

Box 1.2 Categories of charges and convictions under TACT and other legislation

Terrorism-related arrests can result in charges for any criminal offence, not just those covered by TACT. Unless otherwise specified, all data described in this bulletin as relating to ‘terrorism-related’ offences refer to:

- TACT offences;
- failure to comply at border controls under Schedule 7 of TACT;
- non-TACT legislation but offences that are considered to be terrorism-related (e.g. a charge for a Firearms Act offence that was directly related to terrorist activity).

Figure 1.2 Number of terrorism-related charges by offence classification



Often, terrorism-related arrests can result in charges for non-terrorism-related offences as the police investigate cases and new information comes to light.

In 2009/10 and 2010/11, 44 per cent of those charged were for terrorism-related offences. For all other years the proportion was more than half. In terms of the numbers of charges, 2006/07 showed the largest total charges (99) as well as the largest proportion of charges which were terrorism-related (77%). The increase in total charges in 2011/12 follows falls in the previous two years.

Of the 73 charges brought in 2011/12, 30 (41%) were under TACT legislation, four (5%) were made under Schedule 7 of TACT for failure to comply with border controls, a further nine (12%) were for terrorism-related offences under other legislation and the remaining 30 (41%) were for other non terrorism-related offences. For the 784 charges since 11 September 2001 the breakdown was: 303 (39%) under TACT; 23 (3%) under Schedule 7 of TACT; 161 (21%) for terrorism-related offences under other legislation; and the remaining 297 (38%) under other non terrorism-related offences.

A comparison was carried out between rates of arrest to prosecution for persons aged over 18 for recorded crime offences in England and Wales in 2010/11 and rates of arrest to charge for those arrested for terrorism-related offences. The comparison shows 46 per cent of those aged 18 and over arrested for recorded crime offences were prosecuted in 2010/11, compared with 42 per cent terrorism-related offences resulting in a charge in the same year. The charging rate for terrorism-related offences in 2011/12 was 36 per cent. A comparison for 2011/12 is only meaningful at a later time when a comparable charging rate figure for recorded crime in 2011/12 is available.

1.4 PERSONS CHARGED BY OFFENCE (Tables 1.03a, b and c)

In line with the normal procedures for criminal justice statistics, each suspect has been classified in terms of a single principal offence. This means that where an individual has been charged with a number of offences they are recorded only against the most serious offence.

For the 303 persons charged under terrorism legislation since 11 September 2001 the main principal charges were related to:

- possession of an article for terrorist purposes (24% of such charges);
- preparation for terrorist acts (16%);
- fundraising (13%);
- membership of a proscribed organisation and collection of information useful for an act of terrorism (both 10%);
- provision of information relating to a terrorist investigation (8%).

For the 161 persons charged under non-terrorism legislation but where the offence was considered terrorist-related, the most prevalent principal charges were:

- conspiracy to commit murder (23%);
- offences under the Explosive Substances Act 1883 (15%);
- soliciting to commit murder (6%).

In addition to the above charges, a total of 297 persons have been charged with offences identified by the ACPO Counter Terrorism Co-ordination Centre (ACTCC) to be non-terrorist-related. The most frequent principal charges were under:

- Common Law (14%), comprising ten per cent for perverting the course of justice and four per cent for conspiracy to defraud;
- Forgery and Counterfeiting Act 1981 (13%);
- Theft Acts 1968 and 1978 (9%);
- Identity Cards Act 2006 (7%);
- Firearms Act 1968 (6%).

1.5 GENDER, AGE AND ETHNIC APPEARANCE OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND CHARGED (Tables 1.04, 1.05 and 1.06)

Of all the persons arrested for terrorism-related offences since 11 September 2001, 93 per cent were male. This is similarly reflected in terrorism-related charges, with males making up 94 per cent of the total.

Since 11 September 2001, 47 per cent of persons arrested were aged over 30 years and 42 per cent were aged between 21 and 30. Arrest to charge rates were similar across all age groups, ranging from 20 per cent for persons aged 30 and over to 24 per cent for persons aged between 18 and 20 years.

Thirty-five per cent of all persons arrested since 11 September 2001 were recorded by the police as being of Asian ethnic appearance. Of these, 23 per cent were subsequently charged with a terrorism-related offence. For those arrested who were of Black ethnic appearance, 27 per cent were charged, compared with 22 per cent for those who were of White ethnic appearance and 16 per cent for those classified as Other. While the charging rates for all ethnicities fluctuate from year to year, the percentage of persons arrested who were classified by the police as of Asian ethnic appearance at arrest has increased in recent years.

1.6 CATEGORISATION OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND CHARGED (Table 1.07)

Data on the categorisation of those arrested and charged are published in this bulletin. The categories are based on involvement with any type of terrorism and separately identify those associated with domestic, international and Northern Ireland Related Terrorism (NIRT).¹ The data also include persons found not to be associated with any type of terrorism at the time of arrest or charge. These categories are based on assessment by the ACTCC and may not be mutually exclusive in all cases. Additionally, the categories may change as cases progress and further information on each case comes to light.

Of those arrested since 11 September 2001, ten per cent were classified as domestic with 80 per cent classified as international. Eight per cent were classified as NIRT. Charging rates were highest for persons classified as NIRT at 40 per cent, although there have been no charges for persons categorised as NIRT in the last four years. The next highest charging rate was for persons categorised as international at 20 per cent, followed by domestic at 17 per cent.

1. Further information on these categories can be found in Annex A at the end of the bulletin.

1.7 DETENTION TIMES OF PERSONS ARRESTED (Table 1.08)

Pre-charge detention assists the police in the investigation and accumulation of evidence pertaining to potential terrorism offences. Further information on these powers is given in Box 1.3.

In 2011/12, as in previous years, most detainees continue to spend a short time in pre-charge police custody, with nine (18%) detained for less than a day, half detained for less than two days and 94 per cent detained for seven days or less.

From 25 July 2006 to 25 January 2011, when the maximum period of pre-charge detention was 28 days, six individuals were held for more than 27 days (in 2006/07), of whom three were charged and three were released without charge. Of those charged, two have been convicted and the remaining individual was not proceeded against.

Box 1.3 Pre-charge detention under the Terrorism Act

Powers of arrest under s1 TACT allow the extended detention of persons beyond the maximum four days available under standard arrest powers.

The period of detention allowed under s41 has varied considerably. From the commencement of the legislation on 19 February 2001 to 20 January 2004, the maximum period of pre-charge detention was seven days. From 20 January 2004 to 25 July 2006 the limit was extended to 14 days. From 25 July 2006 the maximum period was extended further to 28 days but, since 25 January 2011, has reverted to a maximum of 14 days.

1.8 COURT PROCEEDINGS AND OUTCOMES OF CHARGES (TABLES 1A, 1B, 1.09A TO C AND 1.11A TO C)

This section considers the outcomes for persons charged, based on year of arrest. Due to the complex nature of terrorism investigations, trials may take place several years after an arrest or charge takes place. Those tried in 2011/12 can relate to arrests made in 2008/09 or earlier. As a result, figures presented in this section may not be directly comparable with those presented in section 1.9.

Summary of outcomes in Great Britain (Table 1a)

At the time of publication, 16 of the 39 persons arrested and charged in 2011/12 for terrorism-related offences were proceeded against and subsequently convicted. Three were found not guilty after trial, 17 were awaiting prosecution and the remaining three not proceeded against. Of those convicted, half were under terrorism legislation and the remaining half were for non-TACT offences (but terrorism-related). As for previous years, it is expected that the number of convictions will change depending on the outcomes for those awaiting prosecution.

Since 11 September 2001, 464 persons have been charged with terrorism-related offences, of which 379 were prosecuted. Of these, 145 were convicted under terrorism legislation and a further 138 were convicted of non-TACT offences. In total, 61 per cent of persons charged with terrorism-related offences have been convicted since 11 September 2001; however, this rate is likely to change depending on the outcome of cases for 17 persons awaiting prosecution at the time of publication.

Table 1a Outcome for persons charged with terrorism-related offences^{1,2}

Number of persons	Year of arrest											Total
	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	
Charged³	21	62	48	34	44	76	50	39	28	23	39	464
<i>of which:</i>												
<i>Not proceeded against</i>	3	14	10	6	3	9	9	6	1	4	3	68
<i>Awaiting prosecution</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	17
Prosecuted	18	48	38	28	41	67	41	33	27	19	19	379
Total convicted⁴	11	35	20	23	34	51	28	25	21	19	16	283
<i>of which:</i> TACT offences	5	10	6	3	20	33	23	16	10	11	8	145
Non-TACT offences	6	25	14	20	14	18	5	9	11	8	8	138
% currently convicted ⁵	52	56	42	68	77	67	56	64	75	83	41	61
Other outcomes of prosecutions												
Found not guilty	5	13	18	5	7	16	13	7	6	-	3	93
Other	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3

1. Since 11 September 2001.

2. Based upon assessment by the ACTCC.

3. Charged here relates to the substantive charge at indictment recorded by the Crown Prosecution Service.

4. Excludes cases when a conviction was later quashed on appeal.

5. Proportion of persons charged who have been convicted of an offence.

More detailed data on outcomes in Great Britain by type of charge can be found in Tables 1.09a to c.

The tables show that TACT charges have the highest proportion of persons not proceeded against, with 20 per cent not proceeded against since 11 September 2001 (however, this rate has averaged 14% in the last seven years). Non-TACT offences, where considered terrorism-related, showed a far lower proportion of persons not being proceeded against, partly due to the more serious nature of the offences included. In total, only six of the 161 persons charged with these offences since 11 September 2001 were subsequently not proceeded against. Non-TACT, non terror-related offences showed a 'not proceeded against rate' of 14 per cent since 11 September 2001.

Rates of prosecution to conviction are also higher for non-TACT offences. For TACT offences the conviction rate was 68 per cent since 11 September 2001, compared with 85 per cent for non-TACT, terrorism-related offences and 95 per cent for non-TACT, non terrorism-related offences during the period. Also, conviction rates for TACT offences have seen an increase in recent years while conviction rates for offences under non-TACT legislation (both terrorism-related and non terrorism-related), remained consistently high since 2001.

Comparison of outcomes between Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Table 1b)

For the first time this year, data on persons charged for terrorism-related offences in 2010/11 and 2011/12 from the Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI) have been presented in this bulletin on a persons basis, allowing comparison between charging trends and outcomes across the two geographies. These data are presented in Table 1b.

Table 1b Outcome for persons charged with terrorism-related offences in Great Britain and Northern Ireland¹

Number of persons	Great Britain and Northern Ireland					
	Year of arrest					
	2010/11			2011/12		
Charging outcome	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total
Charged²	23	41	64	39	39	78
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>Not proceeded against</i>	4	12	16	3	5	8
<i>Awaiting prosecution</i>	-	9	9	17	31	48
Prosecuted	19	20	39	19	3	22
Total convicted³	19	19	38	16	3	19
<i>of which: TACT offences</i>	11	1	12	8	-	8
<i>Non-TACT offences</i>	8	18	26	8	3	11
% currently convicted ⁴	83	46	59	41	8	24
Other outcomes of prosecutions						
Found not guilty	-	1	1	3	-	3
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-

1. Based upon assessment by the ACTCC/Police Service of Northern Ireland.
2. Charged here relates to the substantive charge at indictment.
3. Excludes cases when a conviction was later quashed on appeal.
4. Proportion of persons charged who have been convicted of an offence.

In 2010/11, rates of charge to prosecution were high in Great Britain, with 19 out of 23 (83%) prosecuted, compared to just under half in Northern Ireland. For 2011/12, rates of charge to prosecution cannot be accurately calculated because 62 per cent of all persons charged in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are currently awaiting prosecution. Care should be taken to consider the differing nature of the police and judicial processes in Great Britain and in Northern Ireland, when comparing the number of cases awaiting prosecution across the two geographies.

Of those convicted in 2010/11 and 2011/12, 54 per cent in Great Britain were for TACT offences, compared to only one out of 22 persons in Northern Ireland.

Persons convicted by offence (Tables 1.11a, b and c)

The most frequent principal charges for persons convicted since 11 September 2001 under terrorism legislation were:

- preparation for terrorist acts (21% of persons convicted);
- collection of information useful for a terrorism act (15%);
- possession of an article for terrorist purposes (12%);
- membership of a proscribed organisation (11%).

The main principal convictions since 11 September 2001 which were considered terrorism-related but under non-terrorism legislation were:

- causing or conspiring to cause an explosion under the Explosive Substances Act 1883 (19% of persons convicted);
- conspiracy to murder (13%);
- offences under the Forgery and Counterfeiting Act 1981 (12%);
- Firearms Act 1968 offences (9%).

Details of terrorism arrests that subsequently resulted in a non-terrorism-related charge can be found in Tables 1.09c and 1.11c.

1.9 DEFENDANT TRIALS (Tables 1.10a and b)

This section shows data on the outcome of terrorism-related trials dealt with by the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) and completed in 2011/12, based on date of trial outcome.

Due to the complex nature of terrorism investigations, trials may take place several years after an arrest or charge takes place. Trials completed in 2011/12 can relate to arrests made in 2008/09 or earlier. Since the approach used in section 1.8 is based on year of arrest and the approach in this section is based on year of trial outcome, data drawn from both may not be directly comparable.

In 2011/12, 23 trials were completed by the CPS under TACT legislation. Of these, 12 were for preparation for terrorism acts, five were for collection or possession of information for terrorists, the remaining trials were for a range of offences which were the Prevention of Terrorism Act 2005 (three trials completed), fundraising (one trial), possession of articles intended for terrorist purposes (one trial) and failure to comply with a border control search (one trial).

Conviction rates for the 23 TACT trials completed in 2011/12 were high, with 18 defendants (78%) convicted. For the remaining five trials, one was not completed due to the death of the defendant and the remaining four trials ended in acquittal; three under the Prevention of Terrorism Act and one for preparation for terrorist acts.

Additionally in 2011/12, two trials were completed for terrorism-related offences under non-TACT legislation. This total included one trial for conspiracy to commit murder and one for causing a bomb hoax.

The trial for conspiracy to commit murder ended in conviction, while the defendant tried for causing a bomb hoax was acquitted.

1.10 SENTENCING (Tables 1.12 and 1.13)

In 2011/12, 18 defendants were convicted under terrorism legislation and one was convicted under non-terrorism legislation.

Of the 18 defendants convicted under terrorism legislation, 17 received custodial sentences and one received a non-custodial sentence. One of the 17 defendants sentenced to immediate custody received a life sentence (with a minimum of 9 years) and four received indeterminate sentences for public protection. Five defendants were sentenced to immediate custody for a period of 10 years or over, the remaining seven for a period up to ten years.

The defendant convicted under non-terrorism legislation received a custodial sentence of between 10 and 20 years.

Of all 19 persons convicted in 2011/12, 15 had pleaded guilty, including the one person convicted under non-terrorism legislation.

1.11 APPEALS (Table 1.14)

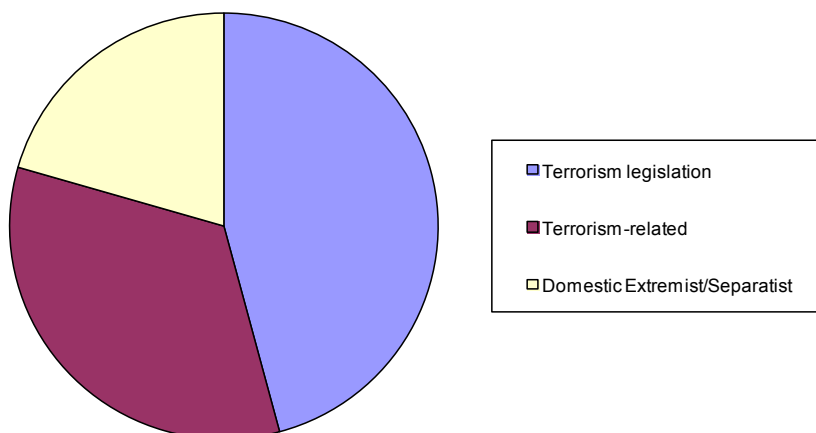
There were 68 appeals against terrorism convictions heard by the courts between 2007/08 and 2011/12. In total, 27 appeals resulted in the varying of sentence, including 23 sentences reduced and four increased. A further seven appeals resulted in a conviction being quashed. The remaining 34 were discontinued (i.e. dismissed or abandoned).

1.12 PRISON POPULATION (Tables 1.15 to 1.18)

As at 31 March 2012, there were 118 terrorist/extremist prisoners in Great Britain, either on remand or following conviction. In total 95 prisoners were terrorism-related, of whom 53 were in custody for offences under TACT, 31 for terrorism-related offences not under terrorism legislation and a further 11 were deportations and extraditions. Nineteen were classified as domestic extremists/separatists, all of whom were in custody following conviction. Lastly, four were in custody with historic convictions pre-dating current legislation under TACT.

Fifty-three of the 99 prisoners in Great Britain remanded or convicted for terrorism-related offences defined themselves as of Asian ethnic origin. Eighteen defined themselves as Black.

Figure 1.3 Terrorist/extremist prison population as at 31 March 2012



Forty-four terrorist/extremist prisoners were released in England and Wales between 1 April 2011 and 31 March 2012. Of those discharged, one had completed a life sentence; 23 were discharged after completing sentences of over four years with 16 discharged after completing sentences of between one to four years and four after completing sentences of less than six months. Eleven prisoners in total were deported or released on UKBA bail.

The nationalities of the 118 terrorist/extremist prisoners in Great Britain were spread over 18 countries. Eighty-nine were recorded as being UK nationals, 12 were from the African continent (including 3 each from Ethiopia and Somalia), five from non-UK European countries, eight from Asian countries (including 5 from Bangladesh) and four from the Middle East (including 3 from Kuwait).

In terms of the self-declared religions of the 99 terrorist-related prisoners, 88 defined themselves as Muslim. For the 19 domestic extremists/separatists, ten declared 'no religion'; the others defined themselves as Anglican (2), Roman Catholic (2), Buddhist (1), Muslim/Moslem (1) and Sikh (1).

Table 1.01 Terrorism arrests under s41 of the Terrorism Act 2000 or under other legislation^{1,2}

Number of persons and percentage												Great Britain
Legislation	Year of arrest											Total
	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	
Section 41 Terrorism Act 2000												
Number	94	236	177	158	273	191	156	123	78	50	50	1,586
Percentage of total arrests (%)	87	86	93	93	96	89	68	64	44	40	24	73
Other legislation²												
Number	14	38	13	12	12	24	75	68	100	76	156	588
Percentage of total arrests (%)	13	14	7	7	4	11	32	36	56	60	76	27
Total	108	274	190	170	285	215	231	191	178	126	206	2,174

Source: ACPO Counter Terrorism Coordination Centre (ACTCC).

1. From 11 September 2001.

2. Mainly under the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984.

Table 1.02 Outcome of terrorism arrests^{1,2}

Number of persons	Year of arrest											Great Britain
	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Total
Arrests and outcome												
Arrests	108	274	190	170	285	215	231	191	178	126	206	2,174
Charged	37	94	89	49	75	102	74	73	65	53	73	784
Terrorism legislation ²	14	36	32	15	30	54	40	27	12	13	30	303
Failure to comply with duty at a Port or Border Controls (Schedule 7)	-	2	1	1	6	3	3	1	1	1	4	23
Other terrorism-related offences ³	7	26	16	19	14	22	10	12	16	10	9	161
Other non-terrorism-related offences ³	16	30	40	14	25	23	21	33	36	29	30	297
Released without being charged	57	140	81	110	193	104	137	104	88	69	99	1,182
Alternative action:	14	40	20	11	17	9	20	14	25	4	34	208
Cautioned	-	3	3	4	3	1	4	6	4	2	5	35
Transferred to immigration authorities	14	34	10	5	11	5	11	7	18	1	3	119
Transferred to PSNI ⁴	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	7
Mental health legislation	-	2	5	1	2	1	5	1	-	-	-	17
Other ⁶	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	25	30

Source: ACPO Counter Terrorism Coordination Centre (ACTCC).

1. From 11 September 2001.
2. Includes Terrorism Act 2000, Terrorism Act 2006, Anti-Terrorism Crime and Security Act 2001, Prevention of Terrorism Act 2005 and Terrorism Prevention and Investigation Measures Act 2011.
3. Based upon assessment by the ACTCC.
4. Police Service of Northern Ireland.
5. 'Other' includes those bailed pending charge for example.

Table 1.03(a) Principal offence¹ for which persons charged^{2,3} under terrorism legislation^{4,5}

Number of persons	Great Britain											
	Year of arrest											
Offence description and legislation	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Total
Terrorism Act 2000												
Membership of a proscribed organisation (s11,12,13)	5	2	7	4	3	7	2	-	-	-	-	30
Fundraising (s15-19)	6	8	1	7	4	2	6	1	1	1	1	38
Provision of information relating to a terrorist investigation (s38b & 39)	-	-	5	-	8	5	2	2	-	-	3	25
Obstruction of a constable (s47)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Weapons training (s54 & 56)	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	4
Possession of an article for terrorist purposes (s57)	2	24	16	1	7	14	7	1	-	-	-	72
Collection of information useful for an act of terrorism (s58)	-	2	-	2	2	5	4	3	3	1	8	30
Inciting terrorism acts overseas (s59-61)	-	-	1	-	3	1	5	-	-	-	-	10
Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001												
Using or threatening to use noxious substances to cause harm (s113, 114)	-	-	2	1	1	1	4	2	-	1	-	12
Prevention of Terrorism Act 2005												
Breach of a control order (s9)	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	5	1	1	4	20
Terrorism Act 2006												
Encouragement of terrorism (s1-2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	1	7
Preparation for terrorist acts (s5)	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	10	7	9	12	48
Training for terrorism (s6 & 8)	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
Terrorism Prevention and Investigation Measures Act 2011												
Breach of a Terrorism Prevention and Investigation Measures order (s23)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
TOTAL	14	36	32	15	30	54	40	27	12	13	30	303

Source: ACPO Counter Terrorism Coordination Centre (ACTCC).

1. The offence shown is the principal offence for the charges made following an arrest. When a suspect is charged with several offences the principal offence is the most based upon the maximum penalty for each offence. As a result, in some instances where as a suspect is charged both under terrorism legislation and for another offence under other legislation, the principal offence may not be the charge made under terrorism legislation.
2. Charge data are recorded by the year of arrest.
3. Charged here relates to the substantive charge at indictment recorded by the Crown Prosecution Service.
4. Excludes 119 port stops carried out in Scotland over this period and offences under Schedule 7 Terrorism Act 2000.
5. From 11 September 2001.

Table 1.03(b) Principal offence¹ for which persons charged^{2,3} under non-terrorism legislation where the offence is considered terrorism-related^{4,5}

Number of persons	Great Britain											
	Year of arrest											
Offence description and legislation	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Total
Common Law												
Murder	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Conspiracy to defraud	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Perverting the course of justice	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	4	7
Offences against the Person Act 1861												
Soliciting to commit murder	1	-	-	-	3	2	-	1	2	1	-	10
Criminal Law Act 1977												
Conspiracy to murder	1	8	-	8	5	13	-	2	-	-	-	37
Conspiracy to commit armed robbery	-	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Conspiracy to destroy or damage property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Conspiracy to provide money/property to be used for acts of terrorism	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Conspiracy to receive components	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Conspiracy to Breach a control order	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Conspiracy to commit a public nuisance	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Conspiracy to commit robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Conspiracy to make, distribute and use with intent forged documents	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Conspiracy to receive property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Conspiracy to supply drugs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Conspiracy to unlawfully acquire a firearm	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Placing or dispatching articles to cause a bomb hoax	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
Criminal Law Act 1967												
Assisting offenders by impeding prosecution	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
Other Offences												
Criminal Attempts Act 1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Criminal Damage Act 1971 & Malicious Damage Act 186	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	4
Criminal Justice Act 1925	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Customs Consolidation Act 1876	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Explosive Substances Act 1883	4	2	6	2	1	3	2	-	4	-	-	24
Firearms Act 1968	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	7
Forgery and Counterfeiting Act 1981	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Fraud Act 2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	1	7
Identity Cards Act 2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Identity Documents Act 2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Immigration Act 1971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Misuse of Drugs Act 1971	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Proceeds of Crime Act 2002	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	3
Public Order Act 1986	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Theft Act 1968 & 1978	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
TOTAL	7	26	16	19	14	22	10	12	16	10	9	161

Source: ACPO Counter Terrorism Coordination Centre (ACTCC).

1. The offence shown is the principal offence for the charges made following an arrest. When a suspect is charged with several offences the principal offence is the most serious one based upon the maximum penalty for each offence. Where as a suspect is charged both under terrorism legislation and for a non-terrorist offence the principal offence may not always be the charge made under terrorism legislation.
2. Charge data are recorded by the year of arrest.
3. Charged here relates to the substantive charge at indictment recorded by the Crown Prosecution Service.
4. Based upon assessment by the ACTCC.
5. From 11 September 2001.

Table 1.03(c) Principal offence¹ for which persons charged^{2,3} where the offence is considered not terrorism-related^{4,5}

Number of persons	Great Britain											
	Year of arrest											
Offence description and legislation	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Total
Common Law												
Conspiracy to Defraud	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	2	13
Perverting the course of justice	-	1	1	-	-	5	-	2	6	12	2	29
Offences against the Person Act 1861												
Soliciting to commit murder	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Possession of noxious substances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Criminal Law Act 1977												
Conspiracy to commit armed robbery	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Conspiracy to defraud	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	6
Conspiracy to obtain property by deception	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Conspiracy to transfer the Proceeds of Crime	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	5
Conspiracy to acquire firearm ammunition without a licence	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Conspiracy to commit robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Conspiracy to unlawfully acquire a firearm	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Conspiracy to Pervert the Course of Justice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Placing or dispatching articles to cause a bomb hoax	-	1	2	1	3	-	-	-	2	-	1	10
Criminal Law Act 1967												
Assisting offenders by impeding prosecution	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	3
Other offences												
Aviation Security Act 1982	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
British Transport Commission Act 1949	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Crime (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law 20	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Criminal Attempts Act 1981	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	2	-	8
Criminal Damage Act 1971 & Malicious Damage Act 1861	-	2	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	7
Criminal Justice Act 1925	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
Criminal Justice Act 1967	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Criminal Justice Act 1988	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	7
Customs and Excise Management Act 1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Explosive Substances Act 1883	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	4
Firearms Act 1968	-	2	6	1	1	-	2	4	1	2	-	19
Forgery and Counterfeiting Act 1981	8	10	11	3	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	38
Fraud Act 2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	3	6	14
H.M. Portsmouth Naval Base (Bylaws) 1981	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Identity Cards Act 2006	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	3	7	4	-	21
Identity Documents Act 2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Immigration Act 1971	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Magistrates' Courts Act 1980	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Malicious Communications Act 1988	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Misuse of Drugs Act 1971	1	-	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	-	16
Police Act 1996	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Proceeds of Crime Act 2002	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	6	2	-	2	13
Protection of Children Act 1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Public Order Act 1986	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	6
Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Road Traffic Act 1988	1	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	8
Sexual Offences Act 1956	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Social Security Administration Act 1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	3
Theft Act 1968 & 1978	3	2	5	3	4	2	2	3	2	-	2	28
Vagrancy Act 1824	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
TOTAL	16	30	40	14	25	23	21	33	36	29	30	297

Source: ACPO Counter Terrorism Coordination Centre (ACTCC).

1. The offence shown is the principal offence for the charges made following an arrest. When a suspect is charged with several offences the principal offence is the one based upon the maximum penalty for each offence. Where as a suspect is charged both under terrorism legislation and for a non-terrorist offence the principal offence may not always be the charge made under terrorism legislation.
2. Charge data are recorded by the year of arrest.
3. Charged here relates to the substantive charge at indictment recorded by the Crown Prosecution Service.
4. Based upon assessment by the ACTCC.
5. From 11 September 2001.

Table 1.04 Gender of persons arrested for terrorism and of those charged where the offence is considered terrorism-related¹

Number of persons and percentage												Great Britain
Arrests and charges	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Total
Arrests												
Males	105	255	175	156	270	198	217	181	167	116	182	2,022
Females	3	19	15	14	15	17	14	10	11	10	24	152
Total	108	274	190	170	285	215	231	191	178	126	206	2,174
Charged for Terrorism Act/terrorism-related offences												
Males	21	59	45	30	41	70	49	38	28	21	33	435
Females	-	3	3	4	3	6	1	1	-	2	6	29
Total	21	62	48	34	44	76	50	39	28	23	39	464
Percentage of arrests resulting in a charge (%)												
Males	20	23	26	19	15	35	23	21	17	18	18	22
Females	-	16	20	29	20	35	7	10	-	20	25	19
Total	19	23	25	20	15	35	22	20	16	18	19	21

Source: ACPO Counter Terrorism Coordination Centre (ACTCC).

1. This includes all charges under terrorism legislation and all charges under non-terrorism legislation but considered by the ACTCC to be terrorism-related.

Table 1.05 Age group of persons arrested for terrorism and of those charged where the offence is considered terrorism-related¹

Number of persons and percentage												Great Britain
Arrests and charges	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Total
Arrests												
Under 18	-	8	8	5	11	10	5	6	5	3	7	68
18-20	5	24	13	11	39	18	13	18	8	5	16	170
21-24	13	34	36	25	56	39	42	33	20	23	41	362
25-29	23	73	35	41	64	59	65	48	54	31	57	550
30 and over	67	135	98	88	114	89	106	86	91	64	85	1,023
Not known	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	108	274	190	170	285	215	231	191	178	126	206	2,174
Charged for Terrorism Act/terrorism-related offences												
Under 18	-	3	6	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	15
18-20	-	5	4	1	7	7	-	6	1	2	8	41
21-24	3	2	8	3	15	21	11	7	2	4	4	80
25-29	1	17	6	10	10	23	15	9	9	11	15	126
30 and over	17	35	24	20	12	21	22	17	16	6	12	202
Not known	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	21	62	48	34	44	76	50	39	28	23	39	464
Percentage of arrests resulting in a charge (%)												
Under 18	-	38	75	-	-	40	40	-	-	-	-	22
18-20	-	21	31	9	18	39	-	33	13	40	50	24
21-24	23	6	22	12	27	54	26	21	10	17	10	22
25-29	4	23	17	24	16	39	23	19	17	35	26	23
30 and over	25	26	24	23	11	24	21	20	18	9	14	20
Not known	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	19	23	25	20	15	35	22	20	16	18	19	21

Source: ACPO Counter Terrorism Coordination Centre (ACTCC).

1. This includes all charges under terrorism legislation and all charges under non-terrorism legislation but considered by the ACTCC to be terrorism-related.

Table 1.06 Ethnic appearance¹ of persons arrested for terrorism and of those charged where the offence is considered terrorism-related²

Number of persons and percentage											Great Britain	
Arrests and charges	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Total
Arrests												
White	47	110	80	52	65	44	59	60	50	38	42	647
Black	2	8	10	29	53	35	17	17	22	8	28	229
Asian	15	34	45	43	99	92	113	71	75	50	116	753
Other	43	122	53	46	67	41	42	41	23	25	7	510
Not Known	1	-	2	-	1	3	-	2	8	5	13	35
Total	108	274	190	170	285	215	231	191	178	126	206	2,174
Charged for Terrorism Act/terrorism-related offences												
White	10	27	25	13	9	16	14	6	10	4	8	142
Black	-	-	1	4	17	15	7	6	8	-	3	61
Asian	4	7	9	16	12	38	22	19	9	12	23	171
Other	6	28	13	1	5	7	7	8	1	6	2	84
Not Known	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	6
Total	21	62	48	34	44	76	50	39	28	23	39	464
Percentage of arrests resulting in a charge (%)												
White	21	25	31	25	14	36	24	10	20	11	19	22
Black	-	-	10	14	32	43	41	35	36	-	11	27
Asian	27	21	20	37	12	41	19	27	12	24	20	23
Other	14	23	25	2	7	17	17	20	4	24	29	16
Not Known	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	20	23	17
Total	19	23	25	20	15	35	22	20	16	18	19	21

Source: ACPO Counter Terrorism Coordination Centre (ACTCC).

1. See Notes.

2. This includes all charges under terrorism legislation and all charges under non-terrorism legislation but considered by the ACTCC to be terrorism-related.

Table 1.07 **Categorisation of persons arrested for terrorism and of those charged where the offence is considered terrorism-related¹**

Number of persons and percentage											Great Britain	
Arrests and charges	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Total
Arrests												
Domestic ²	3	24	24	12	13	8	35	29	30	23	23	224
Northern Ireland related	27	37	39	17	23	13	2	2	5	2	2	169
International ³	78	213	127	141	249	191	194	160	138	80	176	1,747
Not classified ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	5	21	5	34
Total	108	274	190	170	285	215	231	191	178	126	206	2,174
Charged for Terrorism Act/terrorism-related offences												
Domestic ²	1	2	3	2	2	1	11	5	8	2	2	39
Northern Ireland related	5	13	22	9	7	11	1	-	-	-	-	68
International ³	15	47	23	23	35	64	38	34	20	19	34	352
Not classified ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5
Total	21	62	48	34	44	76	50	39	28	23	39	464
Percentage of arrests resulting in a charge (%)												
Domestic ²	33	8	13	17	15	13	31	17	27	9	9	17
Northern Ireland related	19	35	56	53	30	85	50	-	-	-	-	40
International ³	19	22	18	16	14	34	20	21	14	24	19	20
Not classified ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	60	15
Total	19	23	25	20	15	35	22	20	16	18	19	21

Source: ACPO Counter Terrorism Coordination Centre (ACTCC).

1. This includes all charges under terrorism legislation and all charges under non-terrorism legislation but considered by the ACTCC to be terrorism-related.
2. Refers to terrorist activity where there are no links to either Northern Ireland related or international terrorism.
3. Refers to activity by an individual or a group of individuals (regardless of nationality) linked to or motivated by any terrorist group that is based outside the UK which operates in and from third countries.
4. Refers to persons considered to have no links to any domestic, international or Northern Ireland related terrorism at the time of arrest or charge.

Table 1.08 Time in days from arrest under s41 of the Terrorism Act 2000^{1,2} to charge, release or other action taken³

Number of persons	Great Britain																																															
	2001/02			2002/03			2003/04			2004/05			2005/06			2006/07			2007/08			2008/09			2009/10			2010/11 ⁴			2011/12			Total														
	Charged	Released	Other	Charged	Released	Other	Charged	Released	Other	Charged	Released	Other	Charged	Released	Other	Charged	Released	Other	Charged	Released	Other	Charged	Released	Other	Charged	Released	Other	Charged	Released	Other	Charged	Released	Other	Charged	Released	Other	Total											
Under 1 day	4	22	2	28	15	51	9	75	27	35	8	70	11	70	6	87	21	124	11	156	32	42	3	77	12	77	9	98	6	43	5	54	3	18	3	24	-	17	4	21	1	7	1	9	132	506	61	699
1 to less than 2 days	3	13	3	19	12	54	14	80	20	19	3	42	6	16	-	22	11	40	1	52	6	16	-	22	2	14	1	17	3	3	-	6	2	8	2	12	1	10	-	11	2	14	-	16	68	207	24	299
2 to less than 3 days	1	-	1	2	6	8	1	15	4	2	-	6	2	4	-	6	3	4	-	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	2	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	18	22	2	42
3 to less than 4 days	9	9	1	19	20	5	3	28	5	5	4	14	4	4	1	9	1	4	-	5	-	3	2	5	3	1	-	4	-	2	1	3	-	3	3	6	-	1	-	1	4	3	-	7	46	40	15	101
4 to less than 5 days	9	3	2	14	2	-	1	3	4	3	2	9	4	3	1	8	5	12	-	17	1	3	1	5	3	1	-	4	1	4	-	5	1	2	1	4	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	30	33	8	71
5 to less than 6 days	1	-	-	1	7	3	4	14	4	8	1	13	1	-	1	2	5	-	-	5	2	-	-	2	9	3	-	12	4	5	-	9	1	2	-	3	1	1	-	2	1	1	-	2	36	23	6	65
6 to less than 7 days	7	4	-	11	19	-	2	21	11	3	1	15	6	1	-	7	9	2	-	11	6	9	-	15	4	6	-	10	5	10	2	17	8	6	-	14	9	4	-	13	10	1	-	11	94	46	5	145
7 to less than 8 days	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	5	1	2	-	3	2	2	-	2	3	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	5	17
8 to less than 9 days	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	7	3	-	10	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	5	1	16
9 to less than 10 days	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5	2	-	7	-	4	-	4	3	-	-	3	4	1	1	6	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	7	2	25
10 to less than 11 days	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	-	4	2	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	5	4	-	9	
11 to less than 12 days	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	2	-	19	2	1	-	3	1	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	22	6	-	28
12 to less than 13 days	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	2	2	-	2	5	1	-	6	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	3	15				
13 to less than 14 days	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	9	-	-	9	4	1	-	5	7	5	-	12	1	1	-	2	6	-	-	-	6	1	1	7	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	8	7	43	
14 to less than 15 days	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	1	-	-	1
15 to less than 16 days	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	-
16 to less than 17 days	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	-
17 to less than 18 days	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	-
18 to less than 19 days	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	1	-	-	1
19 to less than 20 days	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	3	-	-	3
20 to less than 21 days	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	-
21 to less than 22 days	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	-
22 to less than 23 days	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	-
23 to less than 24 days	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	-
24 to less than 25 days	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	-
25 to less than 26 days	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	-
26 to less than 27 days	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	-
27 to less than 28 days	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3	3	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	3	3	-	6
Total	34	51	9	94	81	121	34	236	81	77	19	177	43	105	10	158	67	189	17	273	94	90	7	191	42	104	10	156	38	76	9	123	18	41	19	78	11	35	4	50	21	28	1	50	530	917	139	1,586

Source: ACPO Counter Terrorism Coordination Centre (ACTCC).

1. Excludes those arrested under other legislation (i.e. not under s41 Terrorism Act 2000). Although an investigation is considered terrorism-related the 28-day maximum pre-charge detention period does not apply in such cases.
2. Includes Schedule 7 offences.
3. The category of 'other' includes persons cautioned for non terrorism-related offences, bailed to return, transferred to the Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI) or the UK Border Agency and those detained under mental health legislation.
4. The maximum period of pre-charge detention under TACT fell from 28 days to 14 days on 25 January 2011.

Table 1.09(a) Outcome for those charged under terrorism legislation

Number of persons and percentage	Great Britain											
	Year of arrest											
Charging outcome	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Total
Charged¹	14	36	32	15	30	54	40	27	12	13	30	303
<i>of which:</i>												
<i>Not proceeded against</i>	3	14	10	6	3	9	6	5	1	2	3	62
<i>Awaiting prosecution</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	17
Prosecuted	11	22	22	9	27	45	34	22	11	11	10	224
Total convicted²	5	12	12	5	20	31	23	17	8	11	7	151
<i>of which: TACT offences</i>	5	8	5	3	17	30	22	15	8	11	7	131
Non-TACT offences	-	4	7	2	3	1	1	2	-	-	-	20
% currently convicted ³	36	33	38	33	67	57	58	63	67	85	23	50
Other outcomes of prosecutions												
Found not guilty	4	10	10	4	7	14	11	5	3	-	3	71
Other	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

1. Charged here relates to the substantive charge at indictment recorded by the Crown Prosecution Service.
2. Excludes cases when a conviction was later quashed on appeal.
3. Proportion of persons charged who have been convicted of an offence.

Table 1.09(b) Outcome for those charged under non-terrorism legislation but where considered terrorism-related¹

Number of persons and percentage	Great Britain											
	Year of arrest											Total
Charging outcome	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	
Charged²	7	26	16	19	14	22	10	12	16	10	9	161
<i>of which:</i>												
<i>Not proceeded against</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	2	-	6
<i>Awaiting prosecution</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prosecuted	7	26	16	19	14	22	7	11	16	8	9	155
Total convicted³	6	23	8	18	14	20	5	8	13	8	9	132
<i>of which: TACT offences</i>	-	2	1	-	3	3	1	1	2	-	1	14
Non-TACT offences	6	21	7	18	11	17	4	7	11	8	8	118
% currently convicted ⁴	86	88	50	95	100	91	50	67	81	80	100	82
<i>Other outcomes of prosecutions</i>												
Found not guilty	1	3	8	1	-	2	2	2	3	-	-	22
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1

1. Based upon assessment by the ACTCC.
2. Charged here relates to the substantive charge at indictment recorded by the Crown Prosecution Service.
3. Excludes cases when a conviction was later quashed on appeal.
4. Proportion of persons charged who have been convicted of an offence.

Table 1.09(c) Outcome for those charged under non-terrorism legislation and considered not terrorism-related¹

Number of persons and percentage	Great Britain											
	Year of arrest											Total
Charging outcome	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	
Charged²	16	30	40	14	25	23	21	33	36	29	30	297
<i>of which:</i>												
<i>Not proceeded against</i>	2	2	6	4	3	3	4	5	3	4	5	41
<i>Awaiting prosecution</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	14	20
Prosecuted	14	28	34	10	22	20	17	28	29	23	11	236
Total convicted³	13	28	33	10	22	17	16	25	28	23	10	225
<i>of which: TACT offences</i>	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Non-TACT offences	13	28	33	10	22	17	16	25	28	23	10	225
% currently convicted ⁴	81	93	83	71	88	74	76	76	78	79	33	76
Other outcomes of prosecutions												
Found not guilty	1	-	1	-	-	3	1	3	1	-	1	11
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1. Based upon assessment by the ACTCC.
2. Charged here relates to the substantive charge at indictment recorded by the Crown Prosecution Service.
3. Excludes cases when a conviction was later quashed on appeal.
4. Proportion of persons charged who have been convicted of an offence.

Table 1.10(a) Number of persons tried by the Crown Prosecution Service for offences under terrorism legislation, 2011/12

Number of persons tried - cases completed in 2011/12				Great Britain
Offence ¹	Persons tried	Result		
		Acquitted	Found guilty	Other ²
Terrorism Act 2000				
Fundraising (ss15-19)	1	-	1	-
Possession of articles intended for terrorist purposes (s57)	1	-	1	-
Collection or possession of information for terrorists (s58)	5	-	4	1
Failure to comply with border control search (Schedule 7)	1	-	1	-
Terrorism Act 2006				
Preparation for terrorist acts (s5)	12	1	11	-
Prevention of Terrorism Act 2005				
Breach of a control order (s9)	3	3	-	-
Total	23	4	18	1

Source: Crown Prosecution Service Counter-Terrorism Division.

1. Data in this table are presented on the principal offence basis. This means that, when a person is tried for multiple offences in the same trial, the most serious offence with the largest sentence is shown in the table.
2. Defendant deceased.

Table 1.10(b) Number of persons tried¹ by the Crown Prosecution Service for offences under non-terrorism legislation but where considered terrorism-related, 2011/12

Number of persons tried - cases completed in 2011/12				Great Britain
Offence ¹	Persons tried	Result		
		Acquitted	Found guilty	Other ²
Offences Against The Person Act 1861				
Conspiracy to murder	1	-	1	-
Criminal Law Act 1977				
Causing a bomb hoax	1	1	-	-
Total	2	1	1	-

Source: Crown Prosecution Service Counter-Terrorism Division.

1. Data in this table are presented on the principal offence basis. This means that, when a person is tried for multiple offences in the same trial, the most serious offence with the largest sentence is shown in the table.
2. Hung Jury or no evidence offered.

Table 1.11(a) Principal offences^{1,2} for which persons convicted³ under terrorism legislation⁴

Number of persons	Great Britain											
	Year of arrest											
Offence	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Total
Terrorism Act 2000												
Membership of a proscribed organisation (s11,12,13)	3	3	-	1	3	4	1	1	-	-	-	16
Fundraising (s15-19)	2	-	-	-	4	1	3	1	-	1	1	13
Provision of information relating to a terrorist investigation (s38b & 39)	-	-	2	-	5	1	1	1	-	-	-	10
Obstruction of a constable (s47)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Weapons training (s54 & 56)	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Possession of an article for terrorist purposes (s57)	-	5	2	1	1	6	1	1	-	1	-	18
Collection of information useful for an act of terrorism (s58)	-	1	-	1	2	6	3	3	1	1	4	22
Inciting terrorism acts overseas (s59-61)	-	-	-	-	3	1	3	-	-	-	-	7
Schedule 7 offences	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3
Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001												
Using or threatening to use noxious substances to cause harm (s113, 114)	-	-	2	-	1	1	4	1	-	-	-	9
Prevention of Terrorism Act 2005												
Breach of a control order (s9)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
Terrorism Act 2006												
Encouragement of terrorism (s1-2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	6
Preparation for terrorist acts (s5)	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	6	5	8	2	31
Training for terrorism (s6 & 8)	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
Total	5	10	6	3	20	33	23	16	10	11	8	145

Source: ACPO Counter Terrorism Coordination Centre (ACTCC).

1. The offence shown is the principal offence for which the offender is convicted and given the highest penalty. When the suspect has more than one offence with an identical penalty it is based upon the maximum penalty available for that offence.
2. Excludes convictions resulting from charges under Schedule 7 of the Terrorism Act 2000.
3. Conviction as the principal offence (i.e. most serious offence) per individual offender.
4. From 11 September 2001.

Table 1.11(b) Principal offences^{1,2} for which persons convicted³ under non-terrorism legislation and where considered terrorism-related^{4,5}

Number of persons	Great Britain											
	Year of arrest											
Offence	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Total
Common Law offences												
Murder	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Breach of the peace	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Conspiracy to defraud	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Perverting the course of justice	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Offences against the Person Act 1861												
Soliciting to commit murder	1	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	7
Criminal Law Act 1977												
Conspiracy to murder	-	-	-	2	4	9	1	-	-	-	-	16
Conspiracy to commit armed robbery	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Conspiracy to destroy or damage property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Conspiracy to provide money and property to be used for acts of terrorism	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Conspiracy to attend a place used for terrorist training	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Conspiracy to breach a control order	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Conspiracy to commit a public nuisance	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Conspiracy to make, distribute and use with intent forged documents	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Conspiracy to receive property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Conspiracy to unlawfully acquire a firearm	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Placing or dispatching articles to cause a bomb hoax	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4
Criminal Law Act 1967												
Assisting offenders by impeding prosecution	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Other offences												
Criminal Attempts Act 1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Criminal Damage Act 1971 & Malicious Damage Act 1861	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Criminal Justice Act 1925	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Customs Consolidation Act 1876	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Explosive Substances Act 1883	4	2	4	9	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	24
Firearms Act 1968	1	-	3	1	-	3	2	-	1	-	-	11
Forgery and Counterfeiting Act 1981	-	12	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Fraud Act 2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	5
Identity Documents Act 2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Misuse of Drugs Act 1971	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Proceeds of Crime Act 2002	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	3
Public Order Act 1986	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Theft Act 1968 & 1978	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Total	6	25	14	20	14	18	5	9	9	6	-	126

Source: ACPO Counter Terrorism Coordination Centre (ACTCC).

1. The offence shown is the principal offence for which the offender is convicted and given the highest penalty. When the suspect has more than one offence with an identical penalty it is based upon the maximum penalty available for that offence.
2. Conspiracy to commit offences is punishable as, and should be classified as, the substantive offences except where a separate classification is provided.
3. Conviction as the principal offence (i.e. most serious offence) per individual offender.
4. Based upon assessment by the ACTCC.
5. From 11 September 2001.

Table 1.11(c) Principal offence^{1,2} for which persons convicted under non-terrorism legislation³ and where considered not terrorism-related^{4,5}

Number of persons	Great Britain											
	Year of arrest											
Offence	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Total
Common Law offences												
Common Law - Breach of the peace	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Common Law - Conspiracy to defraud	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	10
Common Law - Perverting the course of justice	-	1	1	-	-	4	-	1	4	10	1	22
Offences against the Person Act 1861												
Soliciting to commit murder	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Criminal Law Act 1977												
Conspiracy to defraud	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	5
Conspiracy to obtain property by deception	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Conspiracy to transfer the proceeds of crime	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Conspiracy to supply drugs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Conspiracy to acquire firearm ammunition without a licence	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Conspiracy to supply drugs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Placing or dispatching articles to cause a bomb hoax	-	1	2	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	1	9
Criminal Law Act 1967												
Assisting offenders by impeding prosecution	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Other offences												
Aviation Security Act 1982	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Bail Act 1976	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
British Transport Commission Act 1949	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Companies Act 1985	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Criminal Attempts Act 1981	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	1	-	6
Criminal Damage Act 1971 & Malicious Damage Act 1861	-	3	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	3	10
Criminal Justice Act 1925	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Criminal Justice Act 1988	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6
Customs and Excise Management Act 1979	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Explosive Substances Act 1883	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3
Firearms Act 1968	-	2	6	-	1	-	1	2	1	2	-	15
Forgery and Counterfeiting Act 1981	3	8	9	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	26
Fraud Act 2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	2	8
H.M. Portsmouth Naval Base (Bylaws) 1981	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Identity Cards Act 2006	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	5	5	6	-	23
Identity Documents Act 2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Immigration Act 1971	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	6
Magistrates' Courts Act 1980	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Malicious Communications Act 1988	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Misuse of Drugs Act 1971	1	-	2	1	-	-	2	1	2	3	-	12
Police Act 1996	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Proceeds of Crime Act 2002	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	2	-	1	9
Protection of Children Act 1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Public Order Act 1986	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4
Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Road Traffic Act 1988	1	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	9
Sexual Offences Act 1956	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Social Security Administration Act 1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Theft Act 1968 & 1978	5	2	5	1	4	1	1	2	1	-	2	24
Total	13	28	33	10	22	17	16	25	30	25	18	237

Source: ACPO Counter Terrorism Coordination Centre (ACTCC).

1. The offence shown is the principal offence for which the offender is convicted and given the highest penalty. When the suspect has more than one offence with an identical penalty it is based upon the maximum penalty available for that offence.
2. Conspiracy to commit offences is punishable as, and should be classified as, the substantive offences except where a separate classification is provided.
3. Conviction as the principal offence (i.e. most serious offence) per individual offender.
4. Based upon assessment by the ACTCC.
5. From 11 September 2001.

Table 1.12 Sentencing for terrorism trials¹, 2011/12

Number of persons sentenced in 2011/12 ²										Great Britain
Legislation and plea	Custodial sentence					IPP ²	Life	Non-custodial sentence	Total	
	Under 1 year	1 year and under 4 years	4 years and under 10 years	10 years and under 20 years	20 years and under 30 years					
<u>Terrorism legislation</u>										
Terrorism Act 2000										
Guilty	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	6	
Not guilty	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Terrorism Act 2006										
Guilty	-	-	-	4	1	3	-	-	8	
Not guilty	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	3	
<u>Non-terrorism legislation - Terrorism-related</u>										
Offences Against the Person Act 1861										
Guilty	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	
Not guilty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Total</u>										
Guilty	1	3	1	5	1	3	-	1	15	
Not guilty	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	4	
Total	1	4	2	5	1	4	1	1	19	

Source: Crown Prosecution Service Counter-Terrorism Division.

1. Refers to those dealt with by the Crown Prosecution Service Counter-Terrorism Division only.
2. Shows the sentence given for the principal (most serious) conviction for each person.
3. Indeterminate sentence for Public Protection.

Table 1.13 Minimum terms for those in terrorism trials¹ given a life sentence, 2011/12

Legislation	Minimum term					Total
	Under 10	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 +	
	years					
Terrorism legislation	4	-	-	-	-	4
Non-terrorism legislation	1	-	-	-	-	1
All offences	5	-	-	-	-	5

Source: Crown Prosecution Service Counter-Terrorism Division.

1. Refers to those dealt with by the Crown Prosecution Service Counter-Terrorism Division only.

Table 1.14 Appeals and outcomes for terrorism offences, 2007/08 to 2011/12¹

Number	Great Britain
Outcome of appeal	Number of appeals
Sentence varied:²	27
<i>of which:</i>	
Sentence reduced	23
Sentence increased	4
Conviction quashed	7
Appeal discontinued	34
<i>of which:</i>	
Dismissed	33
Abandoned	1
Total	68

1. Refers to those cases dealt with by the Crown Prosecution Service Counter-Terrorism Division only.
2. Includes both appeals made by defendants to reduce their sentence, and appeals by the state to increase a sentence.

Table 1.15 Number of terrorist/extremist prisoners in Great Britain by self-defined ethnicity¹ as at 31 March 2012²

Number of persons in custody	Great Britain						Total
	White	Mixed	Asian or Asian British	Black or Black British	Chinese or Other	Unrecorded	
Terrorism legislation or terrorism-related	12	6	52	18	4	3	95
Remanded terrorism legislation	-	1	12	-	-	1	14
Remanded terrorism-related	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Convicted terrorism legislation	9	4	13	13	-	-	39
Convicted terrorism-related	2	-	24	5	-	-	31
Deportation cases ³	-	-	1	-	2	1	4
Extradition cases ³	1	1	2	-	2	1	7
Domestic extremist/separatist¹	17	-	1	-	-	1	19
Remanded	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Convicted	16	-	1	-	-	-	17
Extradition	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Historic cases¹	3	-	1	-	-	-	4
Convicted terrorism-related	3	-	1	-	-	-	4
Total	32	6	54	18	4	4	118

Source: Ministry of Justice and Scottish Prison Service.

1. See Annex A for a description of the ethnicity and prisoner classifications used in this bulletin.
2. Includes one prisoner in a Scottish prison.
3. Persons in custody in Great Britain for terrorism offences who are awaiting deportation or extradition to another country.

Table 1.16 Terrorist legislation or terrorism-related prisoners, including historical terrorist cases¹ released from prison in Great Britain following detention, 2011/12

Outcome	Number of persons discharged					Great Britain	
	Total discharged	Less than or equal to 6 months	Greater than 6 months to less than 12 months	12 months to less than 4 years	4 years or more (excluding indeterminate sentences)	IPP ²	Life
Discharged	33	-	-	11	21	-	1
Repatriated ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deported or UKBA bail ⁴	11	4	-	5	2	-	-
Extradited/cross border transfer ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospital transfer ⁶	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No further action ⁷	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total⁸	44	4	-	16	23	-	1

Source: Ministry of Justice and Scottish Prison Service.

1. These include cases which predate the introduction of the Terrorist Acts (2000 & 2006). They were imprisoned pre-2001 following a terrorist investigation, acts of terrorism, or for membership of a proscribed organisation. They include convicted terrorists from the 1970s to 1990s for a range of offences. They include members of groups such as the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO), Democratic Revolutionary Movement for the Liberation of Arabistan (DRMLA) and domestic bombers.
2. Indeterminate sentence for public protection.
3. Repatriated - the removal of a person in custody from Great Britain to their country of origin. The removal does not have to be enforced.
4. Deported - the enforced removal of a person in custody from Great Britain to another country. The country does not have to be the country of origin of the suspect. UKBA bail - individuals released from detention in NOMS or UKBA custodial sites on licence issued by UKBA.
5. Extradition cases - those individuals held under Home Office powers awaiting extradition to another country or jurisdiction.
6. Hospital transfers - those individuals transferred from prison to a secure hospital under the Mental Health Act for treatment. Individuals may be transferred back to prison, discharged on completion of their custodial sentence, or continue to be held under Mental Health Act powers following completion of their sentence, whilst remaining eligible for release on the authority of a Mental Health Review Tribunal.
7. 'No further action' includes acquittals, found not guilty and discharged on appeal or case withdrawn.

Table 1.17 Self-declared nationalities of terrorist/extremist prisoners in Great Britain at 31 March 2012

Number of persons in custody		Great Britain			
Terrorist legislation or terrorist-related		Domestic extremist/separatist ¹		Historic terrorist cases ¹	
United Kingdom	69	United Kingdom	17	United Kingdom	3
Africa	12	Europe	2	Middle East	1
Algeria	1	Irish Republic	1	Jordan	1
Egypt	1	Russian Federation	1		
Ethiopia	3				
Ghana	1				
Morocco	2				
Somalia	3				
South Africa	1				
Middle East	3				
Kuwait	3				
Asia	8				
Bangladesh	5				
Pakistan	2				
Vietnam	1				
Europe	3				
Germany	1				
Italy	1				
Spain	1				
Total	95	Total	19	Total	4

Source: Ministry of Justice and Scottish Prison Service.

1. Prisoner classifications used in this bulletin are described in Annex A.

Table 1.18 Self-declared religions¹ of terrorist/extremist prisoners in Great Britain as at 31 March 2012

Number of persons in custody		Great Britain	
Terrorist legislation or terrorist-related		Domestic extremist/separatist ²	Historic terrorist cases ²
Anglican	2	Anglican	2
Roman Catholic	1	Roman Catholic	2
Buddhist	1	Buddhist	1
Muslim/Moslem	87	Muslim/Moslem	1
Other religious groups	1	Sikh	1
No religion	3	Other religious groups	2
		No religion	10
Total	95	Total	19
		Total	4

Source: Ministry of Justice and Scottish Prison Service.

1. Self-declared on entry to prison although prisoners may change their religion whilst in custody.
2. See Annex A for a description of the prisoner classifications used in this bulletin.

2 Stops and searches under the Terrorism Act 2000

2.1 SUMMARY

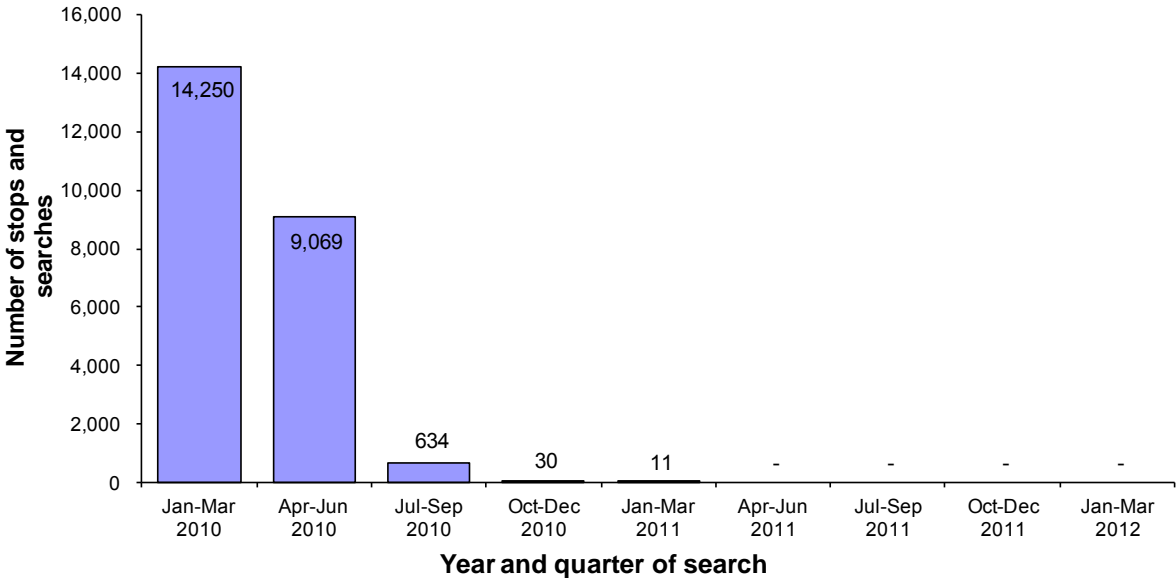
In 2011/12 there were no stops and searches made under section 47A of the Terrorism Act 2000 in Great Britain. This legislation replaced the stop and search provisions under section 44 of the Terrorism Act 2000 in March 2011 (Box 2.1). During 2010/11, there had been 9,744 stops and searches made under the preceding legislation.

The Metropolitan Police Service carried out 819 stops and searches under section 43 of the Terrorism Act 2000 in 2011/12, a fall of 29 per cent on the 1,154 conducted in 2010/11.

In total, 63,902 examinations were carried out in 2011/12 at ports in Great Britain under Schedule 7 of the Terrorism Act 2000, slightly less than the 65,684 in the previous year. The number of detentions resulting from Schedule 7 examinations in 2011/12 fell by just over a quarter to 680.

Thirty-two police cordons were set up under section 33 of the Terrorism Act 2000 in 2011/12, compared to 41 in 2010/11.

Figure 2.1 Stops and searches made under s44 (1) and (2) of the Terrorism Act 2000, Great Britain



2.2 STOPS AND SEARCHES UNDER S44 AND S47A OF THE TERRORISM ACT 2000 (Tables 2.01 and 2.02)

Section 44 of the Terrorism Act 2000 (s44 TACT) provided police officers with the power to stop and search persons and vehicles for articles which could be used in connection with terrorism. Police forces were able to authorise use of s44 stops and searches within a particular area during an agreed period without the need of reasonable suspicion. Where powers were authorised for longer than 48 hours, the Home Secretary was required to confirm such authorisations. The majority of those police forces that regularly authorised the use of s44 ceased using the power to search persons following the Home Secretary's statement on 8 July 2010. On 18 March 2011, all s44 powers were formally replaced with section 47A of the Terrorism Act 2000 (s47A) stop and search powers, which have a significantly higher threshold for authorisation than s44 searches. Box 2.1 explains how the new power is more targeted and proportionate.

Box 2.1 Terrorism Act 2000 (Remedial) Order 2011 and new section 47A Schedule 6B of the Terrorism Act

The Home Secretary announced on 26 January 2011 the findings from the review of counter-terrorism and security powers. One of the recommendations of the review was that stop and search powers under sections 44 to 47 of TACT should be repealed and replaced with a much more limited power.

This recommendation was based on the Government's commitments to introduce safeguards against the misuse of terrorism legislation, and in order to bring the powers into line with the European Convention on Human Rights, following the European Court of Human Rights ruling in the case of *Gillan and Quinton v United Kingdom*. The recommendation has been implemented through the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012, which received Royal Assent on 1 May 2012.

The review of counter-terrorism and security powers also recommended that consideration be given to whether the new terrorism stop and search powers should be available more quickly than the Protection of Freedoms Bill would allow. In March 2011, the Home Secretary decided to make a 'remedial order' under section 10 of the Human Rights Act 1998 to make immediate changes to the legislation. These powers were supported by a robust statutory Code of Practice.

The remedial order made temporary provision for the replacement of sections 44 to 47 of TACT with a more targeted and proportionate power, while the Protection of Freedoms Bill was being taken through Parliament. The order came into force on 18 March 2011.

Section 47A of and Schedule 6B to TACT (as amended by the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012) subsequently introduced the replacement stop and search provisions. An authorisation for the use of the new stop and search powers can only be given under section 47A where the person giving authorisation reasonably suspects an act of terrorism will take place and considers the powers are necessary to prevent such an act. An authorisation can last for no longer and cover no greater an area than is necessary to prevent such an act. This represents a significantly higher threshold for giving an authorisation than the "expediency" test under section 44 of the 2000 Act.

Following a public consultation, revised Codes of Practice governing the use of terrorism stop and search powers in Great Britain and Northern Ireland were laid before Parliament and came into force on 10 July 2012.

Number of searches

No searches were made by the police in 2011/12 in Great Britain under section 47A of TACT, compared with 9,744 in 2010/11 and 102,504 in 2009/10 made under section 44.

Table 2a shows the number of searches under s44/47A from 2009/10 to 2011/12 with the number of resultant arrests. The table shows a small increase in the arrest rate of 0.3 percentage points between 2009/10 and 2010/11.

During the three-year period, three arrests resulting from s44/47A were terrorism-related.

Tables 2.01 and 2.02 show the number of searches under s44/47A in 2009/10 and 2010/11 broken down by police force area and ethnicity of subject respectively.

Table 2a Summary of stops and searches and resultant arrests made under s44(1) and (2) of the Terrorism Act 2000, Great Britain 2009/10 to 2011/12^{1,2}

Number and percentage	Great Britain		
	Year of search		
Number of searches and arrests	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Number of searches	102,504	9,744	-
Number of resultant arrests	509	77	-
<i>of which:</i> Terrorism-related	2	1	-
<i>Proportion of persons searched who were arrested (%)</i>	0.5	0.8	-

Source: Home Office, British Transport Police and Scottish Police Forces.

1. Does not include 'vehicle only' searches.
2. Includes figures from police forces in England, Wales, Scotland and the British Transport Police.

2.3 STOPS AND SEARCHES UNDER S43 TERRORISM ACT 2000 (Table 2.03)

The Terrorism Act 2000 also gives powers to individual officers to stop and search a suspect whom they reasonably suspect is involved in terrorism activity under section 43 (s43) of the Act. These powers, unlike those under s44/47A, do not require any authorisations from senior police officers, or the Home Secretary.

Information collected from the Metropolitan Police Service shows that in 2011/12, 819 persons were stopped and searched under s43. This represents a 29 per cent fall on the 2010/11 total of 1,154. The arrest rate for s43 searches was 3.5 per cent in 2011/12, up slightly on the previous year.

The arrest rate rose slightly during the period shown below, as the number of searches conducted fell.

Of those stopped and searched under s43, the proportion who defined themselves as White fell from 53 per cent in 2009/10 to 36 per cent in 2011/12. During the same period, the proportion who defined themselves as Asian rose from 24 to 37 per cent. For those who defined themselves as Black or Mixed at the time of search, the proportion remained constant with averages of ten per cent and three per cent respectively across the period. Lastly, the proportion who defined themselves as Chinese or Other rose from three per cent in 2009/10 to eight per cent in 2010/11, falling one percentage point to seven per cent in 2011/12.

Table 2b Summary of stops and searches and resultant arrests made under s43 of the Terrorism Act 2000, Great Britain¹, 2009/10 to 2011/12

Number and percentage	Metropolitan Police Service			
	Year of search			Change from 2010/11 to 2011/12 (%)
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	
Searches and arrests				
Searches	1,229	1,154	819	-29
Resultant arrests	26	37	29	-22
Proportion of persons searched who were arrested (%)	2.1	3.2	3.5	

Source: Metropolitan Police Service, PIB Performance Information Bureau.

1. Does not include 'vehicle only' searches.

2.4 EXAMINATIONS UNDER SCHEDULE 7 TERRORISM ACT 2000 (Table 2.04)

Under Schedule 7 of TACT individual examining officers can examine a person at a port area who is entering or leaving, or travelling by aircraft within, Great Britain. Depending on individual circumstances, an examination may consist of basic questioning, a search of property and/or a period of detention of up to nine hours while investigations take place.

A total of 63,902 persons were stopped at ports in 2011/12 in Great Britain under this power, a fall of three per cent on 2010/11. Of these, 61,662 (96%) were held for under an hour with the remaining persons held for over an hour. The proportion of under the hour searches in 2011/12 was similar to the previous two years (97%).

Of those examined in 2011/12, 42 per cent defined themselves as White, 27 per cent as Asian, 18 per cent as Chinese or Other, eight per cent as Black and three per cent of Mixed ethnicity. The remaining two per cent did not state their ethnicity. These proportions were similar to those in the previous year, with a slightly higher proportion of White persons searched and a slightly lower proportion of Asian persons searched in 2011/12.

In total, 680 persons were detained after a Schedule 7 examination in 2011/12, down from 913 in the previous year (a fall of just over a quarter). Eight per cent of persons did not self-define their ethnicity when detained in 2011/12. Of those that did self-define, nine per cent were White (up one percentage point on 2010/11), 38 per cent were Asian or Asian British (down eight percentage points), 25 per cent were Black or Black British (up three percentage points), 25 per cent were Chinese or Other (also up three percentage points) and four per cent were Mixed (up two percentage points).

The total number of Schedule 7 examinations can be seen in the context of 106.3 million arrivals in 2011/12. Assuming a similar number of departures through UK ports, this gives a proportion of approximately 0.03% (or three persons searched out of every 100 persons passing through UK ports in 2011/12).

2.5 CORDONS UNDER S33 TERRORISM ACT 2000 (Table 2.05)

A cordon designation is made under section 33 of TACT only when a police officer considers it expedient for the purposes of a terrorism investigation. During 2011/12 there were 32 cordons set up under section 33 of TACT in Great Britain, down from 41 in the previous year. Just over half made in 2011/12 were in the area covered by the Metropolitan Police Service.

Table 2.01 Stops and searches made under s44(1) and (2) of the Terrorism Act 2000 by police force area^{1,2}

Number Police force area ²	Great Britain		
	Year of search		
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Cheshire	20	-	-
Cumbria	65	-	-
Essex	389	29	-
Greater Manchester	151	26	-
Hampshire	53	-	-
London, City Of	1,386	651	-
Merseyside	4	-	-
Metropolitan Police	81,474	7,853	-
North Yorkshire	154	29	-
South Wales	210	90	-
Sussex ³	1,260	232	-
Thames Valley	144	19	-
England and Wales	85,310	8,929	-
British Transport Police ⁴	17,135	798	-
Scotland	59	17	-
Great Britain	102,504	9,744	-

Source: Home Office, British Transport Police and Scottish Police Forces.

1. Does not include 'vehicle only' searches.
2. Only police forces in England and Wales that conducted section 44 searches between 1 January 2010 and 31 April 2012 are separately identified in the table.
3. Sussex Police cannot separate 'vehicle only' searches from vehicle and occupant searches; as a consequence data here cover searches of pedestrians only.
4. British Transport Police figures cover England, Wales and Scotland. Data for the force for 2010/11 are revised from last year's annual bulletin.

Table 2.02 Stops and searches made under s44 (1) and (2) of the Terrorism Act 2000 by self-defined ethnicity¹

Number	Self-defined ethnicity						Great Britain
	White	Mixed	Black or Black British	Asian or Asian British	Chinese or Other	Not stated	Total
England and Wales							
2009/10	51,164	1,874	9,261	14,853	3,709	4,449	85,310
2010/11	5,198	214	943	1,676	405	493	8,929
2011/12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British Transport Police²							
2009/10	9,452	433	905	2,447	728	3,170	17,135
2010/11	355	10	21	112	31	269	798
2011/12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scotland							
2009/10	50	-	1	6	2	-	59
2010/11	17	-	-	-	-	-	17
2011/12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Britain							
2009/10	60,666	2,307	10,167	17,306	4,439	7,619	102,504
2010/11	5,570	224	964	1,788	436	762	9,744
2011/12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Home Office, British Transport Police and Scottish Police Forces.

1. Does not include 'vehicle only' searches.
2. British Transport Police figures include England, Wales and Scotland.

Table 2.03 Stops and searches made by the Metropolitan Police under s43 of the Terrorism Act 2000 by self-defined ethnicity¹

Number	Metropolitan Police Service			
	Year of search			Change from 2010/11 to 2011/12 (number)
Self-defined ethnicity	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	
White	654	464	296	-168
Mixed	33	24	24	-
Black or Black British	123	111	75	-36
Asian or Asian British	296	374	302	-72
Chinese or Other	43	95	58	-37
Not stated	80	86	64	-22
Total	1,229	1,154	819	-335

Source: Metropolitan Police Service, PIB Performance Information Bureau.

1. Does not include 'vehicle only' searches.

Table 2.04 Examinations made under Schedule 7 of the Terrorism Act 2000

Number of examinations	Great Britain			
	Under the hour examinations	Over the hour examinations	Total Schedule 7 examinations ¹	Number of detentions ²
Year and ethnicity				
2009/10	82,870	2,687	85,557	..
2010/11	63,396	2,288	65,684	913
<i>of which:</i>				
White	26,121	325	26,446	75
Mixed	1,874	95	1,969	21
Black or Black British	5,636	338	5,974	194
Asian or Asian British	18,342	1,032	19,374	407
Chinese or Other	10,772	461	11,233	188
Not stated	651	37	688	28
2011/12	61,662	2,240	63,902	680
<i>of which:</i>				
White	26,491	266	26,757	55
Mixed	2,004	70	2,074	23
Black or Black British	5,068	321	5,389	157
Asian or Asian British	16,444	810	17,254	237
Chinese or Other	10,663	527	11,190	155
Not stated	992	246	1,238	53

Source: ACPO(TAM) National Coordinator's Office Protect & Prepare.

1. Does not include examinations of unaccompanied freight.

2. In 2009/10 reliable data on those detained were not recorded separately; estimated data are included in the total of over the hour examinations.

Table 2.05 Use of police cordons under s33 of the Terrorism Act 2000

Number of cordons Force/Area	Great Britain		
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Avon and Somerset	-	-	1
Greater Manchester	-	1	5
Leicestershire	-	-	1
London, City of	8	7	5
Merseyside	1	-	3
Metropolitan Police Service	34	28	17
Nottinghamshire	-	5	-
England & Wales	43	41	32
British Transport Police	-	-	-
Scotland	-	-	-
Great Britain	43	41	32

Source: ACPO Counter Terrorism Coordination Centre (ACTCC).

Annex A: Notes

NOTES

Legislation

1. Detailed information on the **Terrorism Act 2000** (TACT) can be found on the UK legislation website at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/11/contents>.
2. Stops and searches under **section 43** of TACT – This power is available to police for searching persons whom they reasonably suspect are involved in terrorist activity. Detailed information can be found at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/11/section/43>.
3. Stops and searches under **sections 44 and 47A** of TACT – These apply to situations where police require the power to stop and search persons for involvement in terrorism-related activity where there is no suspicion of involvement. Information about the power to conduct searches under section 44 of TACT is at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/11/section/44>. However, as outlined in Box 2.1, section 44 was repealed and replaced with section 47A in 2011. The key difference between the two powers is that while the former allowed authorisations in an entire police force area without specific intelligence of an attack, its replacement allows authorisation to a particular area and only where specific intelligence of a possible attack is known. Further information about section 47A of TACT is available at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2011/631/body/made>.
4. **Stops and examinations under Schedule 7 Terrorism Act 2000** – This power is exercised at ports where an examining officer can question a person to find out whether they are or have been involved in the commission, preparation or instigation of acts of terrorism. Further information is available at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/11/schedule/7>.
5. **Cordons under section 33 Terrorism Act 2000** – This is the power to section off areas from the public while police conduct a terrorist investigation. Further information can be found at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/11/section/33>.

Data

6. The following data providers contributed to this bulletin:

ACPO Counter Terrorism Coordination Centre (ACTCC) – The ACTCC collects data covering all terrorism arrests in Great Britain (i.e. excluding Northern Ireland) through to their subsequent outcome. This information relates to data collected from 11 September 2001; although the total number of arrests between February 2001 and 11 September 2001 are known, no further breakdown is possible. A data snapshot of the ACTCC's live database is provided to the Home Office, with latest information based on the principal charge, and is updated for each quarterly publication. It is not unusual for charges to be amended or added during the police investigations or criminal trials. As a result, all figures in this bulletin are subject to change in future bulletins.

Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) – The CPS's Counter-Terrorism Division holds information on all trials of terrorism-related defendants, including sentences and appeals. They regularly share information with the ACTCC to validate data.

Ministry of Justice (MoJ) – The MoJ maintains a list of known terrorists/extremists held, on remand or as convicted prisoners, in prisons in England and Wales. The list includes those who entered prison before 11 September 2001 and who are excluded from the data collected by the ACTCC. Information is also held on those subject to extradition orders or held by immigration powers. Data on the whole England and Wales prison population are published quarterly in the MoJ statistical bulletin 'Offender Management Caseload Statistics'. The most recent update containing prison populations by nationality can be viewed at:

<http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/statistics-and-data/prisons-and-probation/index.htm>.

Scottish Prison Service – The Scottish Prison Service provides information on known terrorists/extremists held as remand or convicted prisoners in Scotland.

Police forces – Data published in this bulletin on stops and searches under sections 44 and 47A of TACT are provided to the Home Office by individual police forces as a part of formal statistical returns. Not all police forces are able to separately identify section 43 searches from their data; therefore, the data on section 43 searches published in the bulletin cover the Metropolitan Police Service only. Persons stopped and searched are asked to self-classify their own ethnicity using the 2001 census categories (see Note 8).

Office of the national co-ordinator – Protect and prepare: The office of the national co-ordinator manages the collection of data on Schedule 7 port examinations.

7. The comparison between the proportion of terrorism-related arrests resulting in a charge and the proportion of arrests for recorded crime offences resulting in a prosecution is based on the most comparable data available to the Home Office. Data on prosecutions have been used for this comparison in lieu of charges because data on charges for recorded crime offences are not collected centrally. Most terrorism-related charges result in court proceedings; however, many take time to come to court, therefore a comparison between charging rates for terrorism-related offences, and prosecution rates for recorded crime offences is the most accurate comparison available.

Terrorist/Extremist prisoners

8. **Domestic extremists** – These are defined as individuals who belong to groups or causes that originate in the United Kingdom (although they may have international links) and are often associated with ‘single issue’ protestors who seek to further their cause through the committing of criminal offences. Some of these cases may not require the involvement of police counter-terrorism resources but may involve other specialist criminal justice resources. There is a wide spectrum of domestic extremist causes including extreme left- and right-wing groups, animal rights extremists and domestic (sometimes called “lone wolf”) bombers. Of those held in prison custody, the majority belong to extremist animal rights groups, or are members or associates of far-right groups.
9. **Historical terrorist cases** – These individuals' court cases pre-date the introduction of the Terrorism Acts. They were imprisoned pre-2001 following a terrorist investigation, acts of terrorism, or for membership of a proscribed terrorist organisation. They include convicted terrorists from the 1970s to 1990s for a range of offences and who remained in prison custody on 31 March 2008. They include members of groups such as the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO), Democratic Revolutionary Movement for the Liberation of Arabistan (DRMLA), and domestic bombers. It should be noted that a number of convicted terrorists, particularly Irish Republican and Loyalist paramilitaries, have been released either through completion of sentence or under the terms of the Belfast Agreement of 1998. These cases are not included in these figures.

Ethnicity of persons searched

10. Ethnicity data in Chapter 2 of the bulletin are based upon self-defined classifications used during the 2001 census. This system comprises 16 distinct ethnic categories (plus a ‘non-stated’ category). For the purposes of the bulletin, these ethnicities are grouped into six main categories:

White

British
Irish
Other

Mixed

White and Black Caribbean
White and Black African
White and Asian
Other Mixed

Asian/Asian British

Indian
Pakistani
Bangladeshi
Other Asian

Black or Black British

Caribbean
African
Other Black

Chinese or Other

Chinese
Other

Not stated