



Home Office

Examining Officers under the Terrorism Act 2000

Code of Practice

Issued pursuant to paragraph 6(1) of Schedule 14
to the Terrorism Act 2000





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General

- 1** This code of practice applies to the exercise by examining officers of their functions under the Terrorism Act 2000 (“the Act”).
- 2** The notes for guidance are not provisions of the code but are guidance to examining officers on its application and interpretation.
- 3** The term “examining officer” for the purpose of this code has the same meaning as in paragraph 1(1) of Schedule 7 to the Act (“the Schedule”), i.e. a constable, immigration officer or customs officer designated for the purpose of the Schedule by the Secretary of State and the Commissioners of Her Majesty’s Revenue and Customs. The code only applies to immigration or designated customs officers when they are exercising their functions as examining officers under the Act and not in any other circumstances, for example where someone is examined under the Immigration Act 1971 or the Customs and Excise Management Act 1979.
- 4** For the purposes of this code:
 - “port” and “border area” have the same meaning as in the Schedule;
 - Common Travel Area (“CTA”) has the same meaning as in section 1(3) of the Immigration Act 1971;
 - a child means anyone who appears to be under the age of 17 in the absence of clear evidence that he/she is older. In Scotland, a child means anyone under the age of 16 except where that person is between 16 and 18 and is the subject of a supervision requirement imposed by a Children’s hearing; or a person whose case has been referred to a children’s hearing in relation to a corresponding order made by a court in England, Wales or Northern Ireland.
- 5** The code should be available at all police stations for consultation by the police and members of the public. It must also be available at police offices at ports or in the border area where the powers are, or are likely to be used. The code should also form part of the published departmental instructions/guidance for immigration officers and customs officers.

Immigration and customs officers

6 Only exceptionally should an immigration officer or customs officer exercise functions under the Act and then only when

- a police officer is not readily available; or
- if specifically requested to do so by a police officer of the rank of sergeant or above.

In all cases where it is reasonably practicable the authority of a Chief Immigration Officer in the case of an immigration officer, or in the case of a customs officer, a Higher Officer or above, should be obtained for any action taken under the Act. Where it has not been practicable to achieve prior authorisation, the Chief Immigration Officer or the Customs Higher Officer or above should be notified of the action taken as soon as possible after the exercise of functions has begun.

Scope of the Examination

7 The power to examine someone under the Schedule applies:

- to a person on a ship, aircraft or international train which has arrived at any place in Great Britain or Northern Ireland (whether from within or outside Great Britain or Northern Ireland) (see paragraph 2(3) of the Schedule);¹
- where the examining officer *believes* that a person's presence at the port or in the border area (in Northern Ireland) is connected with his entering or leaving Great Britain or Northern Ireland or his travelling by air within Great Britain or within Northern Ireland (see paragraph 2(2) of the Schedule);

“Belief” should be justifiable and much will depend on the individual circumstances. For example:

- the presence of a member of the public in a controlled, international or Common Travel Area arrivals or departure area or common departure lounge at a port;

1 The Channel Tunnel (International Arrangements) (Amendment) Order 2001 provides that examining officers can exercise Schedule 7 powers: (a) under paragraph 2(3) on an international train; and (b) under paragraph 2(2) at a railway station or other place where persons embark or disembark, or where goods are loaded on or from an international train service.

- where someone is waiting to be, is being, or has been checked in for a flight or ferry to or from Great Britain or Northern Ireland: may be indicators that a person can be examined under the Schedule.

8 The examples given above are not intended as an exhaustive list. Presence alone however may not be sufficient without other indicators of travel.

Examination powers

9 The purpose of questioning and associated powers is to determine whether a person appears to be someone who is or has been concerned in the commission, preparation or instigation of acts of terrorism. The powers, which are additional to the powers of arrest under the Act, should not be used for any other purpose.

10 An examining officer may question a person whether or not he suspects that the person is or has been concerned in the commission, preparation or instigation of an act of terrorism and may stop that person for the purposes of determining whether this appears to be the case. Examining officers should therefore make every reasonable effort to exercise the power in such a way as to minimise causing embarrassment or offence to a person who is being questioned.

Notes for guidance on paragraphs 9 and 10

The powers to stop, question, detain and search persons under Schedule 7 do not require an examining officer to have any grounds for suspicion against any individual prior to the exercise of the powers. Therefore examining officers must take into account that many people selected for examination using Schedule 7 powers will be entirely innocent of any unlawful activity. The powers must be used proportionately, reasonably, with respect and without unlawful discrimination. All persons being stopped and questioned by examining officers must be treated in a respectful and courteous manner.

Examining officers must take particular care to ensure that the selection of persons for examination is not solely based on their perceived ethnic background or religion. The powers must be

exercised in a manner that does not unfairly discriminate against anyone on the grounds of age, race, colour, religion, creed, gender or sexual orientation. To do so would be unlawful. It is the case that it will not always be possible for an examining officer working at a port to know the identity, provenance or destination of a passenger until they have stopped and questioned them.

Although the exercise of Schedule 7 powers is not based on an examining officer having any suspicion against any individual, the powers should not be used arbitrarily. An examining officer's decision to exercise their Schedule 7 powers at ports must be based on the threat posed by the various terrorist groups active in and outside the United Kingdom. When deciding whether to exercise their Schedule 7 powers, examining officers should base their decisions on a number of considerations, including factors such as;

- known and suspected sources of terrorism;
- Individuals or groups whose current or past involvement in acts or threats of terrorism is known or suspected and supporters or sponsors of such activity who are known or suspected;
- Any information on the origins and/or location of terrorist groups;
- Possible current, emerging and future terrorist activity;
- The means of travel (and documentation) that a group or individuals involved in terrorist activity could use;
- Emerging local trends or patterns of travel through specific ports or in the wider vicinity that may be linked to terrorist activity.

Selections for examination should be based on informed considerations such as those outlined above and must be in connection with the threat posed by the various terrorist groups active in and outside the United Kingdom. A person's perceived ethnic background or religion must not be used alone or in combination with each other as the sole reason for selecting the person for examination.

Schedule 7 powers are to be used solely for the purpose of ascertaining if the person examined is or has been concerned in the commission, preparation or instigation of acts of terrorism. The powers must not be used to stop and question persons for any other purpose. An examination must cease and the examinee must be informed that it has ended once it has been ascertained that the person examined does not appear to be or to have been concerned in the commission, preparation or instigation of acts of terrorism.

Unless the examining officer arrests the person using powers under the Act, a person being examined under Schedule 7 need not be cautioned.

11 The examining officer should explain to the person concerned either verbally or in writing, that they are being examined under Schedule 7 of the Terrorism Act 2000 and that the officer has the power to detain that person should they refuse to co-operate and insist on leaving. The examining officer should keep the length of examination to the minimum that is practicable. An examination begins after a person has been stopped and screening questions have been asked (see note). Once an examination lasts for one hour, an explanatory notice of examination, a TACT 1 form which is set out at annexe A to this code, must be served by the examining officer on the person. The contents of the TACT 1 form should be explained to the person by the examining officer. Where a person's examination is protracted or where it is thought likely to be protracted, the examining officer should make arrangements to ensure that the person has the opportunity to have refreshments at regular intervals.

Note for guidance on paragraph 11

The examination begins at the point at which any of the following occurs:

- After screening questions are asked and/or
- The person or vehicle is directed to another place *for examination.*

A person who is being examined/detained cannot be examined/detained for a period exceeding nine hours.

12 Where a person is being asked screening questions by an examining officer who is not a police officer and it appears necessary to begin an examination of that person, the examining officer should refer him/her to a police officer at the port or, in the border area, or a police station at the earliest opportunity. The examining officer should agree the time and date of the commencement of the examination with the police officer receiving the person and both should keep a record of that time and date.

13 If the person concerned does not appear to understand what is being said to them, or if the examining officer doubts the person's ability to understand English, every reasonable effort should be made to communicate with him/her so as to ensure that the person comprehends what is required of him/her, where practicable using someone who can act as an interpreter.

Records of Examinations

14 Records of all examinations should be kept locally at a port, border area or police station in the event of a complaint or query but in addition a record of all exams over an hour should be held centrally for statistical purposes. The record should include the name of the person examined; the total duration of the examination from the start until completion; whether the person was detained and if so when detention began and ended.

15 Records of examination that last under an hour or in the case of a child of any duration should be kept at the port, border area or at a police station for reference purposes in the event of a complaint or query. Records of examination that last over an hour, however, should be kept centrally for statistical purposes.

16 The examining officer should keep a record of any examination of someone believed to be an unaccompanied child. The record should include the name and age (if known) of the child. If any of these records are kept by an examining officer who is not also a police

officer, the details including the time examination began should be passed to a police officer who has been, is or is to be involved in the examination of the person, as soon as practicable.

Children and other vulnerable people

17 Special care should be taken when considering whether to question someone, where it is evident that the person is a child. A child travelling with a parent or guardian or responsible person over 18 (for example a teacher, social worker, or group leader where the child is part of an organised party) should be examined in their presence.

18 A child aged under 16 travelling alone should not normally be examined in detail unless an adult is present. Where such a child is travelling with a friend or relative who is 18 or over, the examining officer should consider allowing that person to be present during any routine examinations unless that person is thought to be exerting influence or pressure which could be detrimental or is otherwise obstructive to the child's interest. If a more detailed examination is considered necessary it should only take place in the presence of a parent, a guardian, or (if the child is in care) a representative of the care authority or voluntary organisation, a social worker, or an adult who is not a police officer or employed by the police and who has been appointed to represent the child's interests. The term 'in care' is used in this code to cover all cases in which a child is 'looked after' by a local authority under the terms of the Children Act 1989, the Children (Northern Ireland) Order 1995 or is subject to a supervision order under the Children (Scotland) Act 1995.

19 Examining officers should bear in mind that children can be easily intimidated when examined especially if they are travelling alone but, equally, that they can be vulnerable to exploitation by adults wishing to further terrorist aims. Examining officers are not therefore precluded from examining children but should do so only where absolutely necessary, for example where it is believed that the child may be caught up in some way, wittingly or otherwise, in the commission, preparation or instigation of any act of terrorism and the examining officer believes it is necessary in the child's best interests or in the interests of the public to speak to him/her.

20 These principles apply to other vulnerable people such as those who have a mental disorder or are mentally handicapped. ‘Mental disorder’ is a generic term which has the meaning given to it in Section 1(2) of the Mental Health Act 1983 as amended by the Mental Health Act 2007, that is, any disorder or disability of mind, which includes reference to ‘mental disorder’ as defined in Article 3(1) of the Mental Health (NI) Order 1986 as ‘a state of arrested or incomplete development of mind which includes significant impairment and social functioning’.

Detention

21 An examining officer may detain a person in order to examine him/her for the purpose set out in paragraph 9 above. A Notice of Detention (TACT 2 form as set out at annexe B) should be served by the examining officer on the person. No combination of examination/detention can exceed nine hours. The examining officer should exercise the power to detain a person and arrange for that person to be taken to a police station for further examination as soon as is practicable if the examination cannot, for any reason, proceed or continue at the port or, in the case of the border area, that location.

22 Where a person is detained under Schedule 7 at a place other than a police station, the examining officer should inform the detained person that he/she is not under arrest or caution but that he/she is being detained under the provisions of Schedule 7 to the Act. The examining officer should explain that this in itself does not necessarily mean that the examining officer suspects the detained person to be concerned in the commission, preparation or instigation of acts of terrorism, and that the purpose of the questioning is to enable the examining officer to determine whether the detained person appears to be such a person. The examining officer should advise the detained person that, under paragraph 5 of Schedule 7 to the Act he/she has a duty to give the officer all the information in his/her possession which the officer requests in connection with his determining whether the person appears to be, or have been, concerned in the commission

preparation or instigation of acts of terrorism. The detained person should also be reminded that not complying with this duty is a criminal offence under paragraph 18(1) of Schedule 7 to the Act.

Note for guidance on paragraph 21 and 22

Examination and detention under Schedule 7 are not the same. A person being examined will not necessarily need to be detained and it is envisaged that most examinations will be conducted without the need to detain the person. Detention will be required usually where a person refuses to co-operate and insists on leaving. In such circumstances, it may not always be necessary to take the person to a police station: detention may be short lived, for example to complete an examination.

Fingerprints

23 Once a person has been detained an examining officer can take steps which are reasonably necessary to identify them (this does not include a power to take fingerprints or samples (see paragraph 2 of Schedule 8 to the Act)). However, under paragraphs 10 to 15 of Schedule 8 (in England and Wales) and 20 in Scotland a **constable** has the power to take a detained persons fingerprints and this can be for identification purposes.

24 Fingerprints may be taken at a port where **the individual has been detained and written** consent has been obtained from the individual. However, where consent has been refused a person **must** be taken to a police station **and a police officer of at least the rank of superintendent must authorise the taking of the individual's fingerprints**. A person should not be detained for the purpose of only taking their fingerprints.

Production of information

25 The examining officer should specify, in accordance with paragraph 5 of Schedule 7, the kind of information which he expects the person concerned to produce for examination/inspection.

Note for guidance on paragraph 25

Information requested by an examining officer includes electronic devices and data and passwords to those electronic devices and data. Where the information is located elsewhere, for example on another server, and is accessed via a mobile phone or internet connection, further warranting or other authority would be required.

26 The examining officer should give the person concerned a reasonable opportunity to produce information, documents or evidence of identity before conducting a search (see paras 28 to 35 below); and should bear in mind that people travelling to and from Northern Ireland, any place in Great Britain or Northern Ireland (whether from within or outside Great Britain or Northern Ireland) and within the Common Travel Area may not be carrying a passport. An examining officer may nonetheless inspect a passport if one is carried by the person concerned. An examining officer may use electronic equipment in order to identify persons and property.

Property

27 Under Paragraph 11 of Schedule 7 an examining officer may seize and detain for the purpose of examination anything produced during an examination or found during a search for a period of up to seven days beginning with the day on which the detention commences. If anything is found which in the opinion of the examining officer may be needed for use in criminal proceedings or which he believes may be needed in connection with a decision by the Secretary of State whether to make a deportation order under the Immigration Act 1971, it may be detained for as long as is necessary.

Searches

28 An examining officer may search a person who is being questioned for the purpose set out in paragraph 9 above, and their belongings, including baggage. He may also under paragraph 10 authorise another person to carry out a search on his behalf (see note). As under paragraph 10 above every reasonable effort should be made to reduce

to a minimum the potential embarrassment or offence that may be caused to a person being searched. A baggage search does not have to be carried out by someone of the same sex, but whenever reasonably possible should be if an objection is raised. If it is not practicable to do so, the examining officer should note the objection in the officer's official notebook but may proceed with the search (See note).

Note for guidance on paragraph 28

Section 115 gives effect to Schedule 14 (which makes provision for the use of reasonable force by an “examining officer” for the purpose of exercising a power conferred on him by Schedule 7 apart from the power to question someone under paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Schedule).

Where an examining officer exercises powers of search in a port or border area under Schedule 7 of this Act there is no requirement for any notice of search to be provided regarding the search of that person, their vehicle or belongings or any boat, aircraft or train.

Only examining officers who have been trained to exercise search functions should carry out searches under Schedule 7.

29 A personal search should only be carried out by someone of the same sex. This is a requirement under paragraph 8(3) of the Schedule.

30 The examining officer should bear in mind that the power must not be used for any purpose other than to determine whether the person appears to be someone who is, or has been, concerned in the commission, preparation or instigation of acts of terrorism. This does not, however, necessarily preclude a search being carried out under other powers (for example where the examining officer is a constable and has other powers by virtue of common law or other statute).

31 When a search of a person is carried out the examining officer should, if not uniformed, show a warrant card or similar evidence of his/her authority but need not give his/her name.

32 If requested, the examining officer should nonetheless provide sufficient information to the person (or his/her representative), such as an identification number and location which would enable the officer to be identified in the event of any query or complaint.

Strip Search

33 A strip search is a search involving the removal of more than outer clothing. This search power does not extend to requiring a person to undergo an intimate search (searching a person's body orifice other than the mouth). Strip searches should not be undertaken routinely and can only be conducted when a person has been detained. A strip search at a port may take place where an examining officer has reasonable grounds to suspect that a person has concealed something which may be evidence that he is a person who appears to be, or to have been, concerned in the commission, preparation or instigation of acts of terrorism, or where it is suspected the article itself may have been used for such purposes. Strip searches should not be undertaken routinely.

34 The following procedures should be observed when strip searches are conducted:

- (a) an officer carrying out a strip search must be of the same sex as the person searched;
- (b) the search should take place in an area where the person being searched cannot be seen by anyone who does not need to be present, nor by a member of the opposite sex (except an appropriate adult whose presence has been specifically requested by the person being searched);
- (c) except in cases of urgency, where there is a risk of serious harm to the person being searched or to others or whenever a strip search involves exposure of intimate parts of the body, there should be at least two people present other than the person being searched, and if the search is of a child or a mentally disordered or mentally handicapped person, one of the people should be an appropriate adult. Except in urgent cases as above, a search of a child may take place in the absence of the appropriate adult only if the child signifies, in the presence of the

appropriate adult, that he/she prefers the search to be done in the appropriate adult's absence and the appropriate adult agrees. A record should be made of the child's decision and signed by the appropriate adult. The presence of more than two people, other than an appropriate adult, should be permitted only in the most exceptional circumstances;

- (d) The search should be conducted with the proper regard to the sensitivity and vulnerability of the person concerned in these circumstances and, every reasonable effort should be made to secure the person's co-operation and minimise embarrassment. Persons who are searched should not normally be required to have all their clothes removed at the same time, for example, a man should be allowed to put on his shirt before removing his trousers and a woman should be allowed to put on her blouse and upper garments before further clothing is removed:
- (e) Where necessary to assist the search, the person may be required to hold his/her arms in the air or to stand with his/her legs apart and to bend forward so that a visual examination may be made of the genital and anal areas, provided that no physical contact is made with any body orifice;
- (f) If, during the search, articles are found, the person should be asked to hand them over;
- (g) A strip search should be conducted as quickly as possible and the person allowed to dress as soon as the procedure is complete.

35 A record should be made of a strip search, including the reason why it was considered necessary to undertake it, those present and the outcome of the search.

36 The above provisions also apply to any person authorised under paragraph 10 of the Schedule by an examining officer to carry out a search on the officer's behalf.

Landing/Embarkation Cards

37 The examining officer may require a person to complete a landing/embarkation card whether or not the officer suspects the person is or has been concerned in the commission, preparation or instigation of acts of terrorism. The examining officer should bear in

mind that, as with questioning, embarrassment or offence can easily be caused to people who have no terrorist connections and who may feel victimised. The principles referred to in paragraph 10 above therefore also apply when an examining officer requires the completion and handing over of a card.

38 Paragraph 37 applies only if an order under paragraph 16 of the Schedule is in force requiring a person (on request by an examining officer) to complete or hand to the officer a landing or embarkation card.

Note for guidance on paragraph 37

The cards referred to under paragraph 16 of Schedule 7 requires persons, if so required by an examining officer, to provide such information, and in such form as set out in The Terrorism Act 2000 (Carding) Order 2001 (Statutory Instrument 2001 No. 426). The cards shall be produced and paid for by the police, not the aviation/maritime industry. Landing cards issued under the Immigration Act 1971 are not acceptable substitutes and should not be used.

Duties and Rights

39 The duties and rights of a person subject to examination/detention must be displayed prominently in a place where the person will be able to read them. If the examining officer doubts the person's ability to understand English, every reasonable effort shall be made to communicate the relevant information, where practicable using someone who can act as an interpreter.

Complaints

40 Complaints about the conduct of examining officers or treatment of an individual during an examination should be directed to:

Police officers: the Chief Constable of the force responsible for the port/airport where the person has been examined/detained.

Complaints about the conduct of immigration and customs officers or treatment of an individual by an immigration and customs officer during examination/detention should be directed to:

United Kingdom Border Agency
Border Force Complaints Team
Building 25
Priory Court
St Johns Road
Dover
Kent
CT17 9SH

Annex A

TACT 1: NOTICE OF EXAMINATION

(Schedule 7 to the Terrorism Act 2000)

General

This notice is to inform you that you are being questioned under the provisions of Schedule 7 to the Terrorism Act 2000 as someone whose presence at a port or in the border area (in Northern Ireland) is connected with entering or leaving any place in Great Britain or Northern Ireland. This applies to a person travelling by air, ship, aircraft or international train which has arrived at any place in Great Britain or Northern Ireland (whether from within or outside Great Britain or Northern Ireland). This also applies to someone whose presence is connected with entering or leaving a port where juxtaposed controls operate such as Coquelles, France.

This in itself does not necessarily mean that the examining officer who is questioning you suspects that you are a person who is, or has been, concerned in the commission, preparation or instigation of acts of terrorism. The purpose of the questioning is to enable him to determine whether you appear to be such a person.

At this stage you are not under caution, arrest or detention. However should the circumstances change you will be notified.

Your duties

Whilst being questioned you must:

- (a) Give the examining officer all the information in your possession which the officer requests;
- (b) Give the examining officer, if he so requests, a valid passport or another document with a photograph which establishes your identity;

- (c) Declare whether you have with you any documents of a kind specified by the examining officer and, if he so requests, give them to him.
- (d) Give the examining officer on request any document which he has with him and which is of a kind specified by the officer

You may be asked, or have been asked to complete and hand to the officer an arrival or embarkation card. If so, you have a duty to comply with that request.

If you deliberately fail to comply with any of these duties, you could be prosecuted under paragraph 18(1) of Schedule 7 to the Terrorism Act 2000.

Powers

An examining officer may:

- (a) search you or anything which you have with you, or belongs to you including your luggage and vehicle. This includes anything an examining officer reasonably believes has been, or is about to be on a ship or aircraft.
- (b) for a period not exceeding 7 days, detain anything which is given to him during questioning, or is found during a search, for the purposes of an examination.
- (c) detain without a time limit anything which he believes may be needed for use as evidence in criminal proceedings.
- (d) detain without a time limit anything which may be needed in connection with a decision by the Secretary of State whether to make a deportation order under the Immigration Act 1971.

Detention

The examining officer also has the authority to detain you, if necessary, for up to 9 hours from the time your examination began.

Other Information

You can request that a friend, a relative or a person who is known to you, or is likely to take an interest in your welfare is informed that you are being questioned and your location.

You can request to consult either in person, in writing or on the telephone, privately with a solicitor. ***Examination will not be delayed pending the arrival of a solicitor.*** If you do not wish to do so now, you may do so later and at any time while you are being questioned.

Consultation with a solicitor **will not be** at public expense. You do not have a right to have someone informed or to contact a solicitor whilst being examined. Informing someone or contacting a solicitor will be at the discretion of an examining officer.

Complaints

Complaints about the conduct of officers or your treatment during your examination/detention should be directed to the Chief Constable of the force responsible for the port/airport where you have been examined/detained.

Complaints about the conduct of immigration and customs officers or treatment of an individual by an immigration and customs officer during examination/detention should be directed to:

United Kingdom Border Agency
Border Force Complaints Team
Building 25
Priory Court
St Johns Road
Dover
Kent
CT17 9SH

Notice of Examination

Served on Day: date: at: hours

By (Warrant No): Witnesses by (Warrant No.) (Interpreter/App. Adult/Solicitor):

.....

Signature of person examined:

.....

Content verbally explained to subject by:

.....

Annex B

TACT 2: NOTICE OF DETENTION

(Schedule 7 to the Terrorism Act 2000)

Detention

To.....

You have been detained under paragraph 6 of Schedule 7 to the Terrorism Act 2000, so that an Examining Officer may exercise his power under paragraph 2 of that Schedule to determine whether you appear to be a person who is or has been concerned in the commission, preparation or instigation of acts of terrorism.

At this stage you are not under caution or arrest, however should the circumstances change you will be notified.

Your duties

Whilst being questioned you must:

- (a) Give the examining officer all the information in your possession which the officer requests;
- (b) Give the examining officer if he so requests, a valid passport or another document with a photograph which establishes your identity;
- (c) Declare whether you have with you any documents of a kind specified by the examining officer and, if he so requests, give them to him.
- (d) give the examining officer on request any document which he has with him and which is of a kind specified by the officer.

You may be asked, or have been asked to complete and hand to the officer an arrival or embarkation card. If so, you have a duty to comply with that request.

If you deliberately fail to comply with any of these duties, you could be prosecuted under paragraph 18(1) of Schedule 7 to the Terrorism Act 2000.

Do you want someone informed?

You may, if you wish, at public expense, have a friend, a relative or a person who is known to you, or is likely to take an interest in your welfare, informed that you are being detained here. ***NB. Under paragraph 8 of Schedule 8 to the Terrorism Act 2000, or paragraph 16 of Schedule 8 in Scotland, an officer of at least the rank of Superintendent may delay this right.***

Do you want to contact a solicitor?

You may consult either in person, in writing or on the telephone, privately with a solicitor. If you do not wish to do so now, you may do so later and at any time while you are detained. ***NB. Under paragraph 8 of Schedule 8 to the Terrorism Act 2000, or paragraph 16 of Schedule 8 in Scotland, an officer of at least the rank of Superintendent may delay this right.***

Consultation with a solicitor **will not** be at Public Expense.

Notice of Detention

Served on Day: date: at: hours

By (Warrant No):

Witnesses by (Warrant No):

.....

Signature of detained person:

.....

Witnessed by: (interpreter/App.Adult/Solicitor):

.....

This code of practice provides guidance for examining officers (defined as a constable, immigration officer or customs officer) in relation to the application and interpretation of their powers under Schedules 7 and 8 of the Terrorism Act 2000.

The powers contained in Schedules 7 and 8 allow examining officers at air and seaports within the UK, along with international rail services to stop, question and detain persons. This examination is for ascertaining whether the person is or has been concerned in the commission, preparation or instigation of acts of terrorism.

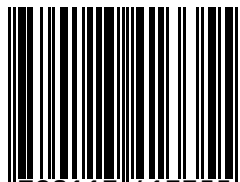
The code is intended to be used by examining officers, their supervisors and managers and others who may have an interest in the exercise of these powers

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