



Northern
Ireland
Office

**Northern Ireland
Terrorism Legislation:
Annual Statistics 2022**

September 2023

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1. Summary

Key statistics during January to December 2022:

- ◆ The powers of stop and search under section 47A (Searches in specified areas or places) of the Terrorism Act 2000 were not exercised in Northern Ireland in 2022 (Table 2.1).
- ◆ There were 106 premises searched under warrant by the Police Service of Northern Ireland under Schedule 5 (Terrorist investigations: information) to the Terrorism Act 2000 (Table 2.2).
- ◆ As in previous years, there was limited use of powers provided under the Terrorism Act 2006 and the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008 (Tables 2.3, 13.1, 13.2 and 14.1). There were three people made subject to notification requirements under section 47 (Initial notification) of the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008 (Table 13.1).
- ◆ There were 110 persons detained under section 41 (Arrest without warrant) of the Terrorism Act 2000 and three applications for an extension of detention, all of which were granted (Table 3.1).
- ◆ Of the 110 persons detained under section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000, 107 (97%) were held for 48 hours or less. Thirteen persons were charged and 97 persons were released (Tables 4.1 and 4.2).
- ◆ Thirteen persons detained under section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000 were charged with a total of 46 offences, including two for attempted murder and 21 charges of firearm offences (Tables 4.2 and 5.1).
- ◆ As of 10 April 2023, of the 13 persons charged after being detained in Northern Ireland under section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000, all were still awaiting prosecution (Table 5.2).
- ◆ Four persons detained under section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000 were charged with a total of six offences under the Terrorism Act 2000. Three of these charges related to membership, two for directing terrorist organisation, while the remaining charge related to possession for terrorist purposes (Table 5.3). Three people were detained under section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000 and were each charged with an offence under the Terrorism Act 2006; these related to preparation of terrorist acts (Table 5.4).

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- ◆ In 2022, there was a total of 13 persons disposed of by a non-jury trial, 12 of whom were found guilty of at least one charge (Table 6.1). A total of 22 non-jury trial certificates was issued by the Director of Public Prosecutions for Northern Ireland (Table 6.2).
- ◆ There were 22 Preliminary Inquiries, all of which were committed to the Crown Court (Table 6.3).
- ◆ During 2022, there was a total of 36 persons convicted of an offence under the Terrorism Act 2000, the Terrorism Act 2006 or the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008 (Table 7.1).
- ◆ There were 191 examinations carried out by police officers under Schedule 7 (Port and Border Controls) to the Terrorism Act 2000; 188 were examinations of persons and 73 resulted in a detention (Table 8.1).
- ◆ There were eight designated cordons under section 33 (Cordoned Areas) of the Terrorism Act 2000 (Table 10.1).
- ◆ There were no compensation (solicitors' and loss assessors' fees) or agency (loss adjusters' fees) payments made under Schedule 4 (Compensation) to the Justice and Security (Northern Ireland) Act 2007 (Table 12.1).

2. Stop & Search

Table 2.1: Power to stop and search: Number of person and vehicle searches under section 47A of the Terrorism Act 2000 (previously under Section 44 of the 2000 Act)

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

- The powers of stop and search under section 47A of the Terrorism Act 2000 were not exercised in Northern Ireland in 2022.

Year	Number of persons stopped and searched	Number of vehicles stopped and searched
2018/19	0	0
2019/20	0	0
2020/21	0	0
2021 ⁽¹⁾	0	0
2022		
Jan to Mar	0	0
Apr to Jun	0	0
Jul to Sep	0	0
Oct to Dec	0	0
2022 Total	0	0

Note:

1. 2021 total covers April to December 2021 (see section 15, User Notes).

Source: Police Service of Northern Ireland (provided as Official Statistics).

Table 2.2: Premises searched under warrant under Schedule 5 to the Terrorism Act 2000

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

- In total, 106 premises were searched in 2022 under warrant under Schedule 5 to the Terrorism Act 2000. The largest number was recorded between April to June 2022 (30).

Year	Number of premises searched
2018/19	169
2019/20	179
2020/21	137
2021 ⁽¹⁾	58
2022 ⁽²⁾	
Jan to Mar	22
Apr to Jun	30
Jul to Sep	29
Oct to Dec	25
2022 Total	106

Notes:

1. 2021 covers April to December 2021 (see section 15, User Notes).
2. Data for 2022 are based on information recorded as at April 2023.

Source: Police Service of Northern Ireland (provided as unvalidated management information sourced from administrative systems).

Table 2.3: Premises searched under warrant under section 28 of the Terrorism Act 2006

Section 28 (Search, seizure and forfeiture of terrorist publications) of the Terrorism Act 2006 enables a justice of the peace to issue a warrant for a search of premises for terrorist publications and grants power of seizure for terrorist publications.

- During 2022, there was no use of the power to search premises under warrant under section 28 of the Terrorism Act 2006.

Year	Number of premises searched
2018/19	0
2019/20	0
2020/21	0
2021 ⁽¹⁾	0
2022 ⁽²⁾	
Jan to Mar	0
Apr to Jun	0
Jul to Sep	0
Oct to Dec	0
2022 Total	0

Notes:

1. 2021 covers April to December 2021 (see section 15, User Notes).
2. Data for 2022 are based on information recorded as at April 2023.

Source: Police Service of Northern Ireland (provided as unvalidated management information sourced from administrative systems).

3. Arrests

Table 3.1: Persons detained in Northern Ireland under section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000

Tables 3.1, 4.1, 4.2, 5.1, 5.3 and 5.4 relate to section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000 which provides that a constable may arrest without a warrant a person whom he or she reasonably suspects to be a terrorist. A person detained under section 41 may only be held by the police for a maximum of 48 hours unless an application has been made under paragraph 29 or 36 of Schedule 8 asking a court to issue or extend a warrant of further detention. Section 41(7) provides that if a warrant is issued a person may be detained for the period specified therein, for a period up to seven days. Section 306 (Limit on period of detention without charge of suspected terrorists) of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 amended Part 3 of Schedule 8 to the Terrorism Act 2000 (Extension of detention under section 41), extending the maximum period of detention from seven to fourteen days. Changes brought in by the Terrorism Act 2006 allowed for the maximum period of detention without charge to be extended from 14 days to 28. This was reduced to 14 days by the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012 in July 2012.

- In 2022, a total of 110 persons were detained in Northern Ireland under section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000. April to June 2022 had the largest number of detentions (37). There were three applications for an extension of detention, all of which were granted.

Year	Number of persons detained	Number of applications for extension of detention	Number granted	Number refused	Number withdrawn
2018/19	146	3	3	0	0
2019/20	128	3	3	0	0
2020/21	105	15	15	0	0
2021 ⁽¹⁾	90	1	1	0	0
2022					
Jan to Mar	25	1	1	0	0
Apr to Jun	37	2	2	0	0
Jul to Sep	22	0	0	0	0
Oct to Dec	26	0	0	0	0
2022 Total	110	3	3	0	0

Notes:

1. 2021 covers April to December 2021 (see section 15, User Notes).

Source: Police Service of Northern Ireland (provided as Official Statistics).

4. Detentions

Table 4.1: Persons detained in Northern Ireland under section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000 by length of detention and outcome (either charged or released)

- Of the 110 persons detained in Northern Ireland under section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000 during 2022, 107 (97%) were detained for 48 hours or less before being released or charged. Thirteen persons in total were charged, 10 of whom were detained for 48 hours or less and three for more than 48 hours. Ninety-seven persons were released, all of whom were detained for 48 hours or less.

Year	Detained 48 hours or less	Detained Over 48 hours	Detained Total	Charged 48 hours or less	Charged Over 48 hours	Charged Total	Released 48 hours or less	Released Over 48 hours	Released Total
2018/19	143	3	146	15	1	16	128	2	130
2019/20	125	3	128	15	2	17	110	1	111
2020/21	90	15	105	8	12	20	82	3	85
2021 ⁽¹⁾	89	1	90	15	1	16	74	0	74
2022									
Jan to Mar	24	1	25	0	1	1	24	0	24
Apr to Jun	35	2	37	1	2	3	34	0	34
Jul to Sep	22	0	22	2	0	2	20	0	20
Oct to Dec	26	0	26	7	0	7	19	0	19
2022 Total	107	3	110	10	3	13	97	0	97

Notes:

- 2021 covers April to December 2021 (see section 15, User Notes).
- This table gives the total number detained and whether they were released or subsequently charged.

Source: Police Service of Northern Ireland (provided as Official Statistics).

Table 4.2: Persons detained in Northern Ireland under Section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000 by detailed length of detention and outcome (either charged or released)

- In 2022, the 110 persons detained in Northern Ireland under section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000 were detained for a minimum of four hours and a maximum of three to four days. Three people were detained for more than 48 hours, all of whom were subsequently charged.

Length of detention	2022 Number charged	2022 Number released	2022 Total
Less than 2 hours	0	0	0
2 hours and less than 4	0	0	0
4 hours and less than 8	0	9	9
8 hours and less than 12	1	16	17
12 hours and less than 24	4	40	44
24 hours and less than 36	1	20	21
36 hours and less than or equal to 48	4	12	16
Total 48 hours or less	10	97	107
More than 2 days and less than 3	1	0	1
3 days and less than 4	2	0	2
4 days and less than 5	0	0	0
5 days and less than 6	0	0	0
6 days and less than 7	0	0	0
7 days and less than 14	0	0	0
14 days or more	0	0	0
Total over 48 hours	3	0	3
Overall total	13	97	110

Source: Police Service of Northern Ireland (provided as Official Statistics).

Table 4.3: Requests to have someone informed of detention in Northern Ireland under Schedule 8 (Detention) to the Terrorism Act 2000

Paragraph 6 of Schedule 8 to the Terrorism Act 2000 provides that a person detained in police custody under the terrorism provisions shall be entitled to have a named person informed of their detention. The person must be a friend, a relative or someone known to the detained person who is likely to take an interest in their welfare. Requests to have someone informed must be complied with as soon as it is practicable and in any case within 48 hours. Delay in complying with the request can be authorised only in certain clearly defined circumstances.

- There were 34 requests to have someone informed of detention under Paragraph 6 of Schedule 8 to the Terrorism Act 2000 in 2022. Thirty-two were granted immediately and two were delayed.

Year	Number of requests to have someone informed	Number allowed immediately	Number delayed
2018/19	23	23	0
2019/20	42	42	0
2020/21	28	26	2
2021 ⁽¹⁾	25	24	1
2022			
Jan to Mar	8	8	0
Apr to Jun	9	9	0
Jul to Sep	7	7	0
Oct to Dec	10	8	2
2022 Total	34	32	2

Notes:

1. 2021 covers April to December 2021 (see section 15, User Notes).

Source: Police Service of Northern Ireland (provided as Official Statistics).

Table 4.4: Requests for access to a solicitor by persons detained in Northern Ireland under Schedule 8 to the Terrorism Act 2000

Paragraph 7 of Schedule 8 to the Terrorism Act 2000 provides that a person detained in police custody under the terrorism provisions shall be entitled to consult a solicitor privately. Such requests must be permitted as soon as is practicable and in any case within 48 hours. However, a delay in complying with such a request may be authorised, but only in the strict circumstances defined in the Act (paragraph 8 of Schedule 8 to the Terrorism Act 2000).

- During 2022, there was a total of 109 requests by persons detained in Northern Ireland for access to a solicitor under Paragraph 7 of Schedule 8 to the Terrorism Act 2000. All were allowed immediately.

Year	Number of requests for access	Number allowed immediately	Number delayed
2018/19	144	144	0
2019/20	126	126	0
2020/21	105	105	0
2021 ⁽¹⁾	90	90	0
2022			
Jan to Mar	25	25	0
Apr to Jun	37	37	0
Jul to Sep	21	21	0
Oct to Dec	26	26	0
2022 Total	109	109	0

Notes:

1. 2021 covers April to December 2021 (see section 15, User Notes).

Source: Police Service of Northern Ireland (provided as Official Statistics).

5. Charges

Table 5.1: Charges brought against persons detained in Northern Ireland under section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000 by individual offence

In 2022, 46 charges were brought against persons detained in Northern Ireland under section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000. This included two charges of attempted murder and twenty-one charges for firearms offences.

Number of Charges ⁽¹⁾	2022 Jan to Mar	2022 Apr to Jun	2022 Jul to Sep	2022 Oct to Dec	2022 Total
Attempted murder	0	0	0	2	2
Explosives offences	0	0	0	8	8
Firearms offences	0	11	0	10	21
Membership	0	0	2	1	3
Hijacking	1	0	0	0	1
Intimidation	0	0	0	1	1
Placing hoax bomb	1	0	0	0	1
Drugs offences	0	0	0	1	1
Blackmail	0	0	0	2	2
Possession of articles of use to terrorist	0	0	0	1	1
Directing terrorist organisation	0	0	2	0	2
Preparation of terrorist acts	1	0	2	0	3
Total number of charges	3	11	6	26	46

Notes:

1. The charges in this table refer to those brought against the individual after the original period of detention (including extensions). This table does not include any subsequent changes (additions/deletions) to the original charges.

Source: Police Service of Northern Ireland (provided as Official Statistics).

Table 5.2: Outcomes of charges for terrorism-related offences under terrorism and non-terrorism legislation in Northern Ireland ⁽¹⁾

- The latest figures, as at 10 April 2023, show that, of the 13 persons charged after being detained in Northern Ireland during 2022 under section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000, all 13 were still awaiting prosecution.

Outcomes	Year of Arrest 2018/19	Year of Arrest 2019/20	Year of Arrest 2020/21	Year of Arrest 2021 ⁽³⁾	Year of Arrest 2022
Total Charged	16	17	20	16	13
Charged but not proceeded against	1	3	0	1	0
Charged and awaiting prosecution ⁽²⁾	4	3	15	14	13
Total Prosecuted	11	11	5	1	0
Prosecuted but found not guilty	4	3	0	0	0
Prosecuted Other Outcome	0	0	0	1	0
Total Convicted	7	8	5	0	0
Convicted of TACT offences	1	0	2	0	0
Convicted under Schedule 7 TACT	0	0	0	0	0
Convicted under Other legislation (non-TACT) - Terrorism related	5	8	2	0	0
Convicted under Other legislation (non-TACT) - Non-terrorism related	1	0	1	0	0

Notes:

1. Data presented here are based on the latest position with each case as at 10 April 2023. Figures are therefore subject to future update.
2. Cases that are 'awaiting prosecution' are not yet complete. As time passes, these cases will eventually lead to a prosecution or it may be decided that the individual will not be proceeded against.
3. 2021 covers April to December 2021 (see section 15, User Notes).

Source: Police Service of Northern Ireland (provided as unvalidated management information sourced from administrative systems).

Table 5.3: Persons detained in Northern Ireland under section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000 and charged with offences under provisions of the Terrorism Act 2000⁽¹⁾

- During 2022, four persons detained under section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000 were charged with a total of six offences under the same legislation. Three of these charges were related to membership, two for directing terrorist organisation, while the remaining charge related to possession for terrorist purposes.

Terrorism Act 2000	2022 Jan to Mar	2022 Apr to Jun	2022 Jul to Sep	2022 Oct to Dec	2022 Total
Section 11 (Membership)	0	0	2	1	3
Section 12 (Support)	0	0	0	0	0
Section 13 (Uniform and publication of images)	0	0	0	0	0
Section 15 (Fund-raising)	0	0	0	0	0
Section 16 (Use and possession)	0	0	0	0	0
Section 17 (Funding arrangements)	0	0	0	0	0
Section 18 (Money laundering)	0	0	0	0	0
Section 19 (Disclosure of information: duty)	0	0	0	0	0
Section 54 (Weapons training)	0	0	0	0	0
Section 56 (Directing terrorist organisation)	0	0	2	0	2
Section 57 (Possession for terrorist purposes)	0	0	0	1	1
Section 58 (Collection of information)	0	0	0	0	0
Section 103 (Terrorist information) ⁽²⁾	0	0	0	0	0
Schedule 4, para 37 (Contravention of restraint order)	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of charges	0	0	4	2	6
Total number of persons charged	0	0	2	2	4

Note:

1. Figures include charges under repealed terrorism legislation where a detention under section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000 relates to a historic offence.
2. s103 (Terrorist Information) ceased to have effect by virtue of the Terrorism (Northern Ireland) Act 2006, with effect from 31 July 2007.

Source: Police Service of Northern Ireland (provided as Official Statistics).

Table 5.4: Persons detained in Northern Ireland under section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000 and charged with offences under provisions of the Terrorism Act 2006 or the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008

- Three persons detained under section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000 were each charged with an offence under the Terrorism Act 2006 in 2022. All three charges related to preparation of terrorist acts.

Terrorism Legislation	2022 Jan to Mar	2022 Apr to Jun	2022 Jul to Sep	2022 Oct to Dec	2022 Total
Section 1 (2006) (Encouragement of terrorism)	0	0	0	0	0
Section 2 (2006) (Dissemination of terrorist publications)	0	0	0	0	0
Section 5 (2006) (Preparation of terrorist acts)	1	0	2	0	3
Section 6 (2006) (Training for terrorism)	0	0	0	0	0
Section 8 (2006) (Attendance at a place for terrorist training)	0	0	0	0	0
Section 9 (2006) (Making and possession of devices, materials or facilities)	0	0	0	0	0
Section 10 (2006) (Misuse of device/material and misuse/damage of facilities)	0	0	0	0	0
Section 11 (2006) (Threats relating to devices, materials or facilities)	0	0	0	0	0
Section 2 (2008) (Offence of obstruction)	0	0	0	0	0
Section 54 (1a) (2008) (Failure to comply with notification requirements)	0	0	0	0	0
Section 54 (1b) (2008) (Notification of false information)	0	0	0	0	0
Section 58A (2000) (Eliciting, publishing or communicating information about members of armed forces and so on.) ⁽¹⁾	0	0	0	0	0
Schedule 5, para 15 (2008) (Breach of foreign travel restriction order)	0	0	0	0	0
Schedule 7, para 30 (2008) (Failure to comply with a requirement imposed by a financial direction)	0	0	0	0	0
Schedule 7, para 31 (2008) (Providing false information for the purpose of obtaining a licence)	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of charges	1	0	2	0	3
Total number of persons charged	1	0	2	0	3

Notes:

1. s58A of the Terrorism Act 2000 was inserted by section 76 of the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008.

Source: Police Service of Northern Ireland (provided as Official Statistics).

6. Non-Jury Trials

Table 6.1: Number of Non-Jury Trials and the outcomes ⁽¹⁾

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

- Thirteen defendants were disposed of at non-jury trials under section 1 of the Justice and Security (Northern Ireland) Act 2007 in 2022. Of the 13, 12 defendants were found guilty of at least one offence while the remaining defendant was found not guilty on all charges.

Year	Total defendants disposed of	Found guilty or guilty plea to at least one count	Not guilty all charges	Other, for example not proceeded with
2018	34	29	5	0
2019	26	18	8	0
2020	18	18	0	0
2021 ⁽²⁾	9	5	4	0
2022	13	12	1	0

Notes:

1. Includes all defendants dealt with under the Justice and Security (Northern Ireland) Act 2007 at the Crown Court via a non-jury trial.
2. 2021 covers April to December 2021 (see section 15, User Notes).

Source: Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service.

Table 6.2: Number of Non-Jury Trial certificates issued

Certificates issued by the Director of Public Prosecutions under the Justice and Security (Northern Ireland) Act 2007 per calendar year:

- The Director of Public Prosecutions for Northern Ireland issued a total of 22 non-jury trial certificates in 2022.

Year	Number of certificates issued
2018	17
2019	13
2020	11
2021 ⁽¹⁾	16
2022	22

Notes:

1. 2021 covers April to December 2021 (see section 15, User Notes).

Source: Public Prosecution Service for Northern Ireland.

Table 6.3: Number of Preliminary Inquiries and the outcomes ⁽¹⁾

Section 3 of the Justice and Security (Northern Ireland) Act 2007 enabled the prosecution to request a preliminary inquiry rather than a preliminary investigation when a section 1 certificate case is being returned for trial at the Crown Court. This section has been repealed by the Criminal Justice (Committal Reform) Act (Northern Ireland) 2022.

- During 2022, 22 preliminary inquiries were conducted in accordance with sections 32 to 34 of the Magistrates' Courts (Northern Ireland) Order 1981, all of which were subsequently committed to the Crown Court.

Year	Number of preliminary inquiries	Number committed to Crown Court	Number not committed to Crown Court
2018/19	26	26	0
2019/20	27	27	0
2020/21	9	9	0
2021 ⁽²⁾	18	18	0
2022 ⁽³⁾	22	22	0

Notes:

1. Based on defendants dealt with in the Magistrates' Court during the period who were listed for either a Preliminary Inquiry, Preliminary Investigation or Preliminary Inquiry/Investigation (mixed committal) hearing.

2. 2021 covers April to December 2021 (see section 15, User Notes).

3. As this figure covers January to December 2022, there is the potential that the figure may contain some preliminary inquiries that fall under the 2007 Act before it was repealed.

Source: Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service.

7. Convictions

Table 7.1: Persons convicted in Northern Ireland of an offence under Terrorism Legislation ⁽¹⁾

The table shows the number of people convicted under terrorism legislation - the Terrorism Act 2000, Terrorism Act 2006 and Counter-Terrorism Act 2008.

- There were 36 persons convicted of an offence under the Terrorism Act 2000, the Terrorism Act 2006 or the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008 during 2022. Two were convicted at the Crown Court and 34 at the Magistrates' Court. The majority of convictions occurred during the three-month period April to June 2022 (22).

Year	Persons convicted of an offence under Terrorism legislation at Crown Court	Persons convicted of an offence under Terrorism legislation at Magistrates' Court	Total persons convicted
2018/19	6	12	18
2019/20	2	12	14
2020/21	10	4	14
2021 ⁽²⁾	1	19	20
2022			
Jan to Mar	0	6	6
Apr to Jun	0	22	22
Jul to Sep	1	2	3
Oct to Dec	1	4	5
2022 Total	2	34	36

Notes:

1. From 2007, data relate to defendants convicted of an offence under the Terrorism Act 2000, the Terrorism Act 2006 or the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008 at either the Crown or Magistrates' Court.
2. 2021 covers April to December 2021 (see section 15, User Notes).

Source: Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service.

8. Ports and Border Controls

Table 8.1: Examinations in Northern Ireland made under Schedule 7 to the Terrorism Act 2000

Schedule 7 empowers police, immigration officers and designated customs officers to stop and question persons travelling at ports and airports. An individual who is examined under Schedule 7 to the Terrorism Act 2000 may subsequently have been detained under other legislation.

- There were 191 examinations carried out by police officers under Schedule 7 to the Terrorism Act 2000 in 2022. Of the 191, 188 were examinations of persons and three were examinations of unaccompanied freight. Seventy-three of these resulted in a detention.

Year	Number of persons examined	Number of unaccompanied freight examined	Total number of examinations	Number of resultant detentions ^(1,2)
2018/19	656	859	1,515	8
2019/20 ⁽³⁾	456	0	456	34
2020/21	65	37	102	8
2021 ⁽⁴⁾	121	1	122	30
2022 ⁽⁵⁾	188	3	191	73

Notes:

1. A mandatory detention under Schedule 7 takes place where an examination under Schedule 7 lasts for longer than one hour.
2. If an individual who is examined under Schedule 7 to the Terrorism Act 2000 is subsequently detained under other legislation, then any such cases are not included in the number of resultant detentions above.
3. A focused engagement process can negate the requirement to move to a Schedule 7 examination. Coupled with this reduction in Schedule 7 examinations is an increase in the number of detentions, potentially due to the engagement process identifying those members of the travelling public worthy of further investigation. Whilst a large number of freight continues to be screened, this does not meet the current threshold to be recorded as a Schedule 7 examination.
4. 2021 covers April to December 2021 (see section 15, User Notes).
5. Data for 2022 are based on information recorded as at April 2023.

Source: Police Service of Northern Ireland (provided as unvalidated management information sourced from administrative systems).

9. Withholding Information

Table 9.1: Persons charged in Northern Ireland under section 38B(2) (Information about acts of terrorism) of the Terrorism Act 2000⁽¹⁾

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

- There were no charges brought in Northern Ireland under section 38B(2) of the Terrorism Act 2000 during 2022.

Year	Number of charges	Number of convictions
2018/19	0	0
2019/20	0	0
2020/21	0	0
2021 ⁽²⁾	0	0
2022	0	0

Notes:

1. Defendants dealt with in either the Crown or Magistrates' Courts who were charged with offences under section 38B(2) of the Terrorism Act 2000.
2. 2021 covers April to December 2021 (see section 15, User Notes).

Source: Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service.

10. Cordoned Areas

Table 10.1: Cordoned areas designated under section 33 of the Terrorism Act 2000

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

- Eight cordoned areas were designated under section 33 of the Terrorism Act 2000 in 2022.

Year	Number of designated cordons
2018/19 ⁽¹⁾	18
2019/20 ⁽¹⁾	17
2020/21	20
2021 ⁽²⁾	2
2022 ⁽³⁾	
Jan to Mar	4
Apr to Jun	3
Jul to Sep	1
Oct to Dec	0
2022 Total	8

Notes:

1. Following examination of 2017/18 to 2019/20 data, it was necessary to revise the figures for these three years. These revisions are included in this above table.
2. 2021 covers April to December 2021 (see section 15, User Notes).
3. Data for 2022 are based on information recorded as at April 2023.

Source: Police Service of Northern Ireland (provided as unvalidated management information sourced from administrative systems).

11. Requisition and De-Requisition Orders

Table 11.1: Number of authorisations for requisition and de-requisition orders under section 29 of the Justice and Security (Northern Ireland) Act 2007 (previously under section 91 of the Terrorism Act 2000)

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

- There were three requisition orders and no de-requisition orders under section 29 of the Justice and Security (Northern Ireland) Act 2007 during 2022.

Year	Number of requisition orders ⁽¹⁾	Number of de-requisition orders ⁽²⁾
2018/19	2	0
2019/20 ⁽³⁾	2	0
2020/21	0	0
2021 ⁽⁴⁾	1	0
2022	3	0

Notes:

1. Section 91 of the Terrorism Act 2000, which ceased to have effect from 31 July 2007, gave the Secretary of State the power to authorise a person to requisition land and so forth. Agency arrangements which came into force on 27 June 2011 provided for the DOJ to exercise these powers on behalf of the Secretary of State in respect of transferred matters only. From 2010/11 the figures published refer to requisitions/de-requisitions carried out in respect of transferred matters. From August 2007 onwards, requisitions have been carried out under section 29 of the Justice and Security (Northern Ireland) Act 2007 and not under section 91 of the Terrorism Act 2000.
2. De-requisitions are carried out under the legislation under which the land was originally requisitioned. The original legislation may be either section 17 of the Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act 1973, section 19 of the Emergency Provisions Act 1978, section 26 of the Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act 1996, section 91 of the Terrorism Act 2000 or section 29 of the Justice and Security (Northern Ireland) Act 2007.
3. The requisition orders were time bound and ended the same day.
4. 2021 covers April to December 2021 (see section 15, User Notes).

Source: Department of Justice.

12. Compensation

Table 12.1: Compensation paid under Schedule 4 to the Justice and Security (Northern Ireland) Act 2007 (previously under Schedule 12 of the Terrorism Act 2000)⁽¹⁾

Section 38 of, and Schedule 4 to, the Justice and Security (Northern Ireland) Act 2007 allows for compensation to be claimed from the Secretary of State where property is taken, occupied, destroyed or damaged, or any other private property rights are interfered with as a consequence of action taken under Part 7 of the Act.

- There were no compensation or agency payments made under section 38 of, and Schedule 4 to, the Justice and Security (Northern Ireland) Act 2007 in 2022.

Year	Compensation payments (£) ⁽²⁾	Agency Payments (£) ⁽³⁾	Total Amount (£)
2018/19	0	0	0
2019/20	0	0	0
2020/21	0	0	0
2021 ⁽⁴⁾	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0

Notes:

1. Figures relate solely to claims paid during the relevant period.
2. Includes solicitors' and loss assessors' fees.
3. Comprises loss adjusters' fees.
4. 2021 covers April to December 2021 (see section 15, User Notes).

Source: Northern Ireland Office.

13. Notification Orders

Table 13.1: Notification requirements under section 47 of the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008⁽¹⁾

Sections 44 and 45 of the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008 provide that notification requirements apply to people given particular sentences (if 16 or over when dealt with for the offence). Section 47 of the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008 sets out what the notification requirements are.

- During 2022, three people were made subject to notification requirements under section 47 of the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008.

Year	Number of persons made subject to notification requirements
2018/19	5
2019/20	3
2020/21	10
2021 ⁽²⁾	1
2022	
Jan to Mar	0
Apr to Jun	0
Jul to Sep	2
Oct to Dec	1
2022 Total	3

Notes:

1. Figures based on defendants who received a Counter-Terrorism Notification Order during the period.
2. 2021 covers April to December 2021 (see section 15, User Notes).

Source: Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service.

Table 13.2: Notification orders under Schedule 4 to the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008⁽¹⁾

Section 57 of, and Schedule 4 to, the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008 enables the police to make an application to the court to impose notification requirements on persons convicted of certain offences outside the United Kingdom.

- The power under Schedule 4 to the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008 to apply to impose a notification order was not used in Northern Ireland in 2022.

Year	Number of applications made to the court for notification orders	Number of applications granted
2018/19	0	0
2019/20	0	0
2020/21	0	0
2021 ⁽²⁾	0	0
2022		
Jan to Mar	0	0
Apr to Jun	0	0
Jul to Sep	0	0
Oct to Dec	0	0
2022 Total	0	0

Notes:

1. Figures include applications made in the High Court for Counter-Terrorism Registration.
2. 2021 covers April to December 2021 (see section 15, User Notes).

Source: Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service.

14. Foreign Travel Restriction Orders

Table 14.1: Foreign Travel Restriction Orders under Schedule 5 to the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008

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

- In 2022, there were no applications made in Northern Ireland to impose a foreign travel restriction order under Schedule 5 to the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008.

Year	Number of applications made to the court for foreign travel orders	Number of applications granted
2018/19	0	0
2019/20	0	0
2020/21	0	0
2021 ⁽¹⁾	0	0
2022		
Jan to Mar	0	0
Apr to Jun	0	0
Jul to Sep	0	0
Oct to Dec	0	0
2022 Total	0	0

Notes:

1. 2021 covers April to December 2021 (see section 15, User Notes).

Source: Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service.

15. User Notes

- ◆ The Terrorism Act 2000 received Royal Assent on 20 July 2000 and mostly came into force on 19 February 2001. It provides permanent United Kingdom (UK)-wide counter-terrorist legislation and provides a legal framework and specific powers to combat the threat from all kinds of terrorist groups in a way that is consistent with Human Rights obligations. The UK-wide part of the Act is permanent, to ensure that powers needed to respond to terrorist threat are readily available. The Northern Ireland specific part of the Act (Part 7) was time-limited to five years. Subject to annual renewal, these temporary provisions were due to lapse in February 2006. The Terrorism (Northern Ireland) Act 2006 came into force on 18 February 2006, the main purpose of which was to extend those provisions of Part 7 still in effect, until 31 July 2007.
- ◆ The Justice and Security (Northern Ireland) Act was enacted in 2007 and is included in this bulletin where its provisions replace those under previous terrorism legislation. The Counter-Terrorism Act 2008 increased police powers for the stated purpose of countering terrorism and received Royal Assent on 26 November 2008.
- ◆ The content of this bulletin will be kept under review and additional information will be included when relevant material becomes available.
- ◆ Following a consultation exercise, data within this bulletin moved to a calendar year reporting format from 2021. For the tables that were financial year based prior to this, the 2021 report covered April to December only to facilitate the move. Where applicable, a footnote has been included alongside the table. From 2022, this report covers data for the last five years. Figures for years prior to this are provided in the accompanying Microsoft Excel spreadsheet.
- ◆ This bulletin is designed to report on the key Northern Ireland specific terrorism legislation statistics. It should be noted that figures may be subject to minor revision, as most data are drawn from administrative or operational data sources. The figures are provided to the Northern Ireland Office by the Police Service of Northern Ireland, the Department of Justice (Northern Ireland), the Public Prosecution Service for Northern Ireland and the Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service.

Further information and explanation is available from:

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

[Northern Ireland Office](#)

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