



Northern
Ireland
Office

**Northern Ireland
Terrorism Legislation:
Annual Statistics
2019/20**

November 2020

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1. Summary

Key statistics during 2019/20:

- ◆ The powers of stop and search under section 47A of the Terrorism Act 2000 were not exercised in Northern Ireland in 2019/20 (Table 2.1).
- ◆ There were 179 premises searched under warrant by the Police Service of Northern Ireland under Schedule 5 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 during 2019/20 (Tables 2.3, 13.1, 13.2 and 14.1). There were three persons made subject to notification requirements under section 47 of the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008 (Table 13.1).
- ◆ There were 128 persons detained under section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000 and three applications for an extension of detention, all of which were granted (Table 3.1).
- ◆ Of the 128 persons detained under section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000, 125 (98%) were held for 48 hours or less. Seventeen persons were charged and 111 persons were released (Tables 4.1 and 4.2).
- ◆ Seventeen persons detained under section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000 were charged with a total of 66 offences including two charges of murder, one charge of attempted murder, 15 charges for firearms offences, eight charges of drug offences and six charges of explosive offences (Tables 4.2 and 5.1).
- ◆ As of 17 June 2020, one of the 17 persons detained under section 41 and subsequently charged in 2019/20 had been convicted. Sixteen were still awaiting prosecution (Table 5.2).
- ◆ Nine persons detained under section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000 were charged with a total of 15 offences under the Terrorism Act 2000. Seven of these charges related to the collection of information, five related to membership, two related to possession for terrorist purposes while the remaining charge related to use and possession (Table 5.3). Two persons detained under section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000 were charged with a total of two offences under the Terrorism Act 2006. Both charges related to preparation of terrorist acts (Table 5.4).
- ◆ In 2019, there was a total of 26 persons disposed of by a non-jury trial, 18 of whom were found guilty of at least one charge (Table 6.1). A total of 13 non-jury trial certificates was issued by the Director of Public Prosecutions for Northern Ireland in 2019 (Table 6.2).
- ◆ There were 27 Preliminary Inquiries under section 3 of the Justice and Security Act (Northern Ireland) 2007, all of which were committed to the Crown Court (Table 6.3).
- ◆ There was a total of 14 persons convicted of an offence under the Terrorism Act 2000, the Terrorism Act 2006 or the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008 during 2019/20 (Table 7.1).
- ◆ There were 456 examinations carried out by police officers under Schedule 7 to the Terrorism Act 2000 in 2019/20. All of these were examinations of persons, 34 of which resulted in a detention (Table 8.1).
- ◆ There were 15 designated cordons under section 33 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 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 ⁽¹⁾)

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 reviewed). 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.

Year	Number of persons stopped and searched	Number of vehicles stopped and searched
2005 ⁽²⁾	204	156
2006	948	791
2007	2,167	1,801
2008	6,922	6,016
2009	24,519	24,521
2009/10	28,770	31,014
2010/11	9,156	11,262
2011/12	0	0
2012/13	0	0
2013/14	70	68
2014/15	0	0
2015/16	0	0
2016/17	0	0
2017/18	0	0
2018/19	0	0
2019/20		
<i>Apr - Jun</i>	0	0
<i>Jul - Sep</i>	0	0
<i>Oct - Dec</i>	0	0
<i>Jan - Mar</i>	0	0
Total	0	0

Notes:

1. From 18 March 2011 to 10 July 2012, section 44 was temporarily replaced by an interim power under the Terrorism Act 2000 (Remedial) Order 2011.
2. Data not available before July 2005.

Source: Police Service of Northern Ireland.

The powers of stop and search under section 47A of the Terrorism Act 2000 were not exercised in Northern Ireland in 2019/20.

Table 2.2: Premises searched under warrant under Schedule 5 of 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 the premises specified in the warrant, (b) to search the premises and any person found there and (c) to seize and retain any relevant material which is found on a search under paragraph (b).

Year	Number of premises searched
2001 ⁽¹⁾	94
2002	181
2003	278
2004	416
2005	223
2006	133
2007	237
2008	108
2009	81
2009/10	87
2010/11	127
2011/12	118
2012/13	137
2013/14	107
2014/15	162
2015/16	145
2016/17	164
2017/18	189
2018/19	169
2019/20	
<i>Apr - Jun</i>	76
<i>Jul - Sep</i>	54
<i>Oct - Dec</i>	37
<i>Jan - Mar</i>	12
Total	179

Notes:

1. Excludes the period 19 February to 31 March 2001.

Source: Police Service of Northern Ireland.

In total, 179 premises were searched in 2019/20 under warrant under section 37, Schedule 5 of the Terrorism Act 2000. Quarter One (April to June 2019) recorded the largest number (76) while Quarter Four (January to March 2020) had the lowest (12).

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

Section 28 of the Terrorism Act 2006 enables a Justice of the Peace to grant a warrant for a search of premises for terrorist publications and grants power of seizure for terrorist publications.

Year	Number of premises searched
2009/10 ⁽¹⁾	0
2010/11	0
2011/12	9
2012/13	7
2013/14	0
2014/15	1
2015/16	2
2016/17	8
2017/18	0
2018/19	0
2019/20	
<i>Apr - Jun</i>	0
<i>Jul - Sep</i>	0
<i>Oct - Dec</i>	0
<i>Jan - Mar</i>	0
Total	0

Notes:

1. Data not available before April 2009.

Source: Police Service of Northern Ireland.

In 2019/20, there was no use of the power to search premises under warrant under section 28 of the Terrorism Act 2006.

3. Arrests

Table 3.1: Persons detained in Northern Ireland under Section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000 ⁽¹⁾

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 of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 amended Part III of Schedule 8 to the Terrorism Act, extending the maximum period of detention from seven to fourteen days. Changes brought in 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 in July 2012.

Year	Number of persons detained	Applications for extension of detention granted by a judicial authority			
		Number of applications	Number granted	Number refused	Number withdrawn
2001	180	10	9	1	0
2002	236	12	12	0	0
2003	359	23	23	0	0
2004	230	16	16	0	0
2005	249	24	24	0	0
2006	214	14	14	0	0
2007	145	2	2	0	0
2008	150	24	24	0	0
2009	161	30	30	0 ⁽²⁾	0
2009/10	167	10	10	0	0
2010/11 ⁽³⁾	195	18	18	0	0
2011/12	159	7	7	0	0
2012/13	157	13	11	2	0
2013/14	168	12	12	0	0
2014/15	227	19	19	0	0
2015/16	149	10	10	0	0
2016/17	137	9	9	0	0
2017/18	176	5	5	0	0
2018/19	146	3	3	0	0
2019/20					
<i>Apr - Jun</i>	49	0	0	0	0
<i>Jul - Sep</i>	38	2	2	0	0
<i>Oct - Dec</i>	27	1	1	0	0
<i>Jan - Mar</i>	14	0	0	0	0
Total	128	3	3	0	0

Notes:

1. Following examination of pre 2017/18 data, it was necessary to revise some figures. These revisions are included in this above table. Full revision details can be found [here](#).
2. This figure corrects a typographical error published in earlier bulletins up to 2013/14.
3. Figures for 2010/11 include seven persons already in custody and produced from prison under Article 47 (4B) of the Magistrate s' Courts (Northern Ireland) Order 1981 and then detained and questioned by the PSNI about terrorist offences.

Source: Police Service of Northern Ireland.

In 2019/20, a total of 128 persons were detained in Northern Ireland under section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000. Quarter One (April to June 2019) had the largest number of detentions (49) while the lowest (14) was in Quarter Four (January to March 2020). There was a total of three applications for an extension of detention, all of which were granted.

4. Detentions

Table 4.1: Persons detained in Northern Ireland under Section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000 by length of detention and outcome ⁽¹⁾

Year	Detained			Charged			Released		
	Length of detention								
	48 hours or less	Over 48 hours	Total	48 hours or less	Over 48 hours	Total	48 hours or less	Over 48 hours	Total
19 Feb – 31 Dec 2001	170	10	180	46	5	51	124	5	129
2002	227	9	236	74	6	80	153	3	156
2003	345	14	359	112	9	121	233	5	238
2004	214	16	230	60	9	69	154	7	161
2005	228	21	249	61	12	73	167	9	176
2006	201	13	214	53	8	61	148	5	153
2007	143	2	145	41	2	43	102	0	102
2008	125	25	150	14	14	28	111	11	122
2009	143	18	161	34	6	40	109	12	121
2009/10	158	9	167	31	5	36	127	4	131
2010/11	178	17	195	31	10	41	147	7	154
2011/12	151	8	159	34	5	39	117	3	120
2012/13	143	14	157	40	10	50	103	4	107
2013/14	159	9	168	24	8	32	135	1	136
2014/15	209	18	227	18	17	35	191	1	192
2015/16	141	8	149	14	4	18	127	4	131
2016/17	128	9	137	14	5	19	114	4	118
2017/18	170	6	176	12	1	13	158	5	163
2018/19	143	3	146	15	1	16	128	2	130
2019/20									
<i>Apr - Jun</i>	49	0	49	8	0	8	41	0	41
<i>Jul - Sep</i>	36	2	38	5	1	6	31	1	32
<i>Oct - Dec</i>	26	1	27	1	1	2	25	0	25
<i>Jan - Mar</i>	14	0	14	1	0	1	13	0	13
Total	125	3	128	15	2	17	110	1	111

Notes:

1. Following examination of pre 2017/18 data, it was necessary to revise some figures. These revisions are included in this above table. Full revision details can be found [here](#).

Source: Police Service of Northern Ireland

Of the 128 persons detained in Northern Ireland under section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000 in 2019/20, 125 (98%) were detained for 48 hours or less before being released or charged. Seventeen persons in total were charged, 15 of whom were detained for 48 hours or less and two for more than 48 hours. Of the 111 persons released, 110 (99%) were detained for 48 hours or less.

Table 4.2: Persons detained in Northern Ireland under Section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000 by detailed length of detention and outcome

Length of detention	April 2019 - March 2020		
	Number charged	Number released	Total
Less than 2 hours	0	0	0
2 hours and less than 4	0	2	2
4 hours and less than 8	0	20	20
8 hours and less than 12	0	29	29
12 hours and less than 24	0	30	30
24 hours and less than 36	9	20	29
36 hours and less than or equal to 48	6	9	15
TOTAL 48 HOURS OR LESS	15	110	125
More than 2 days and less than 3	1	1	2
3 days and less than 4	1	0	1
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	2	1	3
OVERALL TOTALS	17	111	128

Source: Police Service of Northern Ireland.

In 2019/20, the 128 persons detained in Northern Ireland under section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000 were detained for a minimum of two hours and a maximum of 3-4 days. Two of the three persons detained for more than 48 hours were subsequently charged.

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

Section 41 (and Schedule 8, paragraph 6) provides that a person detained in police custody under the terrorism provisions shall be entitled to have a friend or relative informed of their detention. 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.

Year	Number of requests to have someone informed	Number allowed immediately	Number delayed
2001	32	32	0
2002	130	130	0
2003	167	166	1
2004	105	102	3
2005	81	81	0
2006	117	114	3
2007	68	65	3
2008	54	54	0
2009	58	57	1
2009/10	60	60	0
2010/11	68	66	2
2011/12	53	52	1
2012/13	50	50	0
2013/14	59	52	7
2014/15	53	51	2
2015/16	30	30	0
2016/17	30	30	0
2017/18	46	43	3
2018/19	23	23	0
2019/20			
<i>Apr - Jun</i>	11	11	0
<i>Jul - Sep</i>	18	18	0
<i>Oct - Dec</i>	9	9	0
<i>Jan - Mar</i>	4	4	0
Total	42	42	0

Source: Police Service of Northern Ireland.

There were 42 requests to have someone informed of detention under section 41 (Schedule 8, paragraph 6) of the Terrorism Act 2000 in 2019/20. All were granted immediately.

Table 4.4: Requests for access to a solicitor by persons detained in Northern Ireland under Schedule 8 of the Terrorism Act 2000 ⁽¹⁾

Section 41 (and Schedule 8, paragraph 7) 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.

Year	Number of requests for access	Number allowed immediately	Number delayed
2001	125	125	0
2002	232	232	0
2003	354	354	0
2004	227	223	4
2005	246	246	0
2006	213	213	0
2007	142	142	0
2008	148	147	1
2009	161	161	0
2009/10	167	167	0
2010/11	187	187	0
2011/12	159	159	0
2012/13	154	154	0
2013/14	168	168	0
2014/15	220	220	0
2015/16	147	147	0
2016/17	137	137	0
2017/18	176	176	0
2018/19	144	144	0
2019/20			
<i>Apr - Jun</i>	49	49	0
<i>Jul - Sep</i>	37	37	0
<i>Oct - Dec</i>	26	26	0
<i>Jan - Mar</i>	14	14	0
Total	126	126	0

Notes:

1. Following examination of pre 2017/18 data, it was necessary to revise some figures. These revisions are included in this above table. Full revision details can be found [here](#).

Source: Police Service of Northern Ireland.

In 2019/20, there was a total of 126 requests by persons detained in Northern Ireland for access to a solicitor under section 41 (Schedule 8, paragraph 7) of the Terrorism Act 2000. All were allowed immediately.

5. Charges

Table 5.1: Charges brought against persons detained in Northern Ireland under Section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000 by individual offence ⁽¹⁾

In 2019/20, 66 charges were brought against persons detained in Northern Ireland under section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000. This included two charges of murder, one charge of attempted murder, 15 charges for firearms offences, eight charges of drug offences and six charges of explosive offences. This brings the total number of charges brought against persons detained under section 41 since 19 February 2001 to 1,977.

Offence	Number of charges ⁽²⁾			
	19 Feb 2001 - 31 Mar 2019	2019/20 Apr - Sep	2019/20 Oct - Mar	2019/20 Total
Murder	87	1	1	2
Attempted murder	95	1	0	1
Explosives offences	242	6	0	6
Firearms offences	425	13	2	15
Conspiracy to cause explosion	40	0	0	0
Conspiracy/incitement to murder	27	0	0	0
Membership	118	4	1	5
Burglary	15	0	0	0
Robbery	19	1	0	1
Offences against the person	65	1	0	1
Possession of documents/information ⁽³⁾	90	6	1	7
Theft	4	0	0	0
Hijacking	10	1	0	1
Criminal damage	19	1	0	1
Illegal processions	4	0	0	0
Unlawful imprisonment	32	0	0	0
Withholding information	9	0	0	0
Intimidation	31	0	0	0
Arson	8	2	0	2
Conspiracy to pervert justice/perverting justice	16	0	1	1
Kidnapping	11	0	0	0
Placing hoax bomb	9	0	0	0
Assisting offenders	6	0	1	1
Attempted hijacking	6	0	0	0
Conspiracy to rob	8	0	0	0
Attempted robbery	7	0	0	0
Handling stolen goods	5	0	0	0
Possession of petrol bomb	1	2	0	2
Making contributions to a proscribed organisation	47	0	0	0
Dressing as a member of a proscribed organisation	12	0	0	0
Deception	1	0	0	0
Drugs offences	32	8	0	8
Blackmail	59	3	0	3
Forgery	1	0	0	0
Riotous behaviour	11	2	0	2
Disorderly behaviour	1	0	0	0
Possession of offensive weapon	31	0	0	0
Fraud	3	0	0	0
Possession of counterfeit currency	1	0	0	0

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Offence	Number of charges			
	19 Feb 2001 - 31 Mar 2019	2019/20 Apr - Sep	2019/20 Oct - Mar	2019/20 Total
Possession of articles of use to terrorist	153	2	0	2
Directing terrorist organisation	14	0	0	0
Supporting a proscribed organisation	21	0	0	0
Preparation of terrorist acts	34	2	0	2
Attending at place used for terrorist training	4	0	0	0
Communicating false information causing bomb hoax	20	0	0	0
Failing to remove a disguise when required by a constable	1	0	0	0
GBH with intent	8	0	0	0
Possession of criminal property	2	0	0	0
Threats to kill	4	0	0	0
Assault on police	1	0	0	0
Aiding and abetting murder	1	0	0	0
Aiding and abetting possession of a firearm with intent	2	0	0	0
Conspiracy to possess explosives with intent to endanger life	10	0	0	0
Conspiracy to possess firearms and/or ammunition with intent to endanger life	8	0	0	0
Inviting another to provide money or property for terrorism	3	0	0	0
Possession of ammunition in suspicious circumstances	2	0	0	0
Wasting police time by false report concerning offence	1	0	0	0
Weapon training offences	3	0	0	0
Failure to comply with notification requirements	1	0	0	0
Misconduct in a public office	1	0	0	0
Attempted intimidation	2	0	0	0
Conspiracy to cause GBH	3	0	0	0
Encouragement of Terrorism	1	0	0	0
Wounding with intent to cause GBH	1	0	0	0
Threats of criminal damage	1	0	0	0
Brothel keeping	1	0	0	0
Throwing petrol bomb	0	2	0	2
Using money or other property for the purpose of terrorism	0	1	0	1
TOTAL NUMBER OF CHARGES	1,911	59	7	66

Notes:

1. Following examination of pre 2017/18 data, it was necessary to revise some figures. These revisions are included in this above table. Full revision details can be found [here](#).
2. 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.
3. Includes charges under section 58 and section 103 of the Terrorism Act 2000 (s103 was repealed from 1st August 2007).

Source: Police Service of Northern Ireland.

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

	Year of arrest							
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Total
Charged	32	35	18	19	13	16	17	150
<i>Not proceeded against</i>	13	2	4	1	0	1	0	21
<i>Awaiting prosecution ⁽²⁾</i>	4	8	3	5	3	10	16	49
Prosecuted	15	25	11	13	10	5	1	80
<i>Found not guilty</i>	4	7	1	3	2	2	0	19
<i>Other</i>	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Convicted	11	17	10	10	8	3	1	60
<i>TACT offences</i>	1	4	2	3	1	0	0	11
<i>Schedule 7 TACT</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Other legislation (non-TACT) - Terrorism related</i>	10	13	7	6	6	3	1	46
<i>Other legislation (non-TACT) - Non-terrorism related</i>	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	3

Notes:

1. Data presented here are based on the latest position with each case as at 17 June 2020. 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.

Source: Police Service of Northern Ireland.

The latest figures as at 17 June 2020 show that, of the 17 persons charged after being detained in Northern Ireland in 2019/20 under section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000, one had been convicted. Sixteen were still awaiting prosecution.

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, 2)

	Year of arrest			
	19 Feb 2001 - 31 Mar 2019	2019/20 Apr - Sep	2019/20 Oct - Mar	2019/20 Total
Section 11 (Membership)	119	4	1	5
Section 12 (Support)	21	0	0	0
Section 13 (Uniform and publication of images) ⁽³⁾	12	0	0	0
Section 15 (Fund-raising)	45	0	0	0
Section 16 (Use and possession)	4	1	0	1
Section 17 (Funding arrangements)	4	0	0	0
Section 18 (Money laundering)	0	0	0	0
Section 19 (Disclosure of information: duty)	1	0	0	0
Section 54 (Weapons training)	4	0	0	0
Section 56 (Directing terrorist organisation)	12	0	0	0
Section 57 (Possession for terrorist purposes)	154	2	0	2
Section 58 (Collection of information) ⁽⁴⁾	77	6	1	7
Section 103 (Terrorist information) ^(4, 5)	15	0	0	0
Schedule 4, para 37 (Contravention of restraint order)	0	0	0	0
TOTAL NUMBER OF CHARGES	468	13	2	15
TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS CHARGED	355	7	2	9

Notes

1. Following examination of pre 2017/18 data, it was necessary to revise some figures. These revisions are included in this above table. Full revision details can be found [here](#).
2. Figures include charges under repealed terrorism legislation where a detention under section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000 relates to a historic offence.
3. s13 (uniform) was amended by the Counter Terrorism and Border Security Act 2019 to “section 13 (Uniform and publication of images)” and came into force in April 2019.
4. Three offences, which occurred between January 2012 and January 2013 and were previously incorrectly categorised under Section 103 (Terrorist information), have been re-categorised as Section 58 (Collection of information) in this report.
5. 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.

In 2019/20, nine persons detained under section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000 were charged with a total of 15 offences under the same legislation. Seven of these charges related to the collection of information, five related to membership, two related to possession for terrorist purposes while the remaining charge related to use and possession.

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

	2019/20 Apr - Sep	2019/20 Oct - Mar	2019/20 Total
Section 1 (2006) (Encouragement of terrorism)	0	0	0
Section 2 (2006) (Dissemination of terrorist publications)	0	0	0
Section 5 (2006) (Preparation of terrorist acts)	2	0	2
Section 6 (2006) (Training for terrorism)	0	0	0
Section 8 (2006) (Attendance at a place for terrorist training)	0	0	0
Section 9 (2006) (Making and possession of devices, materials or facilities)	0	0	0
Section 10 (2006) (Misuse of device/material and misuse/damage of facilities)	0	0	0
Section 11 (2006) (Threats relating to devices, materials or facilities)	0	0	0
Section 2 (2008) (Offence of obstruction)	0	0	0
Section 54 (1a) (2008) (Failure to comply with notification requirements)	0	0	0
Section 54 (1b) (2008) (Notification of false information)	0	0	0
Section 58A (2000) (Eliciting, publishing or communicating information about members of armed forces etc.) ⁽¹⁾	0	0	0
Schedule 5, para 15 (2008) (Breach of foreign travel restriction order)	0	0	0
Schedule 7, para 30 (2008) (Failure to comply with a requirement imposed by a financial direction)	0	0	0
Schedule 7, para 31 (2008) (Providing false information for the purpose of obtaining a licence)	0	0	0
TOTAL NUMBER OF CHARGES	2	0	2
TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS CHARGED	2	0	2

Notes:

1. s58A of the Terrorism Act 2000 was brought about by a amendment under section 76 of the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008.

Source: Police Service of Northern Ireland.

Two persons detained under section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000 were charged with a total of two offences under the Terrorism Act 2006 in 2019/20; both related to preparation of terrorist acts.

6. Non-Jury Trials

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

Section 1 of the Justice and Security Act (Northern Ireland) 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.

Year	Total defendants disposed of	Found guilty or guilty plea to at least one count	Not guilty all charges	Other, e.g. not proceeded with
2007	113	101	12	0
2008	72	56	15	1
2009	41	33	8	0
2010	28	23	5	0
2011	23	20	3	0
2012	55	40	15	0
2013	65	59	6	0
2014	63	49	14	0
2015	25	15	10	0
2016	15	14	1	0
2017	12	8	4	0
2018	34	29	5	0
2019 ⁽²⁾	26	18	8	0

Notes:

1. Includes all defendants dealt with under the Justice and Security Act 2007 at the Crown Court via a non-jury trial.
2. Figures for 2019 are provisional.

Source: Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service.

Twenty six defendants were disposed of at non-jury trials under section 1 of the Justice and Security Act (Northern Ireland) 2007 in 2019. Eighteen of these defendants were found guilty of at least one offence, while the remaining eight defendants were found not guilty of all charges.

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:

Year	Number of certificates issued
2007 ⁽¹⁾	12
2008	25
2009	11
2010	14
2011	28
2012	25
2013	23
2014	18
2015	15
2016	19
2017	21
2018	17
2019	13

Notes:

1. The provisions were brought into effect on 1 August 2007.

Source: Public Prosecution Service Northern Ireland.

The Director of Public Prosecutions for Northern Ireland issued a total of 13 non-jury trial certificates in 2019.

Number of Non-Jury trial certificates issued 2007-2019

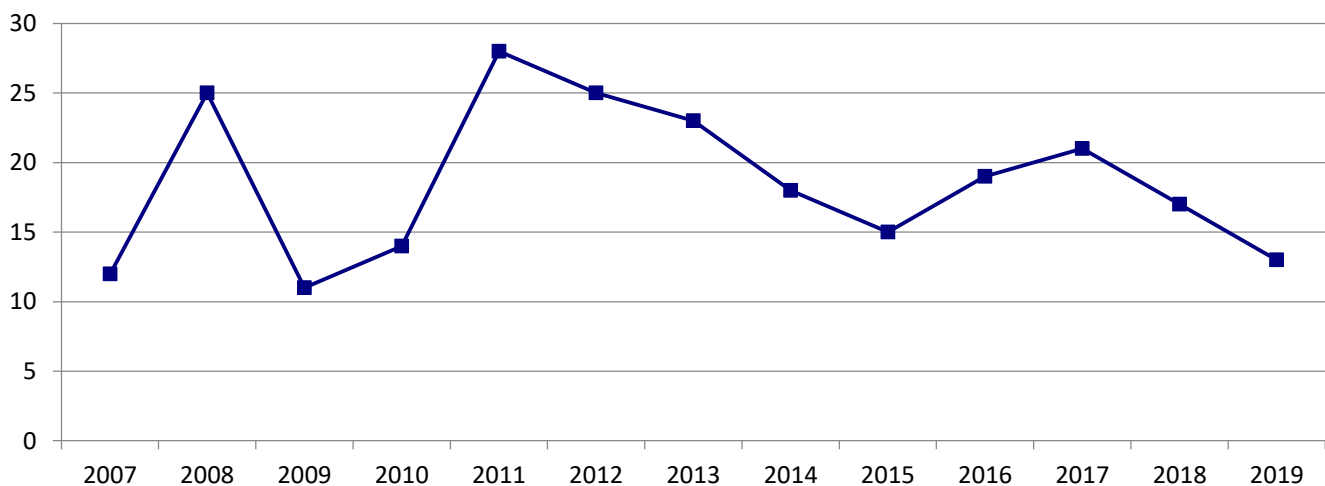


Table 6.3: Number of Preliminary Inquiries and the outcomes ⁽¹⁾

Section 3 of the Justice and Security Act (Northern Ireland) 2007 enables 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.

Year	Number of preliminary inquiries	Number committed to Crown Court	Number not committed to Crown Court
2013/14	16	15	1
2014/15	13	13	0
2015/16	17	17	0
2016/17	18	8	10
2017/18	11	9	2
2018/19	26	26	0
2019/20 ⁽²⁾	27	27	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. Figures for 2019/20 are provisional.

Source: Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service.

In 2019/20, 27 preliminary inquiries were conducted under section 3 of the Justice and Security Act (Northern Ireland) 2007, all of which were subsequently committed to the Crown Court.

7. Convictions

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

Terrorism offences are those contained within the Terrorism Act 2000, Terrorism Act 2006 and Counter-Terrorism Act 2008.

Year	Number of persons convicted of an offence under Terrorism legislation		
	Crown Court	Magistrates' Court	Total
2007	6	1	7
2008	8	1	9
2009	2	1	3
2009/10	4	1	5
2010/11	2	1	3
2011/12	3	4	7
2012/13	7	3	10
2013/14	17	1	18
2014/15	11	4	15
2015/16	4	0	4
2016/17	5	0	5
2017/18	5	9	14
2018/19	6	0	6
2019/20 ⁽²⁾			
<i>Apr - Jun</i>	0	0	0
<i>Jul - Sep</i>	0	2	2
<i>Oct - Dec</i>	2	7	9
<i>Jan - Mar</i>	0	3	3
Total	2	12	14

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. Figures for 2019/20 are provisional.

Source: Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service.

In 2019/20 there were 14 persons convicted of an offence under the Terrorism Act 2000, the Terrorism Act 2006 or the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008. Twelve were convicted at the Magistrates' Court and two at the Crown Court. Two of the 14 convictions occurred in the first six months of 2019/20 (April to September 2019) and 12 in the second half of the year (October 2019 to March 2020).

8. Ports & Border Controls

Table 8.1: Examinations in Northern Ireland made under Schedule 7 of 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 subjected to an examination under Schedule 7 of the Terrorism Act 2000 may subsequently have been detained under other legislation.

Year	Number of examinations			Number of resultant detentions ^(1, 2)
	Persons	Unaccompanied freight	Total	
2013/14	n/a	n/a	4,157	0
2014/15	n/a	n/a	3,917	0
2015/16	2,801	1,604	4,405	0
2016/17	1,915	1,576	3,491	0
2017/18	1,031	1,570	2,601	11
2018/19	656	859	1,515	8
2019/20 ⁽³⁾	456	0	456	34

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 subjected to an examination under Schedule 7 of 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.

n/a - not available

Source: Police Service of Northern Ireland.

There were 456 examinations carried out by police officers under Schedule 7 of the Terrorism Act 2000 in 2019/20. All of these were examinations of persons, 34 of which resulted in a detention.

9. Withholding Information**Table 9.1: Persons charged in Northern Ireland under Section 38B (2) 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.

Year	Number of charges	Number of convictions
2013/14	0	0
2014/15	0	0
2015/16	0	0
2016/17	0	0
2017/18	0	0
2018/19	0	0
2019/20 ⁽²⁾	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. Figures for 2019/20 are provisional.

Source: Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service.

There were no charges brought in Northern Ireland under section 38B (2) of the Terrorism Act 2000 in 2019/20.

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.

Year	Number of designated cordons
2001	62
2002	239
2003	175
2004	126
2005	72
2006	38
2007	29
2008	59
2009	102
2009/10	128
2010/11	120
2011/12	87
2012/13	57
2013/14	55
2014/15	45
2015/16	43
2016/17	29
2017/18	13
2018/19	12
2019/20	
<i>Apr - Jun</i>	1
<i>Jul - Sep</i>	6
<i>Oct - Dec</i>	3
<i>Jan - Mar</i>	5
Total	15

Source: Police Service of Northern Ireland.

Fifteen cordoned areas were designated under section 33 of the Terrorism Act 2000 in 2019/20. Quarter Two (July to September 2019) had the largest number of designated cordons (6).

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 / 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).

Year	Number of requisition orders ⁽¹⁾	Number of de-requisition orders ⁽²⁾
2001	12	13
2002	14	15
2003	14	22
2004	14	14
2005	15	16
2006	2	2
2007	2	26
2008	1	5
2009	1	2
2009/10	1	2
2010/11	1	0
2011/12	2	0
2012/13	3	3
2013/14	5	4
2014/15	4	0
2015/16	2	0
2016/17	1	0
2017/18	2	4
2018/19	2	0
2019/20 ⁽³⁾		
<i>Apr - Jun</i>	1	0
<i>Jul - Sep</i>	1	0
<i>Oct - Dec</i>	0	0
<i>Jan - Mar</i>	0	0
Total	2	0

Notes:

1. Section 91 of the Terrorism Act, which ceased to have effect from the end of 31 July 2007, gave the Secretary of State the power to authorise a person to requisition land etc. 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.

Source: Department of Justice.

There were two requisition orders under section 29 of the Justice and Security (Northern Ireland) Act 2007 during 2019/20.

12. Compensation

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

Section 38 and Schedule 4 of 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 VII of the Act.

Year	Amount (£) ⁽¹⁾		
	Compensation payments ⁽²⁾	Agency Payments ⁽³⁾	Total
2001 ⁽⁴⁾	1,832,635	325,944	2,158,579
2002	4,026,921	542,640	4,569,561
2003	1,885,697	313,609	2,199,306
2004	425,548	48,243	473,791
2005	164,218	18,950	183,168
2006	194,354	8,347	202,701
2007	93,004	4,095	97,099
2008	121,942	7,747	129,689
2009	195,341	4,601	199,942
2009/10	110,583	4,844	115,427
2010/11	92,605	7,671	100,276
2011/12	43,635	4,199	47,834
2012/13	49,011	3,800	52,811
2013/14	68,289	4,190	72,479
2014/15	73,155	840	73,995
2015/16	65,160	1,870	67,030
2016/17	19,442	0	19,442
2017/18	39,749	0	39,749
2018/19	0	0	0
2019/20	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. Excludes the period 19 February to 28 February 2001.

Source: 2001 to 2015/16 - Department of Justice;
2016/17 onwards – NIO.

There were no compensation or agency payments made under section 38, Schedule 4 of the Justice and Security (Northern Ireland) Act 2007 in 2019/20.

13. Notification Orders

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

Section 47 of the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008 places notification requirements on persons convicted of certain terrorist offences.

Year	Number of persons made subject to notification requirements
2009/10 ⁽²⁾	1
2010/11	2
2011/12	1
2012/13	5
2013/14	14
2014/15	12
2015/16	4
2016/17	4
2017/18	5
2018/19	5
2019/20 ⁽³⁾	
<i>Apr - Jun</i>	1
<i>Jul - Sep</i>	0
<i>Oct - Dec</i>	1
<i>Jan - Mar</i>	1
Total	3

Notes:

1. Figures based on defendants who received a Counter-Terrorism Notification Order during the period.
2. Data not available before April 2009.
3. Figures for 2019/20 are provisional.

Source: Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service.

In 2019/20, three persons were made subject to notification requirements under section 47 of the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008.

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

Section 57 and Schedule 4 of 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 overseas.

Year	Number of applications made to the court for notification orders	Number of applications granted
2009/10 ⁽²⁾	0	0
2010/11	0	0
2011/12	0	0
2012/13	0	0
2013/14	0	0
2014/15	0	0
2015/16	0	0
2016/17	0	0
2017/18	0	0
2018/19	0	0
2019/20 ⁽³⁾		
<i>Apr - Jun</i>	0	0
<i>Jul - Sep</i>	0	0
<i>Oct - Dec</i>	0	0
<i>Jan - Mar</i>	0	0
TOTAL	0	0

Notes:

1. Figures include applications made in the High Court for Counter-Terrorism Registration.
2. Data not available before April 2009.
3. Figures for 2019/20 are provisional.

Source: Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service.

The power under Schedule 4 of the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008 to apply to impose a notification order was not used in Northern Ireland in 2019/20.

14. Foreign Travel Orders**Table 14.1: Foreign travel orders under Schedule 5 of the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008**

Section 58 and Schedule 5 of 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.

Year	Number of applications made to the court for foreign travel orders	Number of applications granted
2009/10 ⁽¹⁾	0	0
2010/11	0	0
2011/12	0	0
2012/13	0	0
2013/14	0	0
2014/15	0	0
2015/16	0	0
2016/17	0	0
2017/18	0	0
2018/19	0	0
2019/20 ⁽²⁾		
<i>Apr - Jun</i>	0	0
<i>Jul - Sep</i>	0	0
<i>Oct - Dec</i>	0	0
<i>Jan - Mar</i>	0	0
TOTAL	0	0

Notes:

1. Data not available before April 2009.
2. Figures for 2019/20 are provisional.

Source: Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service.

There were no applications made in Northern Ireland in 2019/20 to impose a foreign travel restriction order under Schedule 5 of the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008.

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 VII) 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 18th February 2006, the main purpose of which was to extend those provisions of Part VII still in effect, until 31st July 2007.
- ◆ The Justice and Security (Northern Ireland) Act was passed 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.
- ◆ 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:

www.gov.uk/nio

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