

Can you take my fingerprints, DNA and photograph?

Yes, in the circumstances set out under Schedule 8 Terrorism Act 2000.

If your ongoing travel arrangements are inconvenienced, in most cases officers will try to assist you with alternative arrangements.

Where can I complain about my treatment or find out more information?

You can make a complaint if you think you have:

- experienced inappropriate behaviour from a Police officer or member of Police staff. For instance, if you felt they were rude or aggressive in their treatment of you
- witnessed in person an incident where a Police officer or member of Police staff acted inappropriately
- been adversely affected by the conduct of a Police officer or member of Police staff, even if it did not take place in relation to you

Complaints or comments should be directed to **[insert name of Police Force]** on **[insert contact details]**.

Enter QR Code
for Force
website
(Optional)

Further information on making a complaint can be found on the website of the Independent Police Complaints Commission at: www.ipcc.gov.uk/complaints or on Tel: 0300 020 0096.

Tackling Terrorism Together

[insert name of Police Force] values your support and cooperation. Everyone has a role to play in combating terrorism, not just the Police.

The threat of terrorism is real and serious. Recent events have shown that a minority of people seek to commit terrorist offences. **[insert name of Police Force]** has a key role in countering the threat and in maintaining national security.

Please remain alert and vigilant at all times. If you are suspicious about someone's behaviour or activities, or you have information that could relate to terrorist activity, please call the confidential Anti-Terrorist hotline telephone number below.

**IF YOU SUSPECT
IT REPORT IT**

CALL 0800 789 321

**CONFIDENTIAL
ANTI-TERRORIST HOTLINE**

Text phone for people with speech or hearing difficulties 0800 032 4539

**If you believe there is an immediate risk
always dial 999 or 112**

Space for Force Crest

Schedule 7 Terrorism Act 2000 PUBLIC INFORMATION LEAFLET

Police officers at Ports play a key role in countering the terrorist threat and have powers under Schedule 7 to the Terrorism Act 2000 to stop, question, search and if necessary detain people entering or leaving the UK. This also applies to those travelling within the UK on board a ship or aircraft.

Terrorists need to travel in order to plan, prepare and commit their crimes. Schedule 7 legislation is used by Police officers to determine whether a person appears to be (or has been) concerned in terrorism. When an encounter extends beyond a short period of time this process is commonly known as an examination.

Our overriding priority is to keep the public safe by working together with all our communities to defeat terrorism.

There is a Code of Practice that governs how Police use Schedule 7. If you wish to see a copy you can ask the examining officer.

This leaflet is provided to all people examined under Schedule 7 and seeks to answer some frequently asked questions regarding the use of the power.

Who has stopped me?

Police officers have stopped you. They work at the Port to help protect our borders and to keep the UK safe. These officers do not have to give you their names. They will give you their force identification number if you request it. You may also be stopped under other legislation by staff from the Border Force or other government enforcement agencies.

Why have I been stopped?

Unlike most other Police powers, the power to stop, question, search and, if necessary, detain persons under Schedule 7 does not require prior authority or any suspicion. The purpose is to determine whether a person is involved in the commission, preparation or instigation of acts of terrorism.

What is Schedule 7?

Our powers to stop and question you come from Schedule 7 to the Terrorism Act 2000. The use of this legislation is regularly and independently reviewed. The legislation is unique and applies only at a Port or border area. Some people may find being stopped by the Police inconvenient and embarrassing, but we have a duty to protect our communities from terrorism and your patience and understanding helps us to do this.

Why wasn't I cautioned/given a notice of search?

The examining officer does not need to administer a caution. Where searches are made, there is no requirement for a written notice of search to be provided to you.

How long can you keep me?

Most examinations take only a short time, however you may be formally detained within one hour and be required to remain for up to 6 hours overall. The decision to detain you will be subject to review by a senior officer one hour after you have been detained and every two hours thereafter. During examination any personal or welfare needs will be taken into consideration.

What if I don't want to stay here or comply with any of the requests that you make of me?

A police officer has the power to detain you, using reasonable force if necessary. You commit an offence if you wilfully fail to comply with a request made by an officer under this legislation. This could result in a prison sentence, a fine or both.

What are my rights?

If you have not been formally detained you can request legal advice at your own expense. Your examination may be delayed pending consultation with a solicitor unless doing so will prejudice the purpose of the examination. If you are subsequently detained your rights will be fully explained to you and you will have the right to legal advice which may be at public expense.

The examining officer has discretion to allow you to have someone informed that you are being examined. If you are subsequently detained you will have the right to have someone informed of your detention.

Why have you asked for my passport?

This is so that you can be identified. Other forms of documentation that can positively identify you may also be acceptable. You must also give the officer any other documents or information they request.

Can you search me or my luggage or ask me for passwords to electronic devices?

Yes, you can be searched, together with anything you have with you or belonging to you that is on an aircraft, ship or international train, including any vehicle you might be travelling in. The officer can also search and examine anything belonging to you which may have been, or is about to go, on a ship, aircraft, or international train. This includes electronic devices (mobile phones, laptops etc.) and you can be required to provide the log in information, including passwords, to such devices. Under certain circumstances the officer can seize any property they find.

How long can you keep my property?

Property is normally returned to you straight away, or at the conclusion of the examination. If this is not possible, documents and other belongings found during the search can be held for up to seven days for further examination. Property can be kept for longer where it may be required for use as part of a criminal investigation or under the Immigration Act 1971.

Will a record be kept of my details?

The police are obliged to keep a record of all examinations and detentions. This is for statistical and reference purposes only and does not constitute any kind of criminal record.