



Northern
Ireland
Office

Consultation Document

Proposed Northern Ireland
Criminal Injuries
Compensation Scheme
2009

March 2008

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NORTHERN IRELAND OFFICE

**PROPOSED NORTHERN IRELAND CRIMINAL INJURIES
COMPENSATION SCHEME 2009 UNDER THE CRIMINAL INJURIES
COMPENSATION (NORTHERN IRELAND) ORDER 2002**

1. HOW TO RESPOND

Comments on the proposal should be submitted in writing to:

Development Unit
Criminal Justice Service Division
Northern Ireland Office
Massey House
Stoney Road
Belfast
BT4 3SX

or by email to; cics2009@nio.x.gsi.gov.uk

Tel: 02890 527550

Fax: 02890 527567

Textphone: 02890 527668

Written comments should be submitted by post, fax or e-mail to arrive no later than 4 June 2008.

Comments are welcomed on the proposed new Northern Ireland Criminal Injuries Compensation Scheme. The proposed new scheme has been printed separately to this consultation document, but should be read with it.

Views are also welcome on the implications of the proposals on equality of opportunity for all groups specified under Section 75 on the Northern Ireland Act 1998 and on the Regulatory Impact Assessment. A copy of the Equality Screening Form for this review is included at Annex A of this consultation document.

This consultation document, the proposed new scheme, and the supporting equality screening documentation for the review are available on the Northern Ireland website: www.nio.gov.uk under Public Consultation. Printed copies of these documents may also be obtained free of charge from the above address. You may make additional copies of this document without seeking permission.

These documents can also be made available on request in different formats, for individuals with particular needs.

If you are responding on behalf of a group or organisation please make this clear. The Northern Ireland Office is committed to publishing a list of those organisations that comment on these proposals and to making available, to anyone who asks for it, a copy of the comments and our response to them. **If you do not wish your comments to be published in this way, you must make this clear in any response you submit.**

Please see Section 10 - Responses: Confidentiality and Disclaimer for more guidance. Where comments are made publicly available, they will not be attributed to individual respondents.

A list of consultees is provided at [Annex C](#).

THE CONSULTATION PERIOD WILL END ON 4 June 2008.

If you have any concerns or complaints about the consultation process, you should contact the Northern Ireland Office's consultation co-ordinator, Donna Knowles on 02890 527015, or e-mail Donna.Knowles@nio.x.gsi.gov.uk

Alternatively you may wish to write to the address below:

Donna Knowles
Central Management Unit
Northern Ireland Office
Stormont House Annexe
Stormont Estate
Belfast
BT4 3SH

This Explanatory Document has been prepared by the Northern Ireland Office to assist its readers in understanding the proposed Northern Ireland Criminal Injuries Compensation Scheme 2009, and to help inform consideration of the proposal.

2. Introduction

2.1 On the November 2007 Minister of Justice, Paul Goggins, announced that he was initiating a review of current criminal injuries compensation arrangements, as part of the Government's agenda for normalising life in Northern Ireland. The purpose of the review was to examine the statutory compensation arrangements to ensure that they meet Northern Ireland's needs and provide levels of support broadly consistent with what is available across the United Kingdom.

2.2 The Minister also announced that, when he had considered the outcome of the review, he planned to instigate a formal consultation process on the way forward. This consultation document explains the outcome of that review of Criminal Injuries Compensation issues and seeks consultees' views on the proposed new scheme, which has been printed separately but should be read in conjunction with it.

2.3 Following a detailed consideration of the Criminal Damage Compensation arrangements, the Minister has concluded that further work needs to be done before a meaningful consultation process on this scheme can be initiated.

3. Overview of Current Arrangements

3.1 The Criminal Injuries Compensation Scheme 2002, known as the Tariff scheme, provides compensation to victims of violence in Northern Ireland who have been physically and/or mentally injured or who are a dependant or relative of a deceased victim. The governing legislation is the Criminal Injuries Compensation (Northern Ireland) Order 2002.

3.2 This scheme, introduced in 2002, is tariff-based in respect of all levels of injury, providing applicants with a greater level clarity about what they could expect in terms of awards for particular injuries than was the case for earlier compensation arrangements. The tariff levels for Northern Ireland were

initially fixed by reference to payments made by the Compensation Agency under previous arrangements in Northern Ireland, linked indirectly to common law damages. As a consequence, tariff levels are different to, and generally higher than, tariff levels applying to the equivalent scheme in Great Britain.

4. Background to change

4.1 The proposed Criminal Injuries Compensation Scheme 2009 brings Northern Ireland's tariff closer to the Great Britain Criminal Injuries Compensation Scheme of 2001 and removes a number of anomalies under which different amounts of criminal injury compensation are paid in different parts of the United Kingdom for the same injury.

4.2 This change is proposed at a time in Northern Ireland when the security and political situations have significantly improved and the need for special measures has, in the main, ended. The proposed scheme is not a precise copy of the Great Britain scheme and it acknowledges that there remain some limited differences. However, the introduction of a new Criminal Injuries Scheme is an opportunity to remove a number of anomalies and bring the Northern Ireland scheme into closer alignment with the Great Britain scheme. In so doing, it will bring about a greater uniformity of entitlement to criminal injuries compensation across the United Kingdom.

5. Comparisons with Great Britain

5.1 The current arrangements for criminal injuries are already similar to those in Great Britain, with compensation for criminal injuries in both areas set through tariff schemes. However, as a legacy of the last thirty years, the individual value of tariff points in the Northern Ireland scheme is different from, and generally higher than, the equivalent scheme in Great Britain. Aside from these differences in tariff rates, the two schemes are broadly similar in structure and in concept.

5.2 In 2006-07, the Compensation Agency for Northern Ireland received 5,346 Tariff claims and at first decision stage processed 5,713 claims; £13.8m was paid in compensation under the Tariff Scheme in relation to 2,498 settled cases. The Criminal Injuries Compensation Authority (CICA) administers the equivalent criminal injuries compensation scheme throughout England, Scotland and Wales. In 2006/07, CICA received 60,861 new applications, resolved 59,096 and made 31,485 awards totalling £172m.

5.3 The Northern Ireland Tariff Scheme includes a schedule of 29 levels of compensation, from £1,000 to £280,000 with approximately 350 types of injury or illness allocated to one of these tariff levels. The Great Britain Tariff Scheme includes a schedule of 25 levels of compensation from £1,000 to £250,000 with approximately 440 types of injury or illness allocated to one of the tariff levels.

5.4 There is a greater propensity to apply for compensation in Northern Ireland, even though rates of violent crime per head of population in Northern Ireland are lower than those of England and Wales. In 2006/07 there were 35,223 violent offences recorded by the police in Northern Ireland or 202 per 10,000 population. In England and Wales there were 1,205,349 violent crimes, or 224 per 10,000 population.

5.5 In 2006-07 the ratio of compensation applications to crimes of violence in Northern Ireland was one claim for every 6.6 crimes of violence while in Great Britain it was around one claim for every 19.8 crimes of violence. Victims of violent crime in Northern Ireland are thus three times more likely to apply for compensation than their counterparts in Great Britain.

6. Experience in the Republic of Ireland

6.1 In the Republic of Ireland the Criminal Injuries Compensation Tribunal administers a Scheme of Compensation for Personal Injuries Criminally Inflicted. The tribunal considers applications from people who suffer a personal injury or death as a result of a crime of violence.

6.2 Compensation may be awarded on the basis of out of pocket expenses, including loss of earnings experienced by the victim or, if the victim had died as a result of their injuries, by the dependants of the victim.

7. Details of Proposals

7.1 The proposed new Northern Ireland scheme moves into line with the Great Britain scheme in most areas but recognises that it is not yet appropriate to change all elements of the existing scheme simply because they are different. Some sections peculiar to Northern Ireland are retained. For example, in Great Britain a £500,000 cap on compensation payments is imposed, whereas in Northern Ireland such a limit does not currently apply and is not proposed under the new scheme.

7.2 In the area of Multiple Injuries, arrangements in Northern Ireland currently take greater account of the overall effect of multiple injuries than those in Great Britain. In both schemes, awards are made on the basis of adding the tariff value of the first injury, 30% of the tariff for the second and 15% for the third injury when calculation an award. In Great Britain payments for subsequent injuries are not made, whereas Northern Ireland pays 10% of the tariff rate for each further injury. It is proposed that the current approach, taking account of and making payments for fourth and subsequent injuries be retained.

7.3 Out-of-Time Minor Abuse arrangements are also unique to Northern Ireland and it is proposed that they are retained to allow for retrospective claims for child abuse to be made. This, in practice reflects differences in our respective legislation and will, in effect, keep Northern Ireland broadly on the same footing as Great Britain.

7.4 In Northern Ireland, when an application is from a minor, under the age of 18, the award is held in trust until the applicant becomes eighteen years old. No equivalent provision exists in Great Britain. This arrangement

ensures that payments made before an applicant turns eighteen are safeguarded from misuse either by the claimant or other family members. The use of trusts for minor applicants is also something which it is proposed to retain in Northern Ireland.

7.5 The proposed new scheme does not slavishly copy the Great Britain scheme. For example, it is not proposed that Temporary Mental Anxiety, which in Great Britain allows for one-off payments of £1000 for mental anxiety lasting more than 6 weeks, be included in the new scheme. Previous experience in Great Britain regarding this particular injury has been mixed and the Northern Ireland priority has been to focus resources on the more serious injuries.

8. Other Issues

8.1 As one element of the review of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Scheme, the issue of Same Household Sexual Abuse was re-examined. This relates to victims of sexual abuse in Northern Ireland, prior to 1988, who were minors at the time of the abuse and were living in the same household as the offender at that time. Under the legislation of the day, such victims are ineligible to claim criminal injuries compensation relating to that past abuse and there is no legislative means of compensating them retrospectively. Having given this matter very careful consideration, Ministers have concluded that the status quo should be maintained.

8.2 In reaching this decision particular account was taken of three factors: the difficulty in trying to establish the facts of a case particularly when Compensation, Medical and Police records are retained only for a finite period; the potential (unquantifiable) cost of paying out and administering any claims; and the general Government principle not to legislate retrospectively.

9. Issues Raised – What Do You Think?

9.1 In considering your response to this consultation, you may find it helpful to draw on and give your views on some or all of the following questions:

- Q1. *Do you agree that compensation levels should be the same throughout the United Kingdom? If not, can you indicate why they should vary and suggest what factors should be taken into account in setting them for Northern Ireland?*
- Q2. *What are your views on capping compensation payments? Should a new scheme limit payments to £500,000, regardless of the extent of any injury, or should the Northern Ireland scheme retain its no cap status?*
- Q3. *How do you feel about how compensation is paid for multiple injuries in Northern Ireland? Should payments cover fourth and subsequent injuries?*
- Q4. *Do you think that Northern Ireland should retain its unique arrangements for out- of-time minor abuse claims?*
- Q5. *How do you think claims from minors should be treated? Is putting awards for victims under 18 into trusts, pending their eighteenth birthday, justified?*
- Q6. *How do you feel about how claims for compensation for temporary mental anxiety are treated in Northern Ireland? Should claims be supported in this area or are you in agreement that funds should be focused on more serious cases, for example covering the cost of un-capped awards?*

- Q7. *Are there any other areas where different rates of compensation for criminal injuries should apply? Please explain why.*
- Q8. *Do you have any other comments about the provision of criminal injuries compensation in Northern Ireland?*
- Q9. *Have you any views on the impact of the proposed changes on the different Section 75 groups? Please indicate whether you have any particular concerns regarding any differential affects that the proposals may have, or on the outcome of the proposal's Equality Screening.*

9.2 This list is not exhaustive. If there any additional comments you would like to make on any of the issues raised or wider considerations relating to the proposals and this consultation process, please respond using the consultation response form at Annex B.

10. Responses: Confidentiality and Disclaimer

10.1 The information you send us may be passed to colleagues within the Northern Ireland Office, the Government or related agencies. In line with best practice, **individual responses will also be published on the internet at www.nio.gov.uk, unless a respondent has requested otherwise.**

10.2 Information provided in response to this consultation, including personal information, may be published or disclosed in accordance with the access to information regimes. These are primarily: the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA), the Data Protection Act 1998 (DPA) and the Environmental Information Regulations (2004).

10.3 If you want the information that you provide to be treated as confidential, please be aware that, under the FOIA, there is a statutory Code of Practice, with which public authorities must comply, and which deals, amongst other things, with obligations regarding confidence. In view of this, it would be helpful if you could explain to us why you regard the information you

have provided as confidential. If we receive a request for disclosure of the information we will take full account of your explanation, but we cannot give an assurance that confidentiality can be maintained in all circumstances.

10.4 Please ensure that your response is marked clearly if you wish your response to be kept anonymous. An automatic confidentiality disclaimer generated by your IT system will not, of itself, be regarded as binding on the Department. Confidential responses, included in any statistical summary of numbers of comments received and views expressed, will be anonymised. The Department will process your personal data strictly in accordance with the Data Protection Act. In most circumstances this will mean that your personal data will not be disclosed to third parties.

11 Next Steps

11.1 We will aim to publish a summary of the views expressed by consultees and the Department's response on the Northern Ireland Office website within 3 months of the end on the consultation period.

11.2 In accordance with criterion 6 of the Cabinet Office Code of Practice on written consultation, decisions taken in the light of the consultation shall be made public promptly with a summary of the views expressed (subject to respondent's requests for confidentiality) and reasons for the decisions finally taken.

NORTHERN IRELAND CRIMINAL INJURIES COMPENSATION SCHEME 2009 – EQUALITY SCREENING FORM

PART I

1. SCOPING THE POLICY

1.1 Title of policy

The Northern Ireland Criminal Injuries Compensation Scheme 2009

1.2 Brief description of policy. Do any other policies interact with this policy?

- The Criminal Injuries Compensation Scheme 2002 (“the Tariff Scheme”) provides compensation to victims of violence in Northern Ireland who have been physically and/or mentally injured or who are a dependant or relative of a deceased victim. The 2002 legislation also contains provision, which operates retrospectively, to enable those victims of child sexual abuse whose claims would have been disallowed because of time limits under the earlier statutes an opportunity to submit a fresh claim under the terms of whichever scheme was applicable at the time of the abuse. The proposed Northern Ireland Criminal Injuries Compensation Scheme 2009 to which this screening refers is in line with Government policy and the ‘normalisation’ of statutory provision within Northern Ireland, bringing statutory compensation arrangements in Northern Ireland broadly into line with those of Great Britain.

1.3 Aims of policy

To bring the arrangements for payment of compensation for criminal injuries more in line with the rest of the UK, in light of the improved security situation and consequent move to normalisation in NI.

To provide fair, reasonable and proportionate compensation to victims of violence in Northern Ireland who have been physically and/or mentally injured or who are a dependant or relative of a deceased victim.

*It is essential that **all** the aims of the policy be clearly and fully defined.*

1.4 Who is responsible for devising and delivering the policy?

Northern Ireland Office Criminal Justice Directorate for devising and the Compensation Agency for Northern Ireland for delivering the policy.

1.5 Are there any linkages to NI Departments or NDPBs in relation to this policy/legislation? How are these interfaces managed?

Regular formal meetings between Head of NIO Criminal Justice Directorate and Chief Executive of Compensation Agency for Northern Ireland, in addition to day to day communications between officials of each organisation.

The Police Service of Northern Ireland and medical practitioners as relevant reports can be requested in relation to the act of violence and associated injuries.

Victim Support for Northern Ireland provides support to applicants if requested.

The proposed new Scheme is based on Great Britain's Criminal Injuries Compensation Scheme, introduced in 2001, thus there is liaison with the Ministry of Justice in terms of developments.

1.6 Who is the policy/legislation likely to impact upon? What data is available to facilitate the screening exercise?

Anyone who has been a victim of violence in Northern Ireland and has been physically and/or mentally injured or who is a dependant or relative of a deceased victim.

The proposals will have a direct effect only on those claiming compensation for criminal injuries. The changes will bear on claimants by virtue of the fact that they have been the victim of a crime of violence.

The Scheme was set up to recompense those who become innocent victims of violence, so their identity shouldn't be an issue.

In 2006/07, the Compensation Agency for Northern Ireland received 5,346 Tariff claims and at first decision stage processed 5,713 claims, £13.8m was paid in compensation under the Tariff Scheme in relation to 2,498 settled cases.

Violence affects everyone, however, the Northern Ireland Crime Survey 2006/07 reports that young men aged 16-24 years were more at risk of violent crime than any other demographic group examined, however we are unable to say the proportion of these victims who claim Criminal Injuries compensation.

1.7 Who will implement the policy?

The Compensation Agency and the Criminal Injuries Compensation Appeals Panel for Northern Ireland.

PART II

2. SCREENING ANALYSIS

2.1 Is there any evidence or indication of higher or lower participation or uptake by different groups? If so, please indicate below.

CATEGORY	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW
Gender			X
Sexual orientation		X	
Religion		x	
Political opinion		X	
Disability (physical and learning)		X	
Race or ethnic origin (includes Travellers)		X	
Age		X	
Dependant responsibilities		X	
Marital status		X	

Please give reasons for your answer, including sources of data used.

The proposals will have a direct effect only on those claiming compensation for criminal injuries. The changes will bear on claimants by virtue of the fact that they have been the victim of a crime of violence.

While the Agency doesn't keep data in the categories detailed above, the nature of their business - to compensate certain victims of crime - is in itself by definition non-specific in terms of those to whom it applies. That will not change as a consequence of this proposed legislation and therefore we contend that its impact will be entirely neutral.

Although data is not available to indicate differences in participation or uptake by the different groups, this should not be an issue as we are proposing to move to an objective Scheme, where the identity of the victim is irrelevant in maintaining fair treatment.

As noted above, young men are more likely to be victims of violence, however the Compensation Agency does not collect the data to substantiate (or otherwise) that proportionately more claimants of Criminal Injuries compensation are young men.

2.2 Is there any evidence or indication that different groups have different needs, experiences, issues or priorities in relation to the particular policy?

CATEGORY	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW
Gender		x	
Sexual orientation		x	
Religion		x	
Political opinion		x	
Disability (physical and learning)	x		
Race or ethnic origin (includes Travellers)	x		
Age	x		
Dependant responsibilities		x	
Marital status		x	

Please give reasons for your answer, including sources of data used:

In relation to disability and race, the Compensation Agency's leaflet entitled "Compensation for Victims of Violent Crime" is available in Braille, audiocassette and in both the Urdu and Chinese language.

The application form is not routinely available in alternative formats for those who can't access the document in the current form; however the Agency has a responsibility to victims of violent crime to consider all such requests for translation of documents. Each request will be considered on its own merits. Translation services are facilitated by the Department of Culture Arts & Leisure.

In terms of age, eighteen is referred to as critical. Historically, minors needed to be dealt with differently because of their age, the 2002 (and the proposed 2009) Scheme has been amended to ensure they are not discriminated against, as financial arrangements have been put in place. Where the applicant is a minor, the Secretary of State will hold the award in trust for the applicant until the applicant attains the age of eighteen.

Any additional comments:

2.3 Is there an opportunity to better promote equality of opportunity or better community relations by altering the policy or working with others in Government or in the larger community?

CATEGORY	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW
Gender		X	
Sexual orientation		X	
Religion		X	
Political opinion		X	
Disability (physical and learning)		X	
Race or ethnic origin (includes Travellers)		X	
Age		X	
Dependant responsibilities		X	
Marital status		X	

Please give reasons for your answer, including sources of data used:

The 2009 Scheme is objective; introducing elements may get in the way of operating an objective policy.

2.4 Equality Commission guidance states that the screening process should include pre-consultation with those who may be affected by the policy. Have consultations with relevant groups, organisations or individuals indicated that the policy may create problems, which are specific to them?

CATEGORY	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW
Gender		X	
Sexual orientation		X	
Religion		X	
Political opinion		X	
Disability (physical and learning)		X	
Race or ethnic origin (includes Travellers)		X	
Age		X	
Dependant responsibilities		X	
Marital status		X	

Please give reasons for your answer, and details of any consultations that have taken place:

The proposals will be subject to full public consultation and consultees will be asked for their views on the Section 75 impact of the proposals.

Have you answered YES?

If the answer to **any** of the questions in respect of any of the categories is “**YES**”, then you – in discussion with the Equality Unit – will need to consider whether the policy has a significant impact on equality of opportunity and, therefore, should be subject to an equality impact assessment.

If the answer to **all** the questions in section 2 is **NO** an equality impact assessment is not required.

If the answer to any of the above questions is **DON'T KNOW**, and common sense and experience indicate that a differential impact may be expected, you will need to discuss this with the staff in the Equality Unit.

2.5 It may be that a policy has an adverse differential impact on certain people in one or more of the categories as a consequence of targeting or affirmative action to combat an existing or historical inequality. If this is the case, please give details below and contact the Equality Unit if you are in doubt:

Not applicable

PART III

EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDATION

Equality impact assessment procedures are confined to those policies considered likely to have significant implications for equality of opportunity.

3.1 If screening has indicated that a policy is having an adverse differential impact, how would you categorise it?

Please tick.

Significant impact	Low impact ✓
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3.2 Do you consider that this policy needs to be submitted to a full equality impact assessment?

YES	NO
	x

If NO but the policy has significant impact, please give reasons for your recommendation:

This is an objective Scheme in common across the whole of the UK. As far as we are aware, there haven't been problems with the GB Scheme which has been in operation since 2001, thus implying that the Scheme treats people fairly.

3.3 What data do you believe may be required to ensure effective monitoring of the policy in the future?

Data on the salient S75 categories in relation to:

- those applying for compensation under the Criminal Injuries Compensation Scheme;
- successful applicants; and
- applications that have been refused based on S75 categories.

CONSULTATION RESPONSE FORM

The closing date for this consultation is 4 June 2008

The Northern Ireland Office may, in accordance with the Code of Practice on access to government information, make available, on public request, individual consultation responses. This will extend to your comments unless you inform us that you wish them to remain confidential.

Please tick this box if you want us to keep your response confidential

Name: _____

Organisation (if applicable): _____

Address: _____

Please return completed forms to:

Development Unit
Criminal Justice Services Division
Massey House
Stoney Road
Belfast
BT4 3SX

Fax: 028 90527567

E-mail: cics2009@nio.x.gsi.gov.uk

Please tick the box that best describes you as a respondent. This enables views to be presented by group type:

Political Party	
Local Government	
Central Government	
Trade Union	
Interest Group	
Representative Organisation	
Insurance Industry, Loss Assessors, Loss Adjusters	
Other Business Sector (please describe)	
Other (please describe)	

Consultation Questions

Question 1

Do you agree that compensation levels should be the same throughout the United Kingdom? If not, can you indicate why they should vary and suggest what factors should be taken into account in setting them for Northern Ireland?

Comments:

Question 2

What are your views on capping compensation payments? Should a new scheme limit payments to, say £500,000, regardless of the extent of the injury, or should the Northern Ireland scheme retain its no cap status?

Comments:

Question 3

How do you feel about how compensation is paid for multiple injuries in Northern Ireland? Should payments cover fourth and subsequent injuries?

Comments:

Question 4

Do you think that Northern Ireland should retain its unique arrangements for out of time minor abuse claims?

Comments:

Question 5

How do you think claims from minors should be treated? Is putting awards for victims under 18 into trusts, pending their eighteenth birthday, justified?

Comments:

Question 6

How do you feel about how claims for compensation for temporary mental anxiety are treated in Northern Ireland? Should claims be supported in this area or are you in agreement that funds should be focused on more serious cases, for example covering the cost of uncapped awards?

Comments:

Question 7

Are there any other areas where different rates of compensation for criminal injuries should apply? Please explain why.

Comments:

Question 8

Do you have any other comments about the provision of criminal injuries compensation in Northern Ireland?

Comments:

This list is not exhaustive so if there any additional comments you would like to make please do so below.

Comments:

Impact Questions

We would be particularly interested in your views on the following questions about the Equality Screening Form.

Equality

1. On which equality categories, if any, do you consider the proposals will have an impact?
2. Is there any evidence of higher or lower participation or uptake by different groups in relation to the proposals within any of the nine categories?
3. Is there evidence that different groups have different needs, experiences, issues and priorities in relation to the proposals?
4. Is there an opportunity to better promote equality of opportunity or good relations by altering the proposals, or by working with others, in government or the community at large?

Please use the space provided for any comments you may have. You are welcome to use this form or, if you prefer, send a separate written response.

Comments:

Thank you for taking the time to let us have your views. We do not intend to acknowledge receipt of individual responses unless you tick the box below.

Please acknowledge this response

LIST OF CONSULTEES

Agent for Copyright Libraries
Amnesty International
An Eochair
An Munia Tober
Antrim Borough Council
Ards Borough Council
Armagh City and District Council
Association of Chief Officers of Voluntary Organisations (ACOVO)
Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO)
Attorney General's Office Northern Ireland
Ballymena Borough Council
Ballymoney Borough Council
Banbridge District Council
Barnardos
Belfast City Council
Belfast Education & Library Board BELB
Belfast Health and Social Care Trust
Belfast Hebrew Congregation
Belfast Islamic Centre (BIC)
Board of Visitors & Visiting Committee, HM Young Offenders Centre
Board of Visitors, HM Prison Maghaberry
Board of Visitors, HM Prison Magilligan
British Irish Intergovernment Conference/British-Irish Secretariat
British Irish Rights Watch
CADD
Carers Northern Ireland
Carrickfergus Borough Council
Castlereagh Borough Council
Central Management Unit
Child Accident Prevention Trust
Children's Law Centre
Chinese Welfare Association
Christian Scientist Church
Church of Ireland (Representative)
Citizens Advice Bureau Northern Ireland (Regional Office)
Civil Service Commissioners for Northern Ireland
Coiste na n-Irchimi
Coleraine Borough Council
Coleraine Town Partnership Ltd
Committee of the Administration of Justice (CAJ)
Community Safety Unit
Compensation Agency for Northern Ireland
Confederation of British Industry
Confederation of Community Groups
Confederation of Health Service Employees (UNISON)

Conservative Party
Conservative Party
Cookstown District Council
CoSo (Coalition on Sexual Orientation)
Council of HM County Court Judges in Northern Ireland
Craigavon Borough Council
Criminal Bar Association
Criminal Cases Review Commission (CCRC)
Criminal Injuries Compensation Appeals Panel for NI
Criminal Justice Director
Criminal Justice Inspection Northern Ireland
Crown Solicitor's Office
Deaf Association of Northern Ireland (British Deaf Association)
Democratic Unionist Party
Department for Regional Development DRD
Department of Culture, Arts and Leisure DCAL
Department of Education DE
Department of Finance and Personnel DFP
Department of the Environment DOE
Dept of Agriculture & Rural Development DARD
Dept of Enterprise, Trade & Investment DETI
Dept Of Health, Social Services & Public Safety DHSSPS
Derry City Council
Disability Action
Down District Council
Driver and Vehicle Licensing NI (DVLNI)
Dungannon District Council
Eastern Health & Social Services Board EHSSB
Employment Services Board
EONI
European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
Ex-prisoners Interpretative Centre (EPIC)
EXTERN
Falls Community Council
FDA National Office for Northern Ireland
Federation of Small Businesses
Federation of the Retail Licensed Trade
Fermanagh District Council
Free Presbyterian Church NI
Freight Transport Association
Gay Lesbian Youth Northern Ireland
General Consumer Council for NI
General Council of the Bar for Northern Ireland
Gingerbread Northern Ireland
Health Promotion Agency for Northern Ireland
Help the Aged, NI
Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC)
HOLAB

House of Lords
Human Rights Watch
Include Youth
Independent Monitoring Board Secretariat
Independent Party
Indian Community Centre
Institute of Personnel and Development (Institute of Directors)
Irish Republican Socialist Party (IRSP)
Judicial Studies Board
Justice
Justice Oversight Commission
Laganside Corporation
Larne Borough Council
Law Centre (Northern Ireland)
Law Society of Northern Ireland
Lay Magistrate
Legal Aid Division
Liberal Democratic Party
Liberal Democratic Party
Liberty
Life Sentence Review Commissioners (LSRC)
Limavady Borough Council
Linc Resource Centre
Lisburn City Council
Magherafelt District Council
Massey House Library
Members of the NI Assembly Executive
MENCAP (Royal Society for Mentally Handicapped Children & Adults)
Methodist Church in Ireland
Minister of Justice, Home Office
Minister of Justice, ROI
Mobilise National HQ
Moyle District Council
Multi Cultural Resource Centre
Newry & Mourne District Council
Newtownabbey Borough Council
NI Affairs Committee
NI Association for Mental Health
NI Council for Ethnic Minorities (NICEM)
NI Drugs and Alcohol Strategy Steering Group Members
NI Federation of Clubs
NI Federation of Housing Associations
NI Inter-Faith Forum
NI Law Commission
NI Legal Services Commission
NI Transport Holding Co
NI Women's Aid Federation
NI Westminster MPs
NI representatives in House of Lords

NIACRO
North Down Borough Council
North Eastern Education and Library Board NEELB
Northern Health & Social Services Board NHSSB
Northern Health and Social Care Trust
Northern Ireland Chamber of Commerce and Industry (NICCI)
Northern Ireland Commissioner for Children and Young People (NICCY)
Northern Ireland Committee Irish Congress of Trade Unions
Northern Ireland Community Relations Council
Northern Ireland Courts Service (NICtS)
Northern Ireland Gay Rights Association (NIGRA)
Northern Ireland Housing Executive
Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission (NIHRC)
Northern Ireland Local Government Association (NILGA)
Northern Ireland National Organisation for Treatment of Abusers (NINOTA)
Northern Ireland Policing Board
Northern Ireland Prison Service
Northern Ireland Resident Magistrates Association
Office of Law Reform
Office of the Lord Chief Justice
Office of the Lord Chief Justice
Office of the Oversight Commissioner
OFMDFM
Omagh District Council
Parades Commission
Parenting Forum NI
Planning Service
Police Federation for NI
Police Ombudsman for Northern Ireland
Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI)
Post-Conflict Resettlement Group
Presbyterian Church in Ireland
Prison Fellowship Northern Ireland
Prison Governors' Association
Prison Officers' Association
Prison Reform Trust
Prisoner Aid Network Group (PANG)
Probation Board for Northern Ireland (PBNI)
Progressive Unionist Party
PSNI
Public Prosecution Service Northern Ireland (PPSNI)
Public Prosecution Service Northern Ireland (PPSNI)
RCJ - Judges Reference Library
Recruitment Service (DFP)

Red Cross (Northern Ireland)
RNIB Northern Ireland
RNID (Northern Ireland)
Road Policing Development Branch, PSNI
Road Service NI
Road Trauma Support
Roman Catholic Church in Ireland
Rural Development Council for Northern Ireland
Save The Children
School of Law
School of Law, QUB
Sinn Fein
South Eastern Education and Library Board SEELB
South Eastern Health and Social Care Trust
Southern Education and Library Board SELB
Southern Health and Social Care Trust
Southern Health and Social Services Board SHSSB
Strabane District Council
Strategem
Tar Anall
Teach Na Failté
The Alliance Party
The Association of Police Authorities
The Baptist Centre
The Bar Library
The British Library
The British Motorcyclists Federation
The Community Foundation for NI
The Conservative Party Northern Ireland Area Council
The Democratic Left
The Democratic Unionist Party
The Department for Employment & Learning DEL
The Department for Social Development DSD
The Equality Commission
The Green Party
The Howard League for Penal Reform
The Institute of Advanced Motorists
The Institute of Business Advisers
The Labour Party
The Legal Secretariat to the Law Officers
The Local Government Staff Commission for NI
The Northern Ireland Public Service Alliance (NIPSA)
The Office of Legislative Counsel
The Road Haulage Association
The Road Safety Council of NI
The Social Democratic and Labour Party
The Superintendents Association of Northern Ireland (PSANI)
The Workers' Party

The Youth Justice Agency of Northern Ireland
Translink
UK Immigration and Nationality Directorate
Ulster Automobile Club
Ulster Quaker Service Committee
Ulster Unionist Party
Ulster Unionist Party
United Kingdom Unionist Party
The Commissioners Designate for Victims and Survivors
Victim Support Northern Ireland
Victims Groups
Water Service
Western Education & Library Board WELB
Western Health and Social Services Board WHSSB
Wine Inns Ltd
Women's Forum NI
Woodlands Juvenile Justice Centre NI
Youth Council for NI