

FROM THE MINISTER OF HEALTH



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Our ref: COR-1746-2025

Date: 3 February 2026

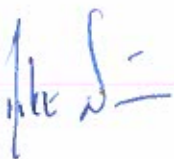
Dear 

Thank you for your invitation for officials to provide a briefing on the Adult Protection Bill on 12 February 2026. Mark McGuicken, Director of Disability and Older People, Kerry Loveland Morrison, Head of Adult Safeguarding Unit and Aine Morrison, Chief Social Worker for NI, will attend the Committee to provide an oral update.

In advance, please find attached a briefing paper providing an update on the Adult Protection Bill, and a draft implementation plan for the Adult Protection Bill. This is not the final version of the implementation plan, but a work in progress. Officials had previously indicated that the Committee for Health's views and feedback on the draft implementation plan would be welcome.

I hope you find this information helpful.

Yours sincerely



Mike Nesbitt MLA
Minister of Health

Health Committee Briefing Paper
in advance of meeting on 12 February 2026
Adult Protection Bill

Introduction

1. In June 2025, Department of Health officials attended the Health Committee providing Members with a briefing on the Adult Protection Bill. This paper provides an update on the current position of the Adult Protection Bill.

Background

2. Following the high-profile adult safeguarding failures in Dunmurry Manor Care Home and Muckamore Abbey Hospital, the Commissioner for Older People in Northern Ireland (COPNI) produced the Home Truths Report. A further independent review to examine the health and social care system's response to care failings was carried out by CPEA (Independent Social Services Consultancy). Both of these reviews recommended legislation to place adult safeguarding on a statutory footing in Northern Ireland.
3. In September 2020, the then Health Minister (Minister Swann) announced his intention to consult on legislative options to inform an Adult Protection Bill. The consultation took place between December 2020 and April 2021 and following analysis of the consultation responses, an Executive paper was developed recommending policy proposals for inclusion in the draft Bill.
4. The draft Adult Protection Bill was approved for introduction by the NI Executive on the 5 June 2025, introduced to the NI Assembly on the 17 June and passed second stage on the 30 June. It is currently at Committee stage which has been extended until the 27 March 2026.

Policy Development

5. The draft Bill is based on seven principles, which should be adhered to by everyone involved in adult protection. These principles are prevention, autonomy, empowerment, dignity, proportionality, partnership and accountability.

6. These principles have been incorporated within the draft Bill:
 - Prevention is referring to those in care should be as safe as possible and we should be creating environments where harm is not tolerated and suspected harm is quickly investigated.
 - Autonomy, where there is a presumption that adults have capacity to make their own decisions unless there is evidence to the contrary.
 - Empowerment means that we need to support and encourage people to make informed choices, while taking their views into account.
 - Dignity, where we pay attention to people's human rights and respect their dignity.
 - Proportionality, where we take interventions in a person's best interests and with the least restrictive option possible.
 - Partnership, meaning that we recognise that the value and importance of an adult's family, friends and carer and ensure a meaningful collaboration with them.
 - Accountability, meaning that we are transparent about what we do, and roles and responsibilities are clearly understood.

7. The draft Bill will introduce a Duty to Report and Duty to Make Inquiries. The Duty to Report will be placed on a range of bodies named within the draft Bill, generally professionals who provide health and social care services. The duty would mean there is requirement to report to the relevant Trust any case where they believe someone meets the criteria of an adult at risk, as defined in the draft Bill. The Duty to Make Inquiries will be placed upon the Trusts and will require them to make inquiries, where someone who is suspected of being an adult at risk has been reported to them.

8. The draft Bill introduces several new powers for the HSC Trusts, which will facilitate their investigations. The Power of Entry, which allows entry into the home of a suspected adult at risk to enable them to be interviewed in private. Following this there will be three Protection Orders available, namely the Assessment Order, the Removal Order and the Banning Order.
9. The Assessment Order will allow an adult to be taken from their home to another location for the purpose of interviewing them. The Removal Order would allow the adult to be removed and taken to another location for up to seven days. The Banning Order would ban a person from being in a location for up to six months if an adult at risk was being, or was likely to be, seriously harmed by that person. These orders are similar to what is available in the Scottish Adult Support and Protection Act 2007.
10. There are also two new offences relating to ill-treatment and wilful neglect. The offences are intended to cover instances of harm by care workers and care providers, which may not be captured by existing offences available in Northern Ireland. Similar offences are already in place in England and Wales.
11. The draft Bill will also see the introduction of an Adult Protection Board for Northern Ireland (APBNI). The APBNI, amongst other functions, will have the power to conduct Serious Case Reviews (SCRs). These SCRs will be multi-agency learning reviews which look into instances where someone has been very seriously harmed or died and will consider what lessons need to be learned. Similar reviews already take place in other parts of the UK, but do not yet happen in Northern Ireland.
12. The draft Bill will set out enabling powers to make Regulations to regulate the installation and use of a CCTV system on the premises of certain establishments, such as a day care setting, a nursing home, a residential care home and a mental health unit. When the regulations are drafted it is intended that a full public consultation on their content will take place.

Issues raised by Committee with officials or in evidence sessions

Emerging Types of Harm

13. At the last briefing by officials in June 2025, the committee highlighted that there was no provision for a review or update mechanism for the definition of harm in the draft Bill in response to emerging types of harm. The Bill Team sought legal advice which stated that the definition of harm in the Bill falls into two distinct parts. There is first the basic definition which is in the broadest possible terms to the effect that it includes “all harmful conduct”. There then follows a more specific list of matters which “in particular” are included. These cover categories of physical, psychological and financial harm, but this list of specific examples does not detract from the generality of the basic definition - they are merely examples of the main categories of behaviour which fall within the basic definition. Therefore, any emerging type of harm will be covered by the Bill if it involves “harmful conduct” of any description at all.
14. The Adult Safeguarding Transformation Board which oversees progress of the Bill (referred to as the “Transformation Board” in this paper) also agreed that the definition of harm used in the Scottish code of practice for the Adult Support and Protection (Scotland) Act 2007, should also be included in the Statutory Guidance for the Adult Protection Bill.

Human Rights

15. The Northern Ireland Human Right Commission (NIHRC) has proposed several amendments to the Adult Protection Bill in its written evidence to the Committee. The Department’s Adult Safeguarding Transformation Board considers that the Adult Protection Bill is already fully compliant with human rights obligations, and therefore no amendment on this front is necessary. This position is supported by legal advice.
16. The Adult Protection Bill also includes a power enabling the Department to bring forward regulations governing the use of CCTV in social care

settings and it is more appropriate that further detail on the operation of CCTV is included in the regulations rather than in the Bill.

17. The Regulations would not make the use of CCTV mandatory but would enable the Department to set standards for its use. The purpose of the regulations is to safeguard adults at risk who reside in or use services at these establishments including pre-installation assessments and procedures. The regulations will also cover consent including informing and seeking consent from residents or service users as well as provisions for cases where consent is refused, or the person lacks capacity. The Department has also offered to engage with NIHRC when developing the CCTV regulations.
18. NIHRC also provided oral evidence to the Committee on the 6 November 2025 in relation to the Adult Protection Bill. As part of this, NIHRC advised that in principle, it could be possible to mandate the use of CCTV. The Department wrote to NIHRC following this statement outlining that the Department has received consistent, robust legal advice that it would not be within the legislative competency of the Northern Ireland Assembly to do so. This is because it is felt that the inclusion of such a requirement would contravene Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR). Officials have previously articulated this position to the Committee.
19. The Department received written clarification from NIHRC that its evidence to the Committee should not be interpreted as support for a broad legislative provision mandating CCTV in all health and social care settings. It also agreed with the advice that the Department has received from other sources that such a blanket requirement would be unlikely to comply with Article 8 ECHR, or with Windsor Framework Article 2.

Workforce

20. In terms of workforce, Committee Members have previously raised concerns about what impact the Bill will have on the social work workforce. Workforce reform plans for 2025/2026 involve:

- Producing a 10-year strategic plan to ensure that we have the social work workforce which will be required to meet future demand.
 - Growing the number of social work training places as funding allows.
 - A recruitment campaign to attract NI students studying social work in the rest of the UK and in the Republic of Ireland to return to practice in NI on qualifying.
 - Continuation of the fast-track recruitment route for newly qualified social workers.
 - Developing career pathway guidance within social work.
 - Issuing guidance to social work employers in relation to supporting social workers.
 - Supporting interventions that support social worker well-being, such as the Mindfulness Based Social Work and Self Care programme.
 - Developing an implementation plan in relation to safer staffing in social work guidance recommendations. Implementation will be, in some part, dependent on funding but the Department will implement all aspects of the guidance as soon as practicable.
 - Establishing an evidence base for caseload ranges in further social work services and including them in safer staffing regional guidance.
21. Adult Protection Social Workers (APSWs) will be recruited from the existing experienced Designated Adult Protection Officers (DAPOs) who will receive additional training, with each HSCT having a number of their current DAPOs trained to the level of APSW. While the staff who will become APSWs will be from the current workforce, the additional time required for adult protection work means HSCTs will need to expand their numbers of DAPOs and in turn backfill the social work posts. However, APSW recruitment will be gradual to ensure no gaps are left in current services.

22. The Interim Adult Protection Board (IAPB) sub-group on Training and Development is developing a workplan alongside the Office of Social Services in the Department. Training will be delivered at different levels depending on the role i.e. APSWs will receive the highest level of training on the powers and duties in preparation for introduction of the Adult Protection Bill. APSWs will be responsible for professional decision making and providing support and guidance to other staff. All staff employed by the organisations and professionals named in the Adult Protection Bill will also require their safeguarding training to be updated to reflect the changes and at a level commensurate with their role and contact with service users.

Statutory Guidance

23. The Department is working with statutory partners to develop a final draft of the Statutory Guidance which will sit alongside the draft Bill. The Department has taken note of feedback from the Committee oral evidence sessions on the Bill on issues that should be addressed in statutory guidance including for example clarity and consistency of definitions, the operation of the protective powers in the Bill and the duty to report and co-operate in inquiries.
24. The Department intends to hold a further public consultation focusing on the Statutory Guidance. This will be a full public consultation to which everyone will have the chance to contribute.

Serious Case Reviews (SCRs)

25. The committee has heard evidence from several stakeholders requesting that further information is included in the Bill on the purpose and scope of SCR. This has also been raised directly with the Department by the Patient and Client Council (PCC) who had also requested that independent advocates be made available as part of the SCR process (the Bill as currently drafted limits advocacy to Part 1).

26. The Transformation Board has discussed this and agreed that the Adult Protection Bill should be amended to:
- enable the provision of independent advocates in relation to Serious Case Reviews (SCRs)
 - further detail around SCRs generally will be included in the Bill, setting out minimum procedural standards for serious case reviews, including requirements for independence, timeliness, public scrutiny, and involvement of the next-of-kin. This would be in accordance with the Bill's principles, and with Article 2 of the ECHR.
27. The Transformation Board also agreed to amend the Bill to change the name of Serious Case Reviews to **Adult Protection Learning Reviews**. The change of name will better reflect the focus on learning from the cases being examined and distinguish it from other separate processes such as Serious Adverse Incidents (SAIs). The word "serious" also implies governance or accountability, which is not the purpose of the Reviews; they are intended primarily so that lessons can be learned in order that improvements can be made, rather than a means by which organisations are held to account.

Independent Advocates

28. The issue of the independence of Independent Advocates was raised by the PCC with the Department. Clause 26 of the Adult Protection Bill allows for Regulations to be made which could, subject to agreement, include an express requirement as to independence of "independent advocates" from the HSC trust responsible for making the relevant decisions.
29. The Transformation Board discussed this issue and has agreed to include wording reinforcing the independence of advocates from the Health & Social Care Trusts in the Regulations that will be developed in relation to Clause 26 (Independent Advocates).

Self-directed Harm and Neglect

30. Specific reference to self-directed harm and neglect has not been included in the Bill and this has been raised by the committee as part of oral evidence sessions on the Bill. A member of the committee had highlighted that this issue represents a significant number of cases dealt with in Scotland under the Adult Support and Protection (Scotland) Act 2007 which references “conduct which causes self-harm” in its definition of harm.
31. This issue was discussed when developing the Adult Safeguarding Prevention and Protection in Partnership policy for Northern Ireland (2015). The Care Act 2014 (England) and the Adult Support and Protection (Scotland) Act 2007 refer to responsibilities to provide both early intervention safeguarding to support an adult and protection interventions to intervene in an adult’s life. However, the Adult Protection Bill only refers to the protection interventions that are required after assessment i.e. duty to report, make inquiry and protect.
32. There are already existing Health & Social Care Trust systems and processes in place through strategies, policies and procedures that work in partnership with other sectors to support adults exhibiting self-neglect and self-harm. These are part of early intervention services to prevent an adult becoming increasingly susceptible to harm from others.
33. The view from Health & Social Care Trusts is that these interventions are best carried out in the least restrictive and least intrusive manner i.e. what could be termed as self-neglect of an older person who now struggles with daily living tasks is a core role for social work and should be delivered through case management processes. In terms of self-harm, colleagues within mental health services have established services, such as the Self Harm Intervention Programme (SHIP), to provide specialist counselling and support. HSC Mental Health services will also provide this support as part of their core responsibilities.

34. Learning from the independent review carried out by CPEA (September 2020) which examined the health and social care system's response to care failings, highlighted that protection resources should be targeted at those with the greatest protection needs and that the prevention and early intervention part of the safeguarding continuum continues to be strengthened and embedded as everyone's business in core services. If self-neglect / harm was referenced in the Adult Protection Bill, it would likely overwhelm the system and may result in a disproportionate and potentially unnecessary response to need in the context for Northern Ireland.

35. However, there may be circumstances where self-neglect may be reported but because of coercive control and undue influence, HSC staff are unable to access the adult to conduct an assessment. The reason for referral in this instance would be the coercive control, and self-neglect may be a finding for an area of support, but it would be part of a wider individual context that needs to be considered. The grounds in the Bill for consent for powers to be used may also be limited as in many of these situations, the adult is unlikely to consent.

Other Issues

Clause 4 – Naming Additional Professions

36. The Bill Team has continued to engage with Professional Officers in the Department to ensure that all relevant professions are captured in Clause 4. It became clear that this list could potentially be very long and could go out of date quickly, requiring further amendment to the legislation later. The Bill Team sought legal advice which recommended that reference could be made to the relevant pieces of legislation that cover all the medical professions regulated by law in Northern Ireland as well as social workers and social work practitioners. This would provide legal clarity for those under a statutory duty without creating an unwieldy list that would need to be updated via legislative change later to reflect changes to regulated roles or new roles that were created.

37. While this approach would cover regulated professions, it would not cover unregulated professions and roles. Legal advice has also indicated that unregulated professions can be referenced in statutory guidance, however they would not legally fall under the statutory duty to report. However, legal advice has underlined that statutory guidance should be complied with unless there is a valid and justifiable reason not to do so. It should also be noted that a similar approach has been taken in Scotland, where the Code of Practice (equivalent to our Statutory Guidance) names additional bodies and individuals who should report concerns, even though they are not listed in the Adult Support and Protection (Scotland) Act 2007.
38. The Transformation Board has discussed this and agreed that the Bill should be amended to include reference to the relevant pieces of legislation that cover all the medical professions regulated by law in Northern Ireland as well as social workers and social work practitioners at Clause 4. As a result of this change, it would also make Clauses 4(1)(g) and 4(1)(h) unnecessary and the Board approved a proposal to remove these. It was also agreed that unregulated professionals will be included in Statutory Guidance rather than Clause 4 (similar to Scotland) with direction that it is best practice for 'all health and care professionals' to report to the Trusts.

Northern Ireland Prison Service (NIPS)

39. Following the decision from the Transformation Board on 30th January 2023 that prisons should be included in Clause 4 (the Duty to Report) of the draft Bill, the Bill Team and OSS have continued to engage with colleagues from NIPS around the potential of including prisons at Clause 4 for the last number of years. This engagement has included several further meetings since officials briefed the committee in June 2025.
40. The Transformation Board discussed this issue again at its meeting in September 2025 and reaffirmed its position that prisons should be

included in Clause 4 of the draft Bill. NIPS attended the Transformation Board meeting in December 2025, and the Department along with NIPS subsequently met with Scottish officials (including prisons) in January 2026 to discuss the position around prisons and related Scottish legislation. This did not change the Department's view that NIPS should be included at Clause 4.

PCC Removal from 'Establishment of the Board' - Clause 30 (3) (C)

41. The PCC requested that it is removed from the list of members of the Adult Protection Board in the Bill under "Establishment of the Board" at Clause 30 (3) (C). It has argued its inclusion was an inadvertent direct lift from the membership of the Interim Adult Protection Board and that PCC are legally impeded from becoming direct members of the Board as proposed.
42. There was detailed discussion by the Transformation Board about this issue. The legal advice that the Department received and which was shared with the Transformation Board was not in agreement with its assertion that PCC are legally impeded from being direct members of the Adult Protection Board. Nevertheless, the Transformation Board is content for the Department to bring forward an amendment for PCC to be removed from Membership of the Adult Protection Board.

BMA and RCGPNI - Clause 2

43. Both the BMA and RCGPNI have provided evidence to the committee opposing Clause 2 of the Bill as currently drafted, as the definition of "an adult at risk" includes adults with capacity to make their own decisions. The Department has responded separately to the Committee on this issue (**your ref: C91/25**) to confirm that the policy position supported by legal advice is that the definition of an adult at risk at Clause 2 should apply to adults at risk with and without capacity to consent (to make their own decisions).

44. Legal advice also indicates that the duty of confidentiality itself is not an absolute duty; this was also acknowledged by both BMA and RCGPNI in their evidence to the Committee for Health. Disclosure under the Bill would be covered by the "required by law" exception if the bill as drafted was passed as the duty to disclose would be a statutory duty or a duty to comply with a court order.
45. This issue was discussed by the Transformation Board, and it has agreed with the policy position supported by legal advice. Officials are engaging with both BMA and RCGPNI to discuss this matter further.

ROI

46. The Government in ROI has recently included a Health (Adult Safeguarding) Bill in its current Legislation Programme to facilitate underpinning legislation for the policy framework. Preparation of this legislation will commence this year.

Funding

47. As discussed previously, the Adult Protection Bill business case was approved on the condition that the Bill will not be enacted until such time as funds are available. This means that the draft Bill would be introduced to the Assembly, but implementation would be delayed until such time as budget becomes available.
48. The estimated cost of the draft Adult Protection Bill is all new funding and largely attributed to additional staffing costs associated with implementing the new powers within the draft Bill. For example, year one is estimated to cost approximately £12 million which is made up of approximately £7.36 million on staffing costs, however it is likely that actual spend will be less than anticipated in the first year, leading to a more gradual rise in the following years because of incremental recruitment. Other costs related to the Bill include establishment of an Adult Protection Board for Northern Ireland (APBNI), training, court costs for new offences etc.

49. The Transformation Board will determine the order in which elements of the Bill should be implemented, taking into account available funding alongside policy and other considerations, including views from the Committee for Health. Officials have developed a phased implementation plan which identifies which elements are lower cost and could be implemented first subject to funding. Individual business cases will then be developed for each element to be introduced which will involve updating costs if required.

Adult Protection Bill – Draft Implementation Plan

| | Category | Bill reference (Clause) | Issue | Pre-requisites | Year 1 Cost | Annual Cost |
|-------|-----------------------|--|--|---|------------------------------|---|
| 1 (a) | Offences | Care worker Clause 38 (1-5) Care provider Clause 39 (1-8) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> III-Treatment or Neglect - Care Worker and Care Provider Offence | Could be implemented as a standalone element. | £55,120.00 | £55,120 |
| 1 (b) | Offences | Clause 40 (1-7) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Failure to comply with a remedial order or publicity order | Co-Exist with III-Treatment/Neglect as the penalty for this – 1 (a) and 1 (b) are interconnected. | No funding provided for this | |
| 2. | Orgs IT Changes | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PSNI NICTS | | £141,000.00 | One off cost – no annual fee calculated |
| 3. | Independent Advocates | Clause 26 (1 – 6) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of additional Independent Advocates | Could be introduced separately. | £224,000.00 | Annual costs vary year on year |

| | Category | Bill reference (Clause) | Issue | Pre-requisites | Year 1 Cost | Annual Cost |
|----|----------|-------------------------|---|--|-------------|--------------------------------|
| 4. | CCTV | Clause 43-47 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Costs: Estimate: 1.0 wte Business Officer - to provide administration to the monitoring programme and reports (AfC Band 5) 0.2 WTE Information Analyst - for analysis, information system and web site publications (AfC Band 6) 2.00 wte Inspectors and 1.0 wte Senior Inspector - circa 200 services / caseload per person- to include: development of monitoring documentation templates and guidance; information for service users/families/ carers; monitoring/ risk assessment of self-submissions by provider; follow up calls and contacts with providers; physical inspections as | Regulations brought need to be in place first. | £278,510.00 | Annual costs vary year on year |

| | Category | Bill reference (Clause) | Issue | Pre-requisites | Year 1 Cost | Annual Cost |
|-------|---|-------------------------|--|---|-------------|--------------------------------|
| 5 (a) | Adult Protection Board for Northern Ireland | Clause 30 (1-8) | <p>required; engagement with service users , families and carers for lived experience; reporting and publication costs for AFC pay scale.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salaries (Salaries uplifted by 3.5% from Year 2024/25 onwards) • Accommodation (costs uplifted by 3% from Year 2024/25 onwards) • Other Costs (costs uplifted by 3% from Year 2024/25 onwards) | <p>Could be implemented separately but not quickly as regulations would need to be made re: tenure/appointment of Chair, procedures re: the Board, staffing, premises and expenses of the Board, procedures and functions of committees and sub-committees. Safeguarding Board Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 was followed by The Safeguarding Board for Northern Ireland (Membership, Procedure, Functions and Committee) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2012. Regs for APBNI would need to be enacted before proper functioning of Board and its</p> | £396,296.00 | Annual costs vary year on year |

| | Category | Bill reference (Clause) | Issue | Pre-requisites | Year 1 Cost | Annual Cost |
|-------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|-------------|--------------------------------|
| 5 (b) | Funding for Serious Case Reviews | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total funding required for 6 SCRs per annum by APBNI • Trust Involvement in SCRs • PSNI Involvement in SCRs | <p>committees.</p> <p>APBNI needs to be in place before SCR's can proceed – 2(a) and 2(b) are interconnected.</p> | £125,410.00 | Annual costs vary year on year |
| 6. | Accommodation Costs (5 Trusts) | | <p>Year 1 - £586,209.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BSO ITS Cost Model for Supporting Users • Hardware Device Costs | Would require ASPW's in post. | £661,793.00 | Annual costs vary year on year |

| Category | Bill reference (Clause) | Issue | Pre-requisites | Year 1 Cost | Annual Cost |
|--|-------------------------|---|---|-------------|-------------|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Software Licensing (per annum) <p>Additional Accommodation Costs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5x A3/A4 MFA Printer (1 per Trust) 200x 24" Monitor 200x Smartphones 200x Desks 200x Computer Chairs 200x Filing Cabinet Desk End Drawer Annual Fees (5 Trusts) - £75,584.00 Software Licensing (per annum) 200x Annual Fee for Smartphone | | | |
| 7. Basic Training (Included from Option 2 onwards) | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other Training (Full Training Costs + PSNI & NICTS) Overall Training Costs (Basics + other = Overall) | APBNI needs to be in place before SCR's can proceed – 2(a) and 2(b) and interconnected. | £2446950.00 | £868410 |
| 8. Power to | Clause 8 (1- | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Power to Access | Would require ASPW's in post. | £1,018.50 | Annual |

| Category | Bill reference (Clause) | Issue | Pre-requisites | Year 1 Cost | Annual Cost |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|
| Access Records | 9) | Records (includes Financial and Other records). Magistrates Court Processing Costs based on AO hourly staffing rate | | | costs vary year on year |
| 9. Power of entry - Protection orders | Clause 5 (1), (2) Visits by social worker | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NICTS - Power of Entry Magistrate's Court Processing Costs (based on an AO Hourly rate) • Lady Chief Justice Office (LCJO) - Judiciary costs • PSNI Involvement | Would require ASPW's in post. | £23,208.09 | Annual costs vary year on year |
| 10 (a) Offences | Banning order – Clause 16 (1), (2), (3) Obstruction – Clause 23 (1), (2), (3), (4) Clause 40 (7) Clause 45 (1- | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure to comply with a Banning Order or Temporary Banning Order • Obstructing a practitioner from carrying out their duties (i.e. duties relating to an assessment order, removal order, banning order, temporary banning order, or warrant for | Would require ASPW's in post. | £11,327.00 | £11,327.00 |

| Category | Bill reference (Clause) | Issue | Pre-requisites | Year 1 Cost | Annual Cost |
|----------|---|---|--|---------------|--------------------------------|
| | 4) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> entry) Failure to comply with a remedial order or publicity order Contravention of CCTV regulations Enforcement Powers of RQIA - Obstruction and failure to comply with powers of RQIA | | | |
| 10 (b) | Offences | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Costing for Medical Assessment | Medical assessment carried out if required under assessment order – Co Exist | £90,000.00 | Annual costs vary year on year |
| 11. | Legal aid - civil and criminal case estimates | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil cases against the Protection Orders (Clauses 10,11,12 or 13) | Secondary Legislation will be required for legal aid provisions before the offences detailed in the draft Bill will be able to 'go live' | £897,980.13 | Annual costs vary year on year |
| 12. | Duty to Make Enquiries - (Including | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 additional full time 8B for Safeguarding 5 additional full time 8C for senior governance | APSW's would need to be in place | £7,355,040.00 | Annual costs vary year on year |

| | Category | Bill reference (Clause) | Issue | Pre-requisites | Year 1 Cost | Annual Cost |
|--|--|-------------------------|--|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Completion of any applications) 5 Trust areas | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 additional 8As for operational/governance/oversight/monitoring or safeguarding investigations • 5 extra additional 8A for Gateway specifically • 30 additional Band 7's for Trusts • 30 additional Band 6's for Trusts • 5 additional Band 5's for Information Officers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 x Band 4 Minute Takers • 5 additional Band 4 for LASPs • 25 additional Band 3's | | | year |

Items No 8-12 I believe cannot be implemented as stand alone, hence the reason they are all bulked together. They all fall under Duty to Report/Investigate powers and would require APSW's to be in place before they could be implemented