



Home Office

Policy paper

# **Terrorism (protection of premises) Act 2025: The regulator, sanctions and enforcement factsheet**

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This factsheet explains the role of the Security Industry Authority (SIA) in delivering the Terrorism (Protection of Premises) Act's regulator function and the sanctions toolkit available to address non-compliance.

## **The regulator (the Security Industry Authority)**

The role of the regulator will be to provide advice on and ensure compliance with the regulatory requirements of the legislation, supporting those responsible for qualifying premises and events to meet their obligations and determine what reasonably practicable procedures and measures should be put in place.

The SIA must prepare guidance about how it will exercise its functions, including its enforcement powers. This guidance will be approved by the Home Secretary before it is published.

## **Inspection and information gathering powers**

### **Powers to access premises and events to conduct inspections:**

An inspector may enter premises after giving 72 hours' notice to inspect and observe activities. Where access is required with fewer than 72 hours' notice, access is denied, or giving notice would defeat the object of entry, the inspector may apply for a warrant to gain access to the premises.

During an inspection, the inspector will be able to view documents and equipment and require any person on the premises to assist with the inspection (e.g. providing an explanation of the documents). The inspector may apply for a warrant to remove items, documents or equipment as evidence, such as where copies are unavailable.

An inspector may also be accompanied on their inspection by other individuals to assist with the inspection (e.g. a technical expert to advise on specific security measures, or a police officer).

## Powers to gather information (information notices):

An inspector will be able to issue a notice to require information to be provided for the purpose of assessing compliance. This can include a requirement to provide documents relating to security at the premises or event, or for a relevant individual to attend an interview, such as people working at the premises.

## Sanctions

Where there are instances of serious or persistent non-compliance the SIA will be able to issue a range of civil sanctions including compliance notices, monetary penalties and restriction notices. The legislation also includes some criminal offences.

### Civil sanctions

Compliance notices	These will require non-compliance to be remedied within a specified timeframe and could require specific actions to be undertaken.
Restriction notices	These can be issued in relation to enhanced duty premises and qualifying events where the SIA has reasonable grounds to believe both (i) that the responsible person has failed to ensure that appropriate public protection measures and/or procedures are in place and (ii) that the restrictions are necessary to reduce the risk of harm arising from acts of terrorism. For these reasons it is anticipated restriction notices will be only used in exceptional circumstances, where there is a significant risk to public safety that requires immediate action. A restriction notice could prohibit how a premises is used; prohibit an event from taking place; or impose certain restrictions (e.g. limit the number of people who may attend at any one time) until suitable measures are in place.
Penalty notices	The SIA will be able to issue non-compliance penalties up to a maximum of £10,000 for standard duty premises and £18m or 5% of worldwide revenue for enhanced duty premises or qualifying events. The maximum penalty for failing to comply with a requirement to attend an interview will be £5,000.

## Civil sanctions

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Where a non-compliance penalty is issued for failing to comply with a compliance or restriction notice, the SIA will also be able to issue daily penalties (up to £500 per day for standard duty premises and £50,000 per day for enhanced duty premises or qualifying events) where non-compliance continues after the date the penalty is payable. When determining the amount of a penalty, the SIA must take into account the effects of non-compliance, mitigating action taken to remedy the non-compliance or its effects, and the person's ability to pay.

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The SIA will be required to notify the affected party before they issue any of the above notices and give them an opportunity to make representations (unless there is an urgent need to issue a restriction notice).

Where a notice is issued by the SIA, there is a right of appeal to the Tribunal.

## Criminal offences

It will be an offence to provide false or misleading information to the SIA, or intentionally obstruct or impersonate an authorised inspector.

Where an information notice has been issued, or where a compliance or restriction notice is issued in relation to enhanced duty premises or a qualifying event, it will be an offence to fail to comply with the notice. However, it is anticipated that penalty notices will be the primary method of enforcement for non-compliance with these notices. Penalty notices cannot be issued to address such non-compliance where the person has already been convicted of an offence relating to it.





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