

## Final Resource Assessment

### Firearms - importation

#### Introduction

This document fulfils the Sentencing Council's statutory duty to produce a resource assessment which considers the likely effect of its guidelines on the resources required for the provision of prison places, probation and youth justice services.<sup>1</sup>

#### Rationale and objectives for new guideline

In December 2020, the Sentencing Council published the definitive Firearms offences guidelines, relating to firearms offences covered by the Firearms Act 1968. These included a guideline for the offences of transferring and manufacturing of firearms or ammunition.

No current guideline exists for offences relating to importing firearms or ammunition or for fraudulent evasion of prohibition under the Customs and Excise Management Act 1979 (detailed below). The Sentencing Council has produced a new sentencing guideline to cover both offences, for use in all courts in England and Wales.

The Council's aim in developing the guideline is to provide sentencers with a structured approach to sentencing these offences that will ensure that sentences are proportionate to the offence committed and in relation to other offences. It should also promote a consistent approach to sentencing.

#### Scope

As stipulated by section 127 of the Coroners and Justice Act 2009, this assessment considers the resource impact of the guideline on the prison service, probation service and youth justice services. Any resource impacts which may fall elsewhere are therefore not included in this assessment.

This resource assessment covers the following offences under the Customs and Excise Management Act 1979 (CEMA), which will be covered by a single guideline:

- Import prohibited weapons or ammunition with intent to evade a prohibition or restriction (section 50(3),(4), (5A)(a)).

---

<sup>1</sup> Coroners and Justice Act 2009 section 127: [www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2009/25/section/127](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2009/25/section/127)

- Fraudulent evasion of prohibition or restriction on prohibited weapon or ammunition (section 170(1)(b) and (3), 170(2),(3), and (4A)(a).

This guideline applies to sentencing adults only; it will not directly apply to the sentencing of children and young people.

## Current sentencing practice

To ensure that the objectives of the guideline are realised, and to understand better the potential resource impacts of the guideline, the Council has carried out analytical and research work

The intention is that the guideline will encourage consistency of sentencing and, in the majority of cases, will not change overall sentencing practice. In order to develop a guideline that maintains current practice, knowledge of recent sentencing was required.

Sources of evidence have included the analysis of transcripts of judges' sentencing remarks and sentencing data from the MoJ Court Proceedings Database.<sup>2</sup> A survey was also conducted with sentencers to gain feedback on the guideline and to understand if it would function as anticipated.

Detailed sentencing statistics for the offences covered by the guideline have been published on the Sentencing Council website at the following link:

<http://www.sentencingcouncil.org.uk/publications/?type=publications&s=&cat=statistical-bulletin&topic=&year>.

### **Import prohibited weapons or ammunition with intent to evade a prohibition or restriction (section 50(3),(4), (5A)(a))<sup>3</sup>**

Between 2016 and 2020,<sup>4,5</sup> around 80 offenders were sentenced for this offence. The most common outcome was a fine (35 per cent), followed by a suspended sentence order (29 per cent). Community orders and immediate custody each accounted for 13

---

<sup>2</sup> The Court Proceedings Database (CPD), maintained by the Ministry of Justice (MoJ), is the data source for these statistics. The data presented in this resource assessment only include cases where the specified offence was the principal offence committed. When a defendant has been found guilty of two or more offences this is the offence for which the heaviest penalty is imposed. Where the same disposal is imposed for two or more offences, the offence selected is the offence for which the statutory maximum penalty is the most severe. Although the offender will receive a sentence for each of the offences that they are convicted of, it is only the sentence for the principal offence that is presented here. The average custodial sentence lengths presented in this resource assessment are mean average custodial sentence length values for offenders sentenced to determinate custodial sentences, after any reduction for guilty plea. Further information about this sentencing data can be found in the accompanying statistical bulletin and tables published here: <http://www.sentencingcouncil.org.uk/publications/?s&cat=statistical-bulletin>

<sup>3</sup> Within the CPD data, it is not possible to identify the weapon present, therefore, care should be taken when interpreting these statistics as they may include cases in which the weapon present was not a firearm and as such may influence the volumes of offenders sentenced or the sentence given.

<sup>4</sup> Due to the small number of offenders sentenced for these offences, 5 years of data have been presented.

<sup>5</sup> Figures presented for 2020 include the time period since March 2020 in which restrictions were placed on the criminal justice system due to the COVID-19 pandemic. It is therefore possible that these figures may reflect the impact of the pandemic on court processes and prioritisation and the subsequent recovery, rather than a continuation of the longer-term series, so care should be taken when interpreting these figures.

per cent of offenders sentenced and the remaining 10 per cent were given a discharge.

For those that were sentenced to immediate custody between 2016 and 2020, the average (mean) custodial sentence length (ACSL) was 2 years 2 months.<sup>6</sup>

### **Fraudulent evasion of prohibition or restriction on prohibited weapon or ammunition (section 170(1)(b) and (3), 170(2),(3), and (4A)(a)<sup>3</sup>**

Between 2016 and 2020,<sup>4</sup> around 50 offenders were sentenced for this offence. Just under half (47 per cent) were sentenced to immediate custody and 39 per cent were given a suspended sentence order. A further eight per cent received a fine and six per cent were given a community order.

For those sentenced to immediate custody between 2016 and 2020, the ACSL was 8 years 3 months.<sup>6</sup>

## **Key assumptions**

To estimate the resource effect of a guideline, an assessment is required of how it will affect aggregate sentencing behaviour. This assessment is based on the objectives of the guideline and draws upon analytical and research work undertaken during guideline development. However, some assumptions must be made, in part because it is not possible precisely to foresee how sentencers' behaviour may be affected across the full range of sentencing scenarios. Any estimates of the impact of the guideline is therefore subject to a large degree of uncertainty.

Historical data on changes in sentencing practice following the publication of guidelines can help inform these assumptions, but since each guideline is different, there is no strong evidence base on which to ground assumptions about behavioural change. The assumptions thus have to be based on careful analysis of how current sentencing practice corresponds to the guideline ranges presented in the proposed guideline, and an assessment of the effects of changes to the structure and wording of the guideline where a previous guideline existed.

The resource impact of the guideline is measured in terms of the change in sentencing practice that is expected to occur as a result of it. Any future changes in sentencing practice which are unrelated to the publication of the guideline are therefore not included in the estimates.

In developing sentence levels for the guideline, data on current sentence levels have been considered. Existing guidance and transcripts of judges' sentencing remarks have also been reviewed and a survey with sentencers was undertaken to understand if the guideline would be applied as intended.

---

<sup>6</sup> The statutory maximum sentence for this offence is 7 years' custody unless the offence relates to a weapon or ammunition that is of a kind mentioned in Section 5(1)(a), (ab), (aba), (ac), (ad), (ae), (af), (c), section 5(1A)(a) of the Firearms Act 1968, in which case the statutory maximum sentence is life imprisonment (more information about the weapons that fall into this category can be found here: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1968/27/section/5>). It is not possible to distinguish the actual weapon used within our data and therefore we are unable to identify if any sentence has been incorrectly recorded as above the statutory maximum.

While data exists on the number of offenders and the sentences imposed, assumptions have been made about how current cases would be categorised across the levels of culpability and harm proposed in the new guideline, due to a lack of data available regarding the seriousness of current cases. As a consequence, it is difficult to ascertain how sentence levels may change under the new guideline and it remains difficult to estimate with any precision the impact the guideline may have on prison and probation resources.

## Resource impacts

This section should be read in conjunction with the guidelines available at:

<https://www.sentencingcouncil.org.uk/>.

The guideline covers both offences of importation under section 50(3),(4),(5A)(a) and offences of fraudulent evasion under section 170(1)(b) and (3), 170(2),(3), and (4A)(a) of CEMA and has been produced with current sentencing practices in mind. Due to the similar nature of these offences and because they are covered by the same guideline, the resource impact has been assessed and presented for both section 50 and section 170 offences collectively.

It is expected that the guideline will improve consistency of sentencing for these offences, but it is not anticipated that it will lead to any notable changes in sentencing.

There is currently no guideline for these offences which are low in volume and the limited data available suggests that current sentencing practice varies. The guideline has four levels of culpability (this is assessed by considering culpability factors similar to those in the transfer and manufacture guideline in conjunction with the type of weapon or ammunition) and three levels of harm. There are two sentencing tables, with different sentencing ranges depending on the maximum sentence for the type of weapon or ammunition. For offences subject to the statutory maximum of life, the sentencing range is from 1 to 28 years' custody. For offences subject to the statutory maximum sentence of 7 years, the range is a Band A fine<sup>7</sup> to 7 years' custody.

The offences under section 50 and section 170 of the CEMA 1979 relate to more than firearms and ammunition and it is not possible to identify the type of weapon to which the offending relates within the limited data we have available; it is therefore possible that some of the sentences presented are for weapons other than firearms. However, analysis of transcripts of Crown Court judges' sentencing remarks<sup>8</sup> conducted during the development of the guideline, suggests that of those cases seen in the Crown Court, all related to firearms or ammunition (it is not possible to verify this for cases sentenced in the magistrates' court as no transcripts are available). Between 2016 and 2020, most offenders (86 per cent) sentenced for fraudulent evasion of prohibition or restriction on prohibited weapon or ammunition

---

<sup>7</sup> The starting point for a Band A fine is 50 per cent of the offender's relevant weekly income.

<sup>8</sup> Twenty-six transcripts of Crown Court sentencing remarks from 2018 and 2019 were analysed to assess the impact this guideline may have on prison and probation services. Of these, 10 related to section 50 offences and 16 related to section 170 offences.

(section 170) were sentenced at the Crown Court, suggesting that it is likely that this is representative of the types of cases seen.

However, for offenders sentenced for importing prohibited weapons or ammunition with intent to evade a prohibition or restriction (section 50), most were sentenced at magistrates' courts (68 per cent between 2016 and 2020), for which there are no sentencing transcripts available. As such, it is difficult to establish whether this offence generally involves firearms and ammunition or other types of weapons. It is therefore possible that the guideline may have a greater or lesser impact than expected because it is unclear how many offenders are sentenced for these offences specifically relating to firearms. However, it is anticipated that the guideline will enable more consistent sentencing of these offences.

Analysis of transcripts of Crown Court judges' sentencing remarks was conducted to assess how sentences might change under the new guideline. The analysis suggests that for the most serious offences (generally those sentenced to immediate custody), sentences under the new guideline will remain broadly similar to current sentencing practice. For less serious offences (typically involving non-lethal weapons) the analysis suggested that some offenders previously sentenced to suspended sentence orders may receive community orders under the guideline, but it is anticipated that this change would have minimal impact on prison and probation services.

Research with sentencers was conducted<sup>9</sup> to support the development of the guideline and mitigate the risk of the guideline having an unintended effect. As a result of this work, some minor amendments were made to the draft guideline to ensure that the definitive guideline is interpreted as expected. Therefore, it is not anticipated that these changes will alter the expected impact on resources, rather that they will ensure a consistent interpretation of the guidelines and thereby a consistent approach to sentencing.

Due to a lack of available data, the small number of offenders sentenced for this offence and the current varied sentencing practice, it is not possible to say whether the guideline for these offences will have an impact on prison and probation resources overall but it is anticipated that any impact would be small and sentencing will become more consistent following the introduction of the guideline.

## Risks

In attempting to estimate the likely resource impacts of this guideline, there are two main risks to consider:

### **Risk 1: The Council's assessment of current sentencing practice is inaccurate**

An important input into developing sentencing guidelines is an assessment of current sentencing practice. The Council uses this assessment as a basis to consider whether current sentencing levels are appropriate or whether any changes should be

---

<sup>9</sup> Sixty-eight judges were invited by email to complete a short online survey between 15 September and midnight on 22 September 2021. The number of responses received was small (16) and so the findings were treated as indicative of whether the guidelines were being interpreted as anticipated. Questions focused on how useable sentencers found the guideline and ensuring the correct categorisation of certain factors was applied..

made. Inaccuracies in the Council's assessment could cause unintended changes in sentencing practice when the new guideline comes into effect.

This risk is mitigated by information that is gathered by the Council as part of the guideline development and consultation phase. This includes research with sentencers, providing them with scenarios, to test whether the guideline is being interpreted as intended. However, there are limitations on the number of scenarios which can be explored, so the risk cannot be fully eliminated. Transcripts of judges' sentencing remarks have provided a more detailed picture of current sentencing practice for these offences, which has formed a large part of the evidence base on which the resource impacts have been estimated. However it should be noted that these are rough estimates which should be interpreted as indicative of the direction and approximate magnitude of any change only.

**Risk 2: Sentencers do not interpret the new guideline as intended**

If sentencers do not interpret the guideline as intended, this could cause a change in the average severity of sentencing, with associated resource effects.

The Council takes a number of precautions in issuing a new guideline to try to ensure that sentencers interpret it as intended. Sentencing ranges are agreed on by considering sentencing data in conjunction with Council members' experience of sentencing. Transcripts of Crown Court sentencing remarks have also been studied to ensure that the guideline is developed with current sentencing practice in mind. Research carried out with sentencers during the consultation period has helped to identify possible issues with the interpretation and application of the guideline, and amendments have subsequently been made to the definitive guideline.