FINES							
		Fines Act (Ireland) 185					
		Criminal Justice Act (NI)	<u>1945</u>				
		Magistrates' Courts (NI) Ora	ler 1981				
		Fines and Penalties (NI) Ord	ler 1984				
<u>Criminal Justice (NI) Order 1996</u>							
<b>Description</b>	Minimum Requirements	Permissible	Cases	Notes			
		<b>Duration/Conditions</b>					
A pecuniary penalty imposed on	<u>1. Conviction on Indictment:</u>	Before fixing the amount of a fine, the court shall	R v Markwick (1953) 37 Cr App R 125	Art.30 of 1996 Order – Following conviction the			
D and is deemed a civil debt to the	Where the statute does not specify the	inquire into D's financial circumstances. The	<ul> <li>– General principles</li> </ul>	court may make a 'Financial Circumstances			
Crown.	maximum fine, then a fine of any	court shall take into account the circumstances of		Order' requiring D to give to the court such a			
«т. II I.	amount can be imposed. [Art.3 of	the case including the financial circumstances of	<i>R Reeves</i> (1972) 56 Cr App R 366	statement of his financial circumstances as the			
"Fines are generally used in cases	1984 Order]	D so far as they are known, or appear, to the	– General Principles	court may require.			
where a deterrent or punitive	2. Summary Conviction:	court, and the fine shall be such as, in the opinion	$\mathbf{D} = \mathbf{D} = \frac{11}{100} (1001) 2 \mathbf{C} = \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{D} = \mathbf{D} (\mathbf{C}) 202$	Enforcement of fines – see s.3 of 1851 Act and			
sentence is necessary, but either		of the court, reflects the seriousness of the offence. (NB: Ability to proceed in specified	R v Ball (1981) 3 Cr App R(S) 283	Art.92 of 1981 Order.			
the inherent gravity of the offence is insufficient to justify a sentence	(a) <i>Summary only offences</i> are dictated by the 'standard scale':	circumstances) [Art.29(1)-(4) of 1996 Order]	– General Principles	Art.92 01 1981 Order.			
of imprisonment, or the presence	Scale Max. Fine	circuinstances) [Ait.29(1)-(4) of 1990 Order]	<i>R v Fairbairn</i> (1980) 2 Cr App R(S) 315	Imprisonment in default of payment of fine:			
of mitigating factors justifies the	1  £200	1. Conviction on Indictment:	– General Principles	(a) If fine imposed by Crown Court:			
sentencer in avoiding a sentence	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	The Crown Court when imposing a fine may:	- General Timespies	Fine $< \pounds 200$ 7 days			
of imprisonment." [Thomas,	$\frac{2}{3}$ £300	(a) allow time to pay;	Treasury v Harris [1957] 2 QB 516	$f_{200} = 100 \times 1000 \text{ fine} \times 1000 \text{ for } 14 \text{ days}$			
Principles of Sentencing]	$\frac{5}{4}$ £2,500	(b) direct the payment to be made by instalments;	- Default period consecutive to custodial	$\pounds 500 < Fine < \pounds 300$ 14 days $\pounds 500 < Fine < \pounds 1,000$ 28 days			
Timespies of Senteneing]		(c) fix a term of imprisonment for if D defaults	sentence.	$\pounds 1,000 < Fine < \pounds 1,000$ 28 days $\pounds 1,000 < Fine < \pounds 2,500$ 45 days			
		on payment;		$f_{1,000} < Fine < f_{2,500} < 43 days$ $f_{2,500} < Fine < f_{5,000} 3 mths$			
	[Art.5(1)&(2) of 1984 Order] Where the offence is punishable with	(d) on the application of D, allow further time for	R v Chelmsford Crown Court ex p Birchall	$\pounds 22,500 < \text{Fine} < \pounds 3.000 $ 5 mins $\pounds 5,000 < \text{Fine} < \pounds 10,000 $ 6 mths			
<b>Textbooks</b>	imprisonment but silent as to a fine, a	payment or vary an order for payment by	(1989) 11 Čr App R(S) 510	$\pounds 3,000 < Fine < \pounds 10,000$ 0 mins $\pounds 10,000 < Fine < \pounds 20,000$ 12 mths			
	Magistrates' Court may impose a level	instalments.	– Principle of totality.	$\pm 20,000 < Fine < \pm 20,000$ 12 mms $\pm 20,000 < Fine < \pm 50,000$ 18 mths			
Blackstone (2010),	3 fine (or such lesser amount so that	[(s.35(1) of 1945 Act]		$\pm 20,000 < Fine < \pm 30,000$ 18 mms $\pm 50,000 < Fine < \pm 100,000$ 2 vrs			
E15.1-15.15	the default imprisonment would not be		Forrest v Brighton Justices (1981) 73 Cr App R	$\pounds 100,000 < \text{Fine} < \pounds 100,000 = 2 \text{ yrs}$ $\pounds 100,000 < \text{Fine} < \pounds 250,000 = 3 \text{ yrs}$			
	greater than maximum term in prison	2. Summary Conviction:	267	$\pounds 100,000 < Fine < \pounds 250,000$ S yrs $\pounds 250,000 < Fine < \pounds 1 million$ 5 yrs			
Archbold (2010),	for the given offence).[Art.54 of 1981	The Magistrates' Court when imposing a fine	<ul> <li>Default of multiple fines.</li> </ul>	$\frac{12250,000 < Fine < 11 million}{\text{fine}} \qquad 5 \text{ yrs}$			
5-391 - 5-410	Order]	may:		[s.35(2) of 1945 Act]			
VI. (		(a) allow time to pay (which shall not be less than	<i>R v Finkle</i> [1988] 7 NIJB 78	[\$.35(2) 01 1945 Act]			
Valentine (Feb 2010) Folder 7, Pg. 42, 74-85	(b) Hybrid offences and indictable	28 days);	<ul> <li>D's unemployment to be taken into</li> </ul>	(b) If fine imposed by Magistrates' Court			
Folder 3, Pg.41-43	offences triable summarily – Max.	(b) allow payment to be made by instalments	consideration.	Fine $< \pounds 200$ 7 days			
Folder 5, Fg.41-45	fine is the 'prescribed sum' (£5,000)	(and shall allow such payment unless it is		$\frac{1}{\text{£200} < \text{Fine} < \text{£500}} \qquad 14 \text{ days}}{14 \text{ days}}$			
Allen & McAleenan,	unless statute states otherwise	satisfied that it would not be reasonable in all the	R v Belfast City Council [2009] NICC 3	$\pounds 200 < Fine < \pounds 300$ 14 days $\pounds 500 < Fine < \pounds 1,000$ 28 days			
1.48-1.90	[Art.4(1)&(8) of 1984 Order]. Where	circumstances to do so);	<ul> <li>Fines against public authorities.</li> </ul>	$\pounds 500 < Fine < \pounds 1,000$ 28 days $\pounds 1,000 < Fine < \pounds 2,500$ 45 days			
	the offence is punishable with	(c) on the application of D, allow further time for payment or vary an order for payment by	<i>R v McClelland</i> (1951) 35 Cr App R 22	$f_{1,000} < Fine < f_{2,500}$ 45 days $f_{2,500} < Fine < f_{5,000}$ 3 mths			
	imprisonment but silent as to a fine, a	instalments (in doing so, the court may remit any	- Should not impose fine with	$\pounds 2,500 < Fine < \pounds 3.000$ S mins $\pounds 5,000 < Fine < \pounds 10,000$ 6 mths			
	Magistrates' Court may impose a level	or part of the fine).	absolute/conditional discharge.	$\pounds 10,000 < Fine < \pounds 10,000$ 8 mms			
	5 fine. [Art.54 of 1981 Order]	(d) issue an immediate warrant for committal in	absolute/conditional discillinge.	[Sch.3 to 1981 Order]			
		default of payment (but only if:	<i>R v Green</i> (1984) 6 Cr App R(S) 329				
		(i) D appears to the court to have	- Principle of totality when imposing default	Magistrates' Court may transfer enforcement of			
		sufficient means to pay the sum	imprisonment.	fine to other UK jurisdiction. [Art.95 of 1981			
		forthwith: or	<u>r</u> <i>station</i>	Order]			
		(ii) on being asked by the court whether	R v King (1970) 54 Crim App R 362	Orderj			
		he wishes to have time for payment D	- May impose fine with suspended sentence.				

	does not ask for time; or		
	(iii) the court is satisfied that D has no	R v Warden [1996] Crim LR 443	
	fixed abode in Northern Ireland; or	- Time on remand when determining default	
	(iv) there is some other special	period.	
	circumstance appearing to the court to		
	justify immediate committal.)	R v Rollco and Rivet Co Ltd [1999] 2 Cr App	
	[Art.91&93 of 1981 Order]	R(S) 436	
		- Imposing fine on a company.	