



Terrorism Act 2000

2000 CHAPTER 11

PART VI

MISCELLANEOUS

Terrorist offences

54 Weapons training.

- (1) A person commits an offence if he provides instruction or training in the making or use of—
 - (a) firearms,
 - [^{F1}(aa) radioactive material or weapons designed or adapted for the discharge of any radioactive material,]
 - (b) explosives, or
 - (c) chemical, biological or nuclear weapons.
- (2) A person commits an offence if he receives instruction or training in the making or use of—
 - (a) firearms,
 - [^{F1}(aa) radioactive material or weapons designed or adapted for the discharge of any radioactive material,]
 - (b) explosives, or
 - (c) chemical, biological or nuclear weapons.
- (3) A person commits an offence if he invites another to receive instruction or training and the receipt—
 - (a) would constitute an offence under subsection (2), or
 - (b) would constitute an offence under subsection (2) but for the fact that it is to take place outside the United Kingdom.
- (4) For the purpose of subsections (1) and (3)—

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- (a) a reference to the provision of instruction includes a reference to making it available either generally or to one or more specific persons, and
 - (b) an invitation to receive instruction or training may be either general or addressed to one or more specific persons.
- (5) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under this section in relation to instruction or training to prove that his action or involvement was wholly for a purpose other than assisting, preparing for or participating in terrorism.
- (6) A person guilty of an offence under this section shall be liable—
- (a) on conviction on indictment, to [^{F2}imprisonment for life] , to a fine or to both, or
 - (b) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or to both.
- (7) ^{F3}
- (8) ^{F3}
- (9) ^{F3}

Textual Amendments

F1 S. 54(1)(aa)(2)(aa) inserted (14.12.2001) by 2001 c. 24, s. 120(1)

F2 Words in s. 54(6) substituted (13.4.2015) by Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015 (c. 2), ss. 1(2), 95(1) (with s. 1(4)); S.I. 2015/778, art. 3, Sch. 1 para. 1

F3 S. 54(7)-(9) repealed (18.6.2009) by Counter-Terrorism Act 2008 (c. 28), ss. 39, 99, 100(5), Sch. 3 para. 2, Sch. 9 Pt. 3 (with s. 101(2)); S.I. 2009/1256, art. 2(c)(d)(e)

55 Weapons training: interpretation.

In section 54—

[^{F4} “ biological weapon ” means a biological agent or toxin (within the meaning of the Biological Weapons Act 1974) in a form capable of use for hostile purposes or anything to which section 1(1)(b) of that Act applies,]

“chemical weapon” has the meaning given by section 1 of the ^{M1}Chemical Weapons Act 1996, and

[^{F5} “ radioactive material ” means radioactive material capable of endangering life or causing harm to human health,]

^{F6} . . .

Textual Amendments

F4 Words in s. 55 substituted (14.12.2001) by 2001 c. 24, s. 120(2)(a)

F5 Words in s. 55 inserted (14.12.2001) by 2001 c. 24, s. 120(2)(b)

F6 Words in s. 55 repealed (14.12.2001) by 2001 c. 24, ss. 120(2)(c), 125, Sch. 8 Pt. 7

Marginal Citations

M1 1996 c. 6.

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56 Directing terrorist organisation.

- (1) A person commits an offence if he directs, at any level, the activities of an organisation which is concerned in the commission of acts of terrorism.
- (2) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for life.

57 Possession for terrorist purposes.

- (1) A person commits an offence if he possesses an article in circumstances which give rise to a reasonable suspicion that his possession is for a purpose connected with the commission, preparation or instigation of an act of terrorism.
- (2) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under this section to prove that his possession of the article was not for a purpose connected with the commission, preparation or instigation of an act of terrorism.
- (3) In proceedings for an offence under this section, if it is proved that an article—
 - (a) was on any premises at the same time as the accused, or
 - (b) was on premises of which the accused was the occupier or which he habitually used otherwise than as a member of the public,the court may assume that the accused possessed the article, unless he proves that he did not know of its presence on the premises or that he had no control over it.
- (4) A person guilty of an offence under this section shall be liable—
 - (a) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding [^{F7}15 years] , to a fine or to both, or
 - (b) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or to both.

Textual Amendments

- F7** Words in s. 57(4)(a) substituted (13.4.2006) by [Terrorism Act 2006 \(c. 11\), s. 13\(1\)](#) (with (2)); [S.I. 2006/1013, art. 2](#)

58 Collection of information.

- (1) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) he collects or makes a record of information of a kind likely to be useful to a person committing or preparing an act of terrorism, ^{F8}...
 - (b) he possesses a document or record containing information of that kind [^{F9}, or
 - (c) the person views, or otherwise accesses, by means of the internet a document or record containing information of that kind.]

[^{F10}(1A) The cases in which a person collects or makes a record for the purposes of subsection (1)(a) include (but are not limited to) those in which the person does so by means of the internet (whether by downloading the record or otherwise).]

- (2) In this section “record” includes a photographic or electronic record.
- (3) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under this section to prove that he had a reasonable excuse for his action or possession.

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- [^{F11}(3A) The cases in which a person has a reasonable excuse for the purposes of subsection (3) include (but are not limited to) those in which—
- (a) at the time of the person's action or possession the person did not know, and had no reason to believe, that the document or record in question contained, or was likely to contain, information of a kind likely to be useful to a person committing or preparing an act of terrorism, or
 - (b) the person's action or possession was for the purposes of—
 - (i) carrying out work as a journalist, or
 - (ii) academic research.]
- (4) A person guilty of an offence under this section shall be liable—
- (a) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding [^{F12}15 years], to a fine or to both, or
 - (b) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or to both.
- (5) ^{F13}
- (6) ^{F13}
- (7) ^{F13}

Textual Amendments

- F8** Word in s. 58(1)(a) omitted (12.4.2019) by virtue of [Counter-Terrorism and Border Security Act 2019 \(c. 3\), ss. 3\(2\)\(a\), 27\(3\)](#) (with s. 25(1))
- F9** S. 58(1)(c) and preceding word inserted (12.4.2019) by [Counter-Terrorism and Border Security Act 2019 \(c. 3\), ss. 3\(2\)\(b\), 27\(3\)](#) (with s. 25(1))
- F10** S. 58(1A) inserted (12.4.2019) by [Counter-Terrorism and Border Security Act 2019 \(c. 3\), ss. 3\(3\), 27\(3\)](#) (with s. 25(1))
- F11** S. 58(3A) inserted (12.4.2019) by [Counter-Terrorism and Border Security Act 2019 \(c. 3\), ss. 3\(4\), 27\(3\)](#) (with s. 25(1))
- F12** Words in s. 58(4)(a) substituted (12.4.2019) by [Counter-Terrorism and Border Security Act 2019 \(c. 3\), ss. 7\(3\), 27\(3\)](#) (with s. 25(2))
- F13** S. 58(5)-(7) repealed (18.6.2009) by [Counter-Terrorism Act 2008 \(c. 28\), ss. 39, 99, 100\(5\), Sch. 3 para. 3, Sch. 9 Pt. 3](#) (with s. 101(2)); [S.I. 2009/1256, art. 2\(c\)\(d\)\(e\)](#)

[^{F14}58A Eliciting, publishing or communicating information about members of armed forces etc

- (1) A person commits an offence who—
- (a) elicits or attempts to elicit information about an individual who is or has been—
 - (i) a member of Her Majesty's forces,
 - (ii) a member of any of the intelligence services, or
 - (iii) a constable,
 which is of a kind likely to be useful to a person committing or preparing an act of terrorism, or
 - (b) publishes or communicates any such information.

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- (2) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under this section to prove that they had a reasonable excuse for their action.
- (3) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable—
 - (a) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding [^{F15}15 years] or to a fine, or to both;
 - (b) on summary conviction—
 - (i) in England and Wales or Scotland, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum, or to both;
 - (ii) in Northern Ireland, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum, or to both.
- (4) In this section “ the intelligence services ” means the Security Service, the Secret Intelligence Service and GCHQ (within the meaning of section 3 of the Intelligence Services Act 1994 (c. 13)).
- (5) Schedule 8A to this Act contains supplementary provisions relating to the offence under this section.]

Textual Amendments

- F14** S. 58A inserted (16.2.2009) by Counter-Terrorism Act 2008 (c. 28), ss. **76(1)(2)**, 100(5) (with s. 101(2)); S.I. 2009/58, art. **2(d)**
- F15** Words in s. 58A(3)(a) substituted (12.4.2019) by Counter-Terrorism and Border Security Act 2019 (c. 3), ss. **7(4)**, 27(3) (with s. 25(2))

[^{F16}Entering or remaining in designated areas overseas

Textual Amendments

- F16** Ss. 58B, 58C and cross-heading inserted (12.4.2019) by Counter-Terrorism and Border Security Act 2019 (c. 3), ss. **4(2)**, 27(3)

58B Entering or remaining in a designated area

- (1) Subject to subsections (3) and (4), a person commits an offence if—
 - (a) the person enters, or remains in, a designated area, and
 - (b) the person is a United Kingdom national, or a United Kingdom resident, at the time of entering the area or at any time during which the person remains there.
- (2) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under this section to prove that the person had a reasonable excuse for entering, or remaining in, the designated area.
- (3) A person does not commit an offence under this section of entering, or remaining in, a designated area if—
 - (a) the person is already travelling to, or is already in, the area on the day on which it becomes a designated area, and
 - (b) the person leaves the area before the end of the period of one month beginning with that day.

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- (4) A person does not commit an offence under this section of entering, or remaining in, a designated area if—
- (a) the person enters, or remains in, a designated area involuntarily, or
 - (b) the person enters, or remains in, a designated area for or in connection with one or more of the purposes mentioned in subsection (5).
- (5) The purposes are—
- (a) providing aid of a humanitarian nature;
 - (b) satisfying an obligation to appear before a court or other body exercising judicial power;
 - (c) carrying out work for the government of a country other than the United Kingdom (including service in or with the country's armed forces);
 - (d) carrying out work for the United Nations or an agency of the United Nations;
 - (e) carrying out work as a journalist;
 - (f) attending the funeral of a relative or visiting a relative who is terminally ill;
 - (g) providing care for a relative who is unable to care for themselves without such assistance.
- (6) But a person does not commit an offence of entering or remaining in a designated area by virtue of subsection (4)(b) only if—
- (a) the person enters or remains in the area exclusively for or in connection with one or more of the purposes mentioned in subsection (5), or
 - (b) in a case where the person enters or remains in the area for or in connection with any other purpose or purposes (in addition to one or more of the purposes mentioned in subsection (5)), the other purpose or purposes provide a reasonable excuse for doing so under subsection (2).
- (7) The Secretary of State may by regulations add a purpose to or remove a purpose from subsection (5).
- (8) For the purposes of subsection (5)—
- (a) the reference to the provision of aid of a humanitarian nature does not include the provision of aid in contravention of internationally recognised principles and standards applicable to the provision of humanitarian aid;
 - (b) references to the carrying out of work do not include the carrying out of any act which constitutes an offence in a part of the United Kingdom or would do so if the act occurred in a part of the United Kingdom;
 - (c) a person is “terminally ill” at any time if at that time the person suffers from a progressive disease and the person's death in consequence of that disease can reasonably be expected within 6 months.
- (9) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years, or to a fine, or to both.
- (10) In this section—
- “designated area” means an area outside the United Kingdom that is for the time being designated for the purposes of this section in regulations under section 58C;
- “relative” means spouse or civil partner, brother, sister, ancestor or lineal descendant;
- “United Kingdom national” means an individual who is—

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- (a) a British citizen, a British overseas territories citizen, a British National (Overseas) or a British Overseas citizen,
 - (b) a person who under the British Nationality Act 1981 is a British subject, or
 - (c) a British protected person within the meaning of that Act;
- “United Kingdom resident” means an individual who is resident in the United Kingdom.
- (11) The reference in subsection (3) to the day on which an area becomes a designated area is a reference to the day on which regulations under section 58C come into force designating the area for the purposes of this section.
- (12) Nothing in this section imposes criminal liability on any person acting on behalf of, or holding office under, the Crown.

58C Section 58B: designated areas

- (1) The Secretary of State may by regulations designate an area outside the United Kingdom as a designated area for the purposes of section 58B if the following condition is met.
- (2) The condition is that the Secretary of State is satisfied that it is necessary, for the purpose of protecting members of the public from a risk of terrorism, to restrict United Kingdom nationals and United Kingdom residents from entering, or remaining in, the area.
- (3) The reference in subsection (2) to the public includes a reference to the public of a country other than the United Kingdom.
- (4) Where an area is designated by regulations under this section, the Secretary of State must—
- (a) keep under review whether the condition in subsection (2) continues to be met in relation to the area, and
 - (b) if the Secretary of State determines that the condition is no longer met, revoke the regulations (or revoke them so far as they have effect in relation to that area if the regulations designate more than one area).
- (5) Regulations under this section cease to have effect at the end of the period of 3 years beginning with the day on which they are made (unless they cease to have effect at an earlier time as a result of their revocation or by virtue of section 123(6ZA)(b)).
- (6) Subsection (5) does not prevent the making of new regulations to the same or similar effect.
- (7) In this section “designated area”, “United Kingdom national” and “United Kingdom resident” have the same meaning as in section 58B.]

Inciting terrorism overseas

59 England and Wales.

- (1) A person commits an offence if—

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- (a) he incites another person to commit an act of terrorism wholly or partly outside the United Kingdom, and
 - (b) the act would, if committed in England and Wales, constitute one of the offences listed in subsection (2).
- (2) Those offences are—
- (a) murder,
 - (b) an offence under section 18 of the Offences against the ^{M2}Person Act 1861 (wounding with intent),
 - (c) an offence under section 23 or 24 of that Act (poison),
 - (d) an offence under section 28 or 29 of that Act (explosions), and
 - (e) an offence under section 1(2) of the ^{M3}Criminal Damage Act 1971 (endangering life by damaging property).
- (3) A person guilty of an offence under this section shall be liable to any penalty to which he would be liable on conviction of the offence listed in subsection (2) which corresponds to the act which he incites.
- (4) For the purposes of subsection (1) it is immaterial whether or not the person incited is in the United Kingdom at the time of the incitement.
- (5) Nothing in this section imposes criminal liability on any person acting on behalf of, or holding office under, the Crown.

Marginal Citations

M2 1861 c. 100.

M3 1971 c. 48.

60 Northern Ireland.

- (1) A person commits an offence if—
- (a) he incites another person to commit an act of terrorism wholly or partly outside the United Kingdom, and
 - (b) the act would, if committed in Northern Ireland, constitute one of the offences listed in subsection (2).
- (2) Those offences are—
- (a) murder,
 - (b) an offence under section 18 of the Offences against the ^{M4}Person Act 1861 (wounding with intent),
 - (c) an offence under section 23 or 24 of that Act (poison),
 - (d) an offence under section 28 or 29 of that Act (explosions), and
 - (e) an offence under Article 3(2) of the ^{M5}Criminal Damage (Northern Ireland) Order 1977 (endangering life by damaging property).
- (3) A person guilty of an offence under this section shall be liable to any penalty to which he would be liable on conviction of the offence listed in subsection (2) which corresponds to the act which he incites.
- (4) For the purposes of subsection (1) it is immaterial whether or not the person incited is in the United Kingdom at the time of the incitement.

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- (5) Nothing in this section imposes criminal liability on any person acting on behalf of, or holding office under, the Crown.

Marginal Citations

M4 1861 c. 100.

M5 S.I. 1977/426 (N.I. 4).

61 Scotland.

- (1) A person commits an offence if—
- (a) he incites another person to commit an act of terrorism wholly or partly outside the United Kingdom, and
 - (b) the act would, if committed in Scotland, constitute one of the offences listed in subsection (2).
- (2) Those offences are—
- (a) murder,
 - (b) assault to severe injury, and
 - (c) reckless conduct which causes actual injury.
- (3) A person guilty of an offence under this section shall be liable to any penalty to which he would be liable on conviction of the offence listed in subsection (2) which corresponds to the act which he incites.
- (4) For the purposes of subsection (1) it is immaterial whether or not the person incited is in the United Kingdom at the time of the incitement.
- (5) Nothing in this section imposes criminal liability on any person acting on behalf of, or holding office under, the Crown.

Terrorist bombing and finance offences

62 Terrorist bombing: jurisdiction.

- (1) If—
- (a) a person does anything outside the United Kingdom as an act of terrorism or for the purposes of terrorism, and
 - (b) his action would have constituted the commission of one of the offences listed in subsection (2) if it had been done in the United Kingdom,
- he shall be guilty of the offence.
- (2) The offences referred to in subsection (1)(b) are—
- (a) an offence under section 2, 3 or 5 of the ^{M6}Explosive Substances Act 1883 (causing explosions, &c.),
 - (b) an offence under section 1 of the ^{M7}Biological Weapons Act 1974 (biological weapons), and
 - (c) an offence under section 2 of the ^{M8}Chemical Weapons Act 1996 (chemical weapons).

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Marginal Citations

- M6** 1883 c. 3.
M7 1974 c. 6.
M8 1996 c. 6.

63 Terrorist finance: jurisdiction.

- (1) If—
- (a) a person does anything outside the United Kingdom, and
 - (b) his action would have constituted the commission of an offence under any of sections 15 to 18 if it had been done in the United Kingdom,
- he shall be guilty of the offence.
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1)(b), section 18(1)(b) shall be read as if for “the jurisdiction” there were substituted “a jurisdiction”.

64 Extradition.

^{F17}

Textual Amendments

- F17** S. 64 repealed (1.1.2004 subject to savings in the commencing S.I.) by [Extradition Act 2003 \(c. 41\)](#), ss. 219(1), 220, Sch. 3 para. 11, **Sch. 4**; S.I. 2003/3103, **art. 2** (with arts. 3-5) (as amended by S.I. 2003/3312 and S.I. 2003/3258)

^{F18}*Extra-territorial jurisdiction for other terrorist offences etc.*

Textual Amendments

- F18** Ss. 63A-63E and preceding cross-heading inserted (26.4.2004) by [Crime \(International Co-operation\) Act 2003 \(c. 32\)](#), **s. 52**; S.I. 2004/786, **art. 3**

63A Other terrorist offences under this Act: jurisdiction

- (1) If—
- (a) a United Kingdom national or a United Kingdom resident does anything outside the United Kingdom, and
 - (b) his action, if done in any part of the United Kingdom, would have constituted an offence under ^{F19} . . . any of sections 56 to 61,
- he shall be guilty in that part of the United Kingdom of the offence.
- (2) For the purposes of this section and sections 63B and 63C a “United Kingdom national” means an individual who is—
- (a) a British citizen, a British overseas territories citizen, a British National (Overseas) or a British Overseas citizen,
 - (b) a person who under the British Nationality Act 1981 is a British subject, or

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- (c) a British protected person within the meaning of that Act.
- (3) For the purposes of this section and sections 63B and 63C a “United Kingdom resident” means an individual who is resident in the United Kingdom.

Textual Amendments

F19 Words in s. 63A(1)(b) repealed (13.4.2006) by [Terrorism Act 2006 \(c. 11\)](#), s. 37(5), [Sch. 3](#); [S.I. 2006/1013](#), [art. 2](#)

63B Terrorist attacks abroad by UK nationals or residents: jurisdiction

- (1) If—
- (a) a United Kingdom national or a United Kingdom resident does anything outside the United Kingdom as an act of terrorism or for the purposes of terrorism, and
 - (b) his action, if done in any part of the United Kingdom, would have constituted an offence listed in subsection (2),
- he shall be guilty in that part of the United Kingdom of the offence.
- (2) These are the offences—
- (a) murder, manslaughter, culpable homicide, rape, assault causing injury, assault to injury, kidnapping, abduction or false imprisonment,
 - (b) an offence under section 4, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30 or 64 of the Offences against the Person Act 1861,
 - (c) an offence under any of sections 1 to 5 of the Forgery and Counterfeiting Act 1981,
 - (d) the uttering of a forged document or an offence under section 46A of the Criminal Law (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 1995,
 - (e) an offence under section 1 or 2 of the Criminal Damage Act 1971,
 - (f) an offence under Article 3 or 4 of the Criminal Damage (Northern Ireland) Order 1977,
 - (g) malicious mischief,
 - (h) wilful fire-raising.

63C Terrorist attacks abroad on UK nationals, residents and diplomatic staff etc : jurisdiction

- (1) If—
- (a) a person does anything outside the United Kingdom as an act of terrorism or for the purposes of terrorism,
 - (b) his action is done to, or in relation to, a United Kingdom national, a United Kingdom resident or a protected person, and
 - (c) his action, if done in any part of the United Kingdom, would have constituted an offence listed in subsection (2),
- he shall be guilty in that part of the United Kingdom of the offence.
- (2) These are the offences—
- (a) murder, manslaughter, culpable homicide, rape, assault causing injury, assault to injury, kidnapping, abduction or false imprisonment,

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- (b) an offence under section 4, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30 or 64 of the Offences against the Person Act 1861,
 - (c) an offence under section 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5(1) or (3) of the Forgery and Counterfeiting Act 1981,
 - (d) the uttering of a forged document or an offence under section 46A(1) of the Criminal Law (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 1995.
- (3) For the purposes of this section and section 63D a person is a protected person if—
- (a) he is a member of a United Kingdom diplomatic mission within the meaning of Article 1(b) of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations signed in 1961 (as that Article has effect in the United Kingdom by virtue of section 2 of and Schedule 1 to the Diplomatic Privileges Act 1964),
 - (b) he is a member of a United Kingdom consular post within the meaning of Article 1(g) of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations signed in 1963 (as that Article has effect in the United Kingdom by virtue of section 1 of and Schedule 1 to the Consular Relations Act 1968),
 - (c) he carries out any functions for the purposes of the [^{F20}the European Medicines Agency] , or
 - (d) he carries out any functions for the purposes of a body specified in an order made by the Secretary of State.
- (4) The Secretary of State may specify a body under subsection (3)(d) only if—
- (a) it is established by or under the [^{F21}Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union] or the Treaty on European Union, and
 - (b) the principal place in which its functions are carried out is a place in the United Kingdom.
- (5) If in any proceedings a question arises as to whether a person is or was a protected person, a certificate—
- (a) issued by or under the authority of the Secretary of State, and
 - (b) stating any fact relating to the question,
- is to be conclusive evidence of that fact.

Textual Amendments

F20 Words in s. 63C(3)(c) substituted (1.1.2005) by [The Medicines \(Marketing Authorisations and Miscellaneous Amendments\) Regulations 2004 \(S.I. 2004/3224\)](#), **reg. 4**

F21 Words in s. 63C(4)(a) substituted (1.8.2012) by [The Treaty of Lisbon \(Changes in Terminology or Numbering\) Order 2012 \(S.I. 2012/1809\)](#), art. 2(1), **Sch. Pt. 1** (with art. 2(2))

63D Terrorist attacks or threats abroad in connection with UK diplomatic premises etc: jurisdiction

- (1) If—
- (a) a person does anything outside the United Kingdom as an act of terrorism or for the purposes of terrorism,
 - (b) his action is done in connection with an attack on relevant premises or on a vehicle ordinarily used by a protected person,
 - (c) the attack is made when a protected person is on or in the premises or vehicle,
- and

Status: Point in time view as at 12/04/2019.

Changes to legislation: Terrorism Act 2000, Part VI is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 28 April 2024. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)

(d) his action, if done in any part of the United Kingdom, would have constituted an offence listed in subsection (2),

he shall be guilty in that part of the United Kingdom of the offence.

(2) These are the offences—

- (a) an offence under section 1 of the Criminal Damage Act 1971,
- (b) an offence under Article 3 of the Criminal Damage (Northern Ireland) Order 1977,
- (c) malicious mischief,
- (d) wilful fire-raising.

(3) If—

- (a) a person does anything outside the United Kingdom as an act of terrorism or for the purposes of terrorism,
- (b) his action consists of a threat of an attack on relevant premises or on a vehicle ordinarily used by a protected person,
- (c) the attack is threatened to be made when a protected person is, or is likely to be, on or in the premises or vehicle, and
- (d) his action, if done in any part of the United Kingdom, would have constituted an offence listed in subsection (4),

he shall be guilty in that part of the United Kingdom of the offence.

(4) These are the offences—

- (a) an offence under section 2 of the Criminal Damage Act 1971,
- (b) an offence under Article 4 of the Criminal Damage (Northern Ireland) Order 1977,
- (c) breach of the peace (in relation to Scotland only).

(5) “ Relevant premises ” means—

- (a) premises at which a protected person resides or is staying, or
- (b) premises which a protected person uses for the purpose of carrying out his functions as such a person.

63E Sections 63B to 63D: supplementary

(1) Proceedings for an offence which (disregarding the Acts listed in subsection (2)) would not be an offence apart from section 63B, 63C or 63D are not to be started—

- (a) in England and Wales, except by or with the consent of the Attorney General,
- (b) in Northern Ireland, except by or with the consent of the Advocate General for Northern Ireland.

(2) These are the Acts—

- (a) the Internationally Protected Persons Act 1978,
- (b) the Suppression of Terrorism Act 1978,
- (c) the Nuclear Material (Offences) Act 1983,
- (d) the United Nations Personnel Act 1997.

(3) For the purposes of sections 63C and 63D it is immaterial whether a person knows that another person is a United Kingdom national, a United Kingdom resident or a protected person.

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- (4) In relation to any time before the coming into force of section 27(1) of the Justice (Northern Ireland) Act 2002, the reference in subsection (1)(b) to the Advocate General for Northern Ireland is to be read as a reference to the Attorney General for Northern Ireland.]

[^{F22}Counter-terrorism financial investigators

Textual Amendments

F22 S. 63F and cross-heading inserted (27.4.2017 for specified purposes, 27.6.2017 in so far as not already in force) by [Criminal Finances Act 2017 \(c. 22\)](#), [ss. 41\(2\)](#), [58\(4\)\(6\)](#)

63F Counter-terrorism financial investigators

- (1) The metropolitan police force must provide a system for the accreditation of financial investigators (“counter-terrorism financial investigators”).
- (2) The system of accreditation must include provision for—
- (a) the monitoring of the performance of counter-terrorism financial investigators,
 - (b) the withdrawal of accreditation from any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any condition subject to which he or she was accredited, and
 - (c) securing that decisions under that system which concern—
 - (i) the grant or withdrawal of accreditations, or
 - (ii) the monitoring of the performance of counter-terrorism financial investigators,
 are taken without regard to their effect on operations by the metropolitan police force or any other person.
- (3) A person may be accredited if he or she is—
- (a) a member of the civilian staff of a police force in England and Wales (including the metropolitan police force), within the meaning of Part 1 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011;
 - (b) a member of staff of the City of London police force;
 - (c) a member of staff of the Police Service of Northern Ireland.
- (4) A person may be accredited—
- (a) in relation to this Act;
 - (b) in relation to the Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001;
 - (c) in relation to particular provisions of this Act or of the Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001.
- (5) But the accreditation may be limited to specified purposes.
- (6) A reference in this Act or in the Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001 to a counter-terrorism financial investigator is to be construed accordingly.
- (7) The metropolitan police force must make provision for the training of persons in—
- (a) financial investigation,
 - (b) the operation of this Act, and

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(c) the operation of the Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001.]

Status:

Point in time view as at 12/04/2019.

Changes to legislation:

Terrorism Act 2000, Part VI is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 28 April 2024. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations.