



Terrorism Act 2000

2000 CHAPTER 11

PART III

TERRORIST PROPERTY

Interpretation

14 Terrorist property.

- (1) In this Act “terrorist property” means—
- (a) money or other property which is likely to be used for the purposes of terrorism (including any resources of a proscribed organisation),
 - (b) proceeds of the commission of acts of terrorism, and
 - (c) proceeds of acts carried out for the purposes of terrorism.
- (2) In subsection (1)—
- (a) a reference to proceeds of an act includes a reference to any property which wholly or partly, and directly or indirectly, represents the proceeds of the act (including payments or other rewards in connection with its commission), and
 - (b) the reference to an organisation’s resources includes a reference to any money or other property which is applied or made available, or is to be applied or made available, for use by the organisation.

Offences

15 Fund-raising.

- (1) A person commits an offence if he—
- (a) invites another to provide money or other property, and
 - (b) intends that it should be used, or has reasonable cause to suspect that it may be used, for the purposes of terrorism.

Status: Point in time view as at 19/02/2001. This version of this part contains provisions that are not valid for this point in time.

Changes to legislation: Terrorism Act 2000, Part III is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 14 March 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)

- (2) A person commits an offence if he—
- (a) receives money or other property, and
 - (b) intends that it should be used, or has reasonable cause to suspect that it may be used, for the purposes of terrorism.
- (3) A person commits an offence if he—
- (a) provides money or other property, and
 - (b) knows or has reasonable cause to suspect that it will or may be used for the purposes of terrorism.
- (4) In this section a reference to the provision of money or other property is a reference to its being given, lent or otherwise made available, whether or not for consideration.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C1 S. 15 applied (19.2.2001) by [S.I. 2001/192, reg. 3](#)

16 Use and possession.

- (1) A person commits an offence if he uses money or other property for the purposes of terrorism.
- (2) A person commits an offence if he—
- (a) possesses money or other property, and
 - (b) intends that it should be used, or has reasonable cause to suspect that it may be used, for the purposes of terrorism.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C2 S. 16 applied (19.2.2001) by [S.I. 2001/192, reg. 3](#)

17 Funding arrangements.

A person commits an offence if—

- (a) he enters into or becomes concerned in an arrangement as a result of which money or other property is made available or is to be made available to another, and
- (b) he knows or has reasonable cause to suspect that it will or may be used for the purposes of terrorism.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C3 S. 17 applied (19.2.2001) by [S.I. 2001/192, reg. 3](#)

18 Money laundering.

- (1) A person commits an offence if he enters into or becomes concerned in an arrangement which facilitates the retention or control by or on behalf of another person of terrorist property—

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- (a) by concealment,
 - (b) by removal from the jurisdiction,
 - (c) by transfer to nominees, or
 - (d) in any other way.
- (2) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under subsection (1) to prove that he did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the arrangement related to terrorist property.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C4 S. 18 applied (19.2.2001) by S.I. 2001/192, reg. 3

19 Disclosure of information: duty.

- (1) This section applies where a person—
- (a) believes or suspects that another person has committed an offence under any of sections 15 to 18, and
 - (b) bases his belief or suspicion on information which comes to his attention in the course of a trade, profession, business or employment.
- (2) The person commits an offence if he does not disclose to a constable as soon as is reasonably practicable—
- (a) his belief or suspicion, and
 - (b) the information on which it is based.
- (3) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under subsection (2) to prove that he had a reasonable excuse for not making the disclosure.
- (4) Where—
- (a) a person is in employment,
 - (b) his employer has established a procedure for the making of disclosures of the matters specified in subsection (2), and
 - (c) he is charged with an offence under that subsection,
- it is a defence for him to prove that he disclosed the matters specified in that subsection in accordance with the procedure.
- (5) Subsection (2) does not require disclosure by a professional legal adviser of—
- (a) information which he obtains in privileged circumstances, or
 - (b) a belief or suspicion based on information which he obtains in privileged circumstances.
- (6) For the purpose of subsection (5) information is obtained by an adviser in privileged circumstances if it comes to him, otherwise than with a view to furthering a criminal purpose—
- (a) from a client or a client's representative, in connection with the provision of legal advice by the adviser to the client,
 - (b) from a person seeking legal advice from the adviser, or from the person's representative, or
 - (c) from any person, for the purpose of actual or contemplated legal proceedings.

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- (7) For the purposes of subsection (1)(a) a person shall be treated as having committed an offence under one of sections 15 to 18 if—
- (a) he has taken an action or been in possession of a thing, and
 - (b) he would have committed an offence under one of those sections if he had been in the United Kingdom at the time when he took the action or was in possession of the thing.
- (8) A person guilty of an offence under this section shall be liable—
- (a) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, to a fine or to both, or
 - (b) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or to both.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

- C5 S. 19 applied (19.2.2001) by S.I. 2001/192, reg. 3
S. 19 restricted (19.2.2001) by S.I. 2001/192, reg. 4

20 Disclosure of information: permission.

- (1) A person may disclose to a constable—
- (a) a suspicion or belief that any money or other property is terrorist property or is derived from terrorist property;
 - (b) any matter on which the suspicion or belief is based.
- (2) A person may make a disclosure to a constable in the circumstances mentioned in section 19(1) and (2).
- (3) Subsections (1) and (2) shall have effect notwithstanding any restriction on the disclosure of information imposed by statute or otherwise.
- (4) Where—
- (a) a person is in employment, and
 - (b) his employer has established a procedure for the making of disclosures of the kinds mentioned in subsection (1) and section 19(2),
- subsections (1) and (2) shall have effect in relation to that person as if any reference to disclosure to a constable included a reference to disclosure in accordance with the procedure.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

- C6 S. 20 applied (19.2.2001) by S.I. 2001/192, reg. 3

21 Cooperation with police.

- (1) A person does not commit an offence under any of sections 15 to 18 if he is acting with the express consent of a constable.

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- (2) Subject to subsections (3) and (4), a person does not commit an offence under any of sections 15 to 18 by involvement in a transaction or arrangement relating to money or other property if he discloses to a constable—
- (a) his suspicion or belief that the money or other property is terrorist property, and
 - (b) the information on which his suspicion or belief is based.
- (3) Subsection (2) applies only where a person makes a disclosure—
- (a) after he becomes concerned in the transaction concerned,
 - (b) on his own initiative, and
 - (c) as soon as is reasonably practicable.
- (4) Subsection (2) does not apply to a person if—
- (a) a constable forbids him to continue his involvement in the transaction or arrangement to which the disclosure relates, and
 - (b) he continues his involvement.
- (5) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under any of sections 15(2) and (3) and 16 to 18 to prove that—
- (a) he intended to make a disclosure of the kind mentioned in subsections (2) and (3), and
 - (b) there is reasonable excuse for his failure to do so.
- (6) Where—
- (a) a person is in employment, and
 - (b) his employer has established a procedure for the making of disclosures of the same kind as may be made to a constable under subsection (2),
- this section shall have effect in relation to that person as if any reference to disclosure to a constable included a reference to disclosure in accordance with the procedure.
- (7) A reference in this section to a transaction or arrangement relating to money or other property includes a reference to use or possession.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C7 S. 21 applied (19.2.2001) by [S.I. 2001/192, reg. 3](#)

C8 S. 21(3) modified (16.2.2009) by Counter-Terrorism Act 2008 (c. 28), [ss. 77\(4\), 100\(5\)](#) (with [s. 101\(2\)](#)); [S.I. 2009/58, art. 2\(e\)](#)

VALID FROM 26/12/2007

[^{F1}21ZA Arrangements with prior consent

- (1) A person does not commit an offence under any of sections 15 to 18 by involvement in a transaction or an arrangement relating to money or other property if, before becoming involved, the person—
- (a) discloses to an authorised officer the person's suspicion or belief that the money or other property is terrorist property and the information on which the suspicion or belief is based, and

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- (b) has the authorised officer's consent to becoming involved in the transaction or arrangement.
- (2) A person is treated as having an authorised officer's consent if before the end of the notice period the person does not receive notice from an authorised officer that consent is refused.
- (3) The notice period is the period of 7 working days starting with the first working day after the person makes the disclosure.
- (4) A working day is a day other than a Saturday, a Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday or a day that is a bank holiday under the Banking and Financial Dealings Act 1971 (c.80) in the part of the United Kingdom in which the person is when making the disclosure.
- (5) In this section “authorised officer” means a member of the staff of the Serious Organised Crime Agency authorised for the purposes of this section by the Director General of that Agency.
- (6) The reference in this section to a transaction or arrangement relating to money or other property includes a reference to use or possession.

Textual Amendments

- F1** Ss. 21ZA-21ZC inserted (26.12.2007) by [The Terrorism Act 2000 and Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 \(Amendment\) Regulations 2007 \(S.I. 2007/3398\)](#), reg. 2, [Sch. 1 para. 2](#)

VALID FROM 26/12/2007

21ZB Disclosure after entering into arrangements

- (1) A person does not commit an offence under any of sections 15 to 18 by involvement in a transaction or an arrangement relating to money or other property if, after becoming involved, the person discloses to an authorised officer—
- (a) the person's suspicion or belief that the money or other property is terrorist property, and
 - (b) the information on which the suspicion or belief is based.
- (2) This section applies only where—
- (a) there is a reasonable excuse for the person's failure to make the disclosure before becoming involved in the transaction or arrangement, and
 - (b) the disclosure is made on the person's own initiative and as soon as it is reasonably practicable for the person to make it.
- (3) This section does not apply to a person if—
- (a) an authorised officer forbids the person to continue involvement in the transaction or arrangement to which the disclosure relates, and
 - (b) the person continues that involvement.
- (4) In this section “authorised officer” means a member of the staff of the Serious Organised Crime Agency authorised for the purposes of this section by the Director General of that Agency.

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- (5) The reference in this section to a transaction or arrangement relating to money or other property includes a reference to use or possession.

Textual Amendments

- F1** Ss. 21ZA-21ZC inserted (26.12.2007) by [The Terrorism Act 2000 and Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 \(Amendment\) Regulations 2007 \(S.I. 2007/3398\)](#), reg. 2, [Sch. 1 para. 2](#)

VALID FROM 26/12/2007

21ZC Reasonable excuse for failure to disclose

It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under any of sections 15 to 18 to prove that—

- (a) the person intended to make a disclosure of the kind mentioned in section 21ZA or 21ZB, and
- (b) there is a reasonable excuse for the person's failure to do so.]

Textual Amendments

- F1** Ss. 21ZA-21ZC inserted (26.12.2007) by [The Terrorism Act 2000 and Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 \(Amendment\) Regulations 2007 \(S.I. 2007/3398\)](#), reg. 2, [Sch. 1 para. 2](#)

VALID FROM 20/12/2001

[^{F2}21A Failure to disclose: regulated sector

- (1) A person commits an offence if each of the following three conditions is satisfied.
- (2) The first condition is that he—
 - (a) knows or suspects, or
 - (b) has reasonable grounds for knowing or suspecting,that another person has committed an offence under any of sections 15 to 18.
- (3) The second condition is that the information or other matter—
 - (a) on which his knowledge or suspicion is based, or
 - (b) which gives reasonable grounds for such knowledge or suspicion,came to him in the course of a business in the regulated sector.
- (4) The third condition is that he does not disclose the information or other matter to a constable or a nominated officer as soon as is practicable after it comes to him.
- (5) But a person does not commit an offence under this section if—
 - (a) he has a reasonable excuse for not disclosing the information or other matter;
 - (b) he is a professional legal adviser and the information or other matter came to him in privileged circumstances.

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- (6) In deciding whether a person committed an offence under this section the court must consider whether he followed any relevant guidance which was at the time concerned—
- (a) issued by a supervisory authority or any other appropriate body,
 - (b) approved by the Treasury, and
 - (c) published in a manner it approved as appropriate in its opinion to bring the guidance to the attention of persons likely to be affected by it.
- (7) A disclosure to a nominated officer is a disclosure which—
- (a) is made to a person nominated by the alleged offender’s employer to receive disclosures under this section, and
 - (b) is made in the course of the alleged offender’s employment and in accordance with the procedure established by the employer for the purpose.
- (8) Information or other matter comes to a professional legal adviser in privileged circumstances if it is communicated or given to him—
- (a) by (or by a representative of) a client of his in connection with the giving by the adviser of legal advice to the client,
 - (b) by (or by a representative of) a person seeking legal advice from the adviser, or
 - (c) by a person in connection with legal proceedings or contemplated legal proceedings.
- (9) But subsection (8) does not apply to information or other matter which is communicated or given with a view to furthering a criminal purpose.
- (10) Schedule 3A has effect for the purpose of determining what is—
- (a) a business in the regulated sector;
 - (b) a supervisory authority.
- (11) For the purposes of subsection (2) a person is to be taken to have committed an offence there mentioned if—
- (a) he has taken an action or been in possession of a thing, and
 - (b) he would have committed the offence if he had been in the United Kingdom at the time when he took the action or was in possession of the thing.
- (12) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable—
- (a) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years or to a fine or to both;
 - (b) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or to both.
- (13) An appropriate body is any body which regulates or is representative of any trade, profession, business or employment carried on by the alleged offender.
- (14) The reference to a constable includes a reference to a person authorised for the purposes of this section by the Director General of the National Criminal Intelligence Service.]

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Textual Amendments

F2 S. 21A inserted (20.12.2001) by 2001 c. 24, s. 3, **Sch. 2 Pt. 3 para. 5(2)**; S.I. 2001/4019, **art. 2(1)(c)**

VALID FROM 20/12/2001

[^{F3}21B Protected disclosures

- (1) A disclosure which satisfies the following three conditions is not to be taken to breach any restriction on the disclosure of information (however imposed).
- (2) The first condition is that the information or other matter disclosed came to the person making the disclosure (the discloser) in the course of a business in the regulated sector.
- (3) The second condition is that the information or other matter—
 - (a) causes the discloser to know or suspect, or
 - (b) gives him reasonable grounds for knowing or suspecting,that another person has committed an offence under any of sections 15 to 18.
- (4) The third condition is that the disclosure is made to a constable or a nominated officer as soon as is practicable after the information or other matter comes to the discloser.
- (5) A disclosure to a nominated officer is a disclosure which—
 - (a) is made to a person nominated by the discloser's employer to receive disclosures under this section, and
 - (b) is made in the course of the discloser's employment and in accordance with the procedure established by the employer for the purpose.
- (6) The reference to a business in the regulated sector must be construed in accordance with Schedule 3A.
- (7) The reference to a constable includes a reference to a person authorised for the purposes of this section by the Director General of the National Criminal Intelligence Service.]

Textual Amendments

F3 S. 21B inserted (20.12.2001) by 2001 c. 24, s. 3, **Sch. 2 Pt. 3 para. 5(2)**; S.I. 2001/4019, **art. 2(1)(c)**

VALID FROM 26/12/2007

[^{F4}21C Disclosures to SOCA

- (1) Where a disclosure is made under a provision of this Part to a constable, the constable must disclose it in full as soon as practicable after it has been made to a member of staff of the Serious Organised Crime Agency authorised for the purposes of that provision by the Director General of that Agency.

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- (2) Where a disclosure is made under section 21 (cooperation with police) to a constable, the constable must disclose it in full as soon as practicable after it has been made to a member of staff of the Serious Organised Crime Agency authorised for the purposes of this subsection by the Director General of that Agency.

Textual Amendments

- F4** Ss. 21C-21H inserted (26.12.2007) by [The Terrorism Act 2000 and Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 \(Amendment\) Regulations 2007 \(S.I. 2007/3398\)](#), reg. 2, [Sch. 1 para. 5](#)

VALID FROM 26/12/2007

21D Tipping off: regulated sector

- (1) A person commits an offence if—
- (a) the person discloses any matter within subsection (2);
 - (b) the disclosure is likely to prejudice any investigation that might be conducted following the disclosure referred to in that subsection; and
 - (c) the information on which the disclosure is based came to the person in the course of a business in the regulated sector.
- (2) The matters are that the person or another person has made a disclosure under a provision of this Part—
- (a) to a constable,
 - (b) in accordance with a procedure established by that person's employer for the making of disclosures under that provision,
 - (c) to a nominated officer, or
 - (d) to a member of staff of the Serious Organised Crime Agency authorised for the purposes of that provision by the Director General of that Agency,
- of information that came to that person in the course of a business in the regulated sector.
- (3) A person commits an offence if—
- (a) the person discloses that an investigation into allegations that an offence under this Part has been committed is being contemplated or is being carried out;
 - (b) the disclosure is likely to prejudice that investigation; and
 - (c) the information on which the disclosure is based came to the person in the course of a business in the regulated sector.
- (4) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable—
- (a) on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale, or to both;
 - (b) on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or to a fine, or to both.
- (5) This section is subject to—
- (a) section 21E (disclosures within an undertaking or group etc),

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- (b) section 21F (other permitted disclosures between institutions etc), and
- (c) section 21G (other permitted disclosures etc).

Textual Amendments

- F4** Ss. 21C-21H inserted (26.12.2007) by [The Terrorism Act 2000 and Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 \(Amendment\) Regulations 2007 \(S.I. 2007/3398\)](#), reg. 2, [Sch. 1 para. 5](#)

VALID FROM 26/12/2007

21E Disclosures within an undertaking or group etc

- (1) An employee, officer or partner of an undertaking does not commit an offence under section 21D if the disclosure is to an employee, officer or partner of the same undertaking.
- (2) A person does not commit an offence under section 21D in respect of a disclosure by a credit institution or a financial institution if—
 - (a) the disclosure is to a credit institution or a financial institution,
 - (b) the institution to whom the disclosure is made is situated in an EEA State or in a country or territory imposing equivalent money laundering requirements, and
 - (c) both the institution making the disclosure and the institution to whom it is made belong to the same group.
- (3) In subsection (2) “group” has the same meaning as in Directive [2002/87/EC](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16th December 2002 ^{F5} on the supplementary supervision of credit institutions, insurance undertakings and investment firms in a financial conglomerate.
- (4) A professional legal adviser or a relevant professional adviser does not commit an offence under section 21D if—
 - (a) the disclosure is to a professional legal adviser or a relevant professional adviser,
 - (b) both the person making the disclosure and the person to whom it is made carry on business in an EEA state or in a country or territory imposing equivalent money laundering requirements, and
 - (c) those persons perform their professional activities within different undertakings that share common ownership, management or control.

Textual Amendments

- F4** Ss. 21C-21H inserted (26.12.2007) by [The Terrorism Act 2000 and Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 \(Amendment\) Regulations 2007 \(S.I. 2007/3398\)](#), reg. 2, [Sch. 1 para. 5](#)

- F5** OJ L 35, 11.2.2003, p.1.

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VALID FROM 26/12/2007

21F Other permitted disclosures between institutions etc

- (1) This section applies to a disclosure—
- (a) by a credit institution to another credit institution,
 - (b) by a financial institution to another financial institution,
 - (c) by a professional legal adviser to another professional legal adviser, or
 - (d) by a relevant professional adviser of a particular kind to another relevant professional adviser of the same kind.
- (2) A person does not commit an offence under section 21D in respect of a disclosure to which this section applies if—
- (a) the disclosure relates to—
 - (i) a client or former client of the institution or adviser making the disclosure and the institution or adviser to whom it is made,
 - (ii) a transaction involving them both, or
 - (iii) the provision of a service involving them both;
 - (b) the disclosure is for the purpose only of preventing an offence under this Part of this Act;
 - (c) the institution or adviser to whom the disclosure is made is situated in an EEA State or in a country or territory imposing equivalent money laundering requirements; and
 - (d) the institution or adviser making the disclosure and the institution or adviser to whom it is made are subject to equivalent duties of professional confidentiality and the protection of personal data (within the meaning of section 1 of the Data Protection Act 1998 ^{F6}).

Textual Amendments

- F4** Ss. 21C-21H inserted (26.12.2007) by [The Terrorism Act 2000 and Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 \(Amendment\) Regulations 2007 \(S.I. 2007/3398\)](#), reg. 2, [Sch. 1 para. 5](#)
- F6** 1998 c.29.

VALID FROM 26/12/2007

21G Other permitted disclosures etc

- (1) A person does not commit an offence under section 21D if the disclosure is—
- (a) to the authority that is the supervisory authority for that person by virtue of the Money Laundering Regulations 2007 (S.I. 2007/2157); or
 - (b) for the purpose of—
 - (i) the detection, investigation or prosecution of a criminal offence (whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere),
 - (ii) an investigation under the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 ^{F7}, or
 - (iii) the enforcement of any order of a court under that Act.

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- (2) A professional legal adviser or a relevant professional adviser does not commit an offence under section 21D if the disclosure—
 - (a) is to the adviser's client, and
 - (b) is made for the purpose of dissuading the client from engaging in conduct amounting to an offence.
- (3) A person does not commit an offence under section 21D(1) if the person does not know or suspect that the disclosure is likely to have the effect mentioned in section 21D(1)(b).
- (4) A person does not commit an offence under section 21D(3) if the person does not know or suspect that the disclosure is likely to have the effect mentioned in section 21D(3)(b).

Textual Amendments

- F4** Ss. 21C-21H inserted (26.12.2007) by [The Terrorism Act 2000 and Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 \(Amendment\) Regulations 2007 \(S.I. 2007/3398\)](#), reg. 2, [Sch. 1 para. 5](#)
- F7** 2002 c.29.

VALID FROM 26/12/2007

21H Interpretation of sections 21D to 21G

- (1) The references in sections 21D to 21G—
 - (a) to a business in the regulated sector, and
 - (b) to a supervisory authority,are to be construed in accordance with Schedule 3A.
- (2) In those sections—
 - “credit institution” has the same meaning as in Schedule 3A;
 - “financial institution” means an undertaking that carries on a business in the regulated sector by virtue of any of paragraphs (b) to (i) of paragraph 1(1) of that Schedule.
- (3) References in those sections to a disclosure by or to a credit institution or a financial institution include disclosure by or to an employee, officer or partner of the institution acting on its behalf.
- (4) For the purposes of those sections a country or territory imposes “equivalent money laundering requirements” if it imposes requirements equivalent to those laid down in Directive [2005/60/EC](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26th October 2005^{F8} on the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purpose of money laundering and terrorist financing.
- (5) In those sections “relevant professional adviser” means an accountant, auditor or tax adviser who is a member of a professional body which is established for accountants, auditors or tax advisers (as the case may be) and which makes provision for—
 - (a) testing the competence of those seeking admission to membership of such a body as a condition for such admission; and

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- (b) imposing and maintaining professional and ethical standards for its members, as well as imposing sanctions for non-compliance with those standards.]

Textual Amendments

- F4** Ss. 21C-21H inserted (26.12.2007) by [The Terrorism Act 2000 and Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 \(Amendment\) Regulations 2007 \(S.I. 2007/3398\)](#), reg. 2, [Sch. 1 para. 5](#)
- F8** OJ L 309, 25.11.2005, p.15.

22 Penalties.

A person guilty of an offence under any of sections 15 to 18 shall be liable—

- (a) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 14 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.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

- C9** S. 22 applied (19.2.2001) by [S.I. 2001/192](#), [reg. 3](#)

VALID FROM 16/02/2009

[^{F9}22A Meaning of “employment”

In sections 19 to 21B—

- (a) “employment” means any employment (whether paid or unpaid) and includes—
- (i) work under a contract for services or as an office-holder,
 - (ii) work experience provided pursuant to a training course or programme or in the course of training for employment, and
 - (iii) voluntary work;
- (b) “employer” has a corresponding meaning.]

Textual Amendments

- F9** S. 22A inserted (16.2.2009) by [Counter-Terrorism Act 2008 \(c. 28\)](#), [ss. 77\(3\)\(4\)](#), [100\(5\)](#) (with [s. 101\(2\)](#)); [S.I. 2009/58](#), [art. 2\(e\)](#)

^{X1F10}23 Forfeiture.

- (1) The court by or before which a person is convicted of an offence under any of sections 15 to 18 may make a forfeiture order in accordance with the provisions of this section.
- (2) Where a person is convicted of an offence under section 15(1) or (2) or 16 the court may order the forfeiture of any money or other property—

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- (a) which, at the time of the offence, he had in his possession or under his control, and
 - (b) which, at that time, he intended should be used, or had reasonable cause to suspect might be used, for the purposes of terrorism.
- (3) Where a person is convicted of an offence under section 15(3) the court may order the forfeiture of any money or other property—
 - (a) which, at the time of the offence, he had in his possession or under his control, and
 - (b) which, at that time, he knew or had reasonable cause to suspect would or might be used for the purposes of terrorism.
- (4) Where a person is convicted of an offence under section 17 the court may order the forfeiture of the money or other property—
 - (a) to which the arrangement in question related, and
 - (b) which, at the time of the offence, he knew or had reasonable cause to suspect would or might be used for the purposes of terrorism.
- (5) Where a person is convicted of an offence under section 18 the court may order the forfeiture of the money or other property to which the arrangement in question related.
- (6) Where a person is convicted of an offence under any of sections 15 to 18, the court may order the forfeiture of any money or other property which wholly or partly, and directly or indirectly, is received by any person as a payment or other reward in connection with the commission of the offence.
- (7) Where a person other than the convicted person claims to be the owner of or otherwise interested in anything which can be forfeited by an order under this section, the court shall give him an opportunity to be heard before making an order.
- (8) A court in Scotland shall not make an order under this section except on the application of the prosecutor—
 - (a) in proceedings on indictment, when he moves for sentence, and
 - (b) in summary proceedings, before the court convicts the accused,and for the purposes of any appeal or review, an order under this section made by a court in Scotland is a sentence.
- (9) Schedule 4 (which makes further provision in relation to forfeiture orders under this section) shall have effect.

Editorial Information

- X1** The insertion of the new heading "Forfeiture" in Pt. III on 18.6.2009 gives rise to a change in the structure of this legislation on SLD which breaks the continuity of historical versions of the existing provisions which are now brought under that new heading.

Textual Amendments

- F10** S. 23 and cross-heading substituted (18.6.2009) for s. 23 by Counter-Terrorism Act 2008 (c. 28), ss. 34, 100(5) (with s. 101(2)); S.I. 2009/1256, art. 2(c)

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

- C10** S. 23 applied (19.2.2001) by S.I. 2001/192, reg. 3

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VALID FROM 18/06/2009

F¹¹ Forfeiture

Textual Amendments

- F11** S. 23 and preceding cross-heading substituted (18.6.2009) for s. 23 by Counter-Terrorism Act 2008 (c. 28), ss. 34, 100(5) (with s. 101(2)); S.I. 2009/1256, art. 2(e)

Forfeiture: other terrorism offences and offences with a terrorist connection

F12
23A

- (1) The court by or before which a person is convicted of an offence to which this section applies may order the forfeiture of any money or other property in relation to which the following conditions are met—
- (a) that it was, at the time of the offence, in the possession or control of the person convicted; and
 - (b) that—
 - (i) it had been used for the purposes of terrorism,
 - (ii) it was intended by that person that it should be used for the purposes of terrorism, or
 - (iii) the court believes that it will be used for the purposes of terrorism unless forfeited.
- (2) This section applies to an offence under—
- (a) any of the following provisions of this Act—
 - section 54 (weapons training);
 - section 57, 58 or 58A (possessing things and collecting information for the purposes of terrorism);
 - section 59, 60 or 61 (inciting terrorism outside the United Kingdom);
 - (b) any of the following provisions of Part 1 of the Terrorism Act 2006 (c. 11)—
 - section 2 (dissemination of terrorist publications);
 - section 5 (preparation of terrorist acts);
 - section 6 (training for terrorism);
 - sections 9 to 11 (offences involving radioactive devices or materials).
- (3) This section applies to any ancillary offence (as defined in section 94 of the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008) in relation to an offence listed in subsection (2).
- (4) This section also applies to an offence specified in Schedule 2 to the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008 (offences where terrorist connection to be considered) as to which—
- (a) in England and Wales, the court dealing with the offence has determined, in accordance with section 30 of that Act, that the offence has a terrorist connection;
 - (b) in Scotland, it has been proved, in accordance with section 31 of that Act, that the offence has a terrorist connection.
- (5) The Secretary of State may by order amend subsection (2).

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- (6) An order adding an offence to subsection (2) applies only in relation to offences committed after the order comes into force.]

Textual Amendments

F12 S. 23A inserted (18.6.2009) by Counter-Terrorism Act 2008 (c. 28), ss. 35(1), 100(5) (with s. 101(2)); S.I. 2009/1256, art. 2(c)

F13 23B Forfeiture: supplementary provisions

- (1) Before making an order under section 23 or 23A, a court must give an opportunity to be heard to any person, other than the convicted person, who claims to be the owner or otherwise interested in anything which can be forfeited under that section.
- (2) In considering whether to make an order under section 23 or 23A in respect of any property, a court shall have regard to—
- the value of the property, and
 - the likely financial and other effects on the convicted person of the making of the order (taken together with any other order that the court contemplates making).
- (3) A court in Scotland must not make an order under section 23 or 23A except on the application of the prosecutor—
- in proceedings on indictment, when the prosecutor moves for sentence, and
 - in summary proceedings, before the court sentences the accused;
- and for the purposes of any appeal or review, an order under either of those sections made by a court in Scotland is a sentence.
- (4) Schedule 4 makes further provision in relation to forfeiture orders under section 23 or 23A.]]

Textual Amendments

F13 S. 23B inserted (18.6.2009) by Counter-Terrorism Act 2008 (c. 28), ss. 36, 100(5) (with s. 101(2)); S.I. 2009/1256, art. 2(c)

Seizure of terrorist cash

24 Interpretation.

- (1) In sections 25 to 31 “authorised officer” means any of the following—
- a constable,
 - a customs officer, and
 - an immigration officer.
- (2) In sections 25 to 31 “cash” means—
- coins and notes in any currency,
 - postal orders,

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- (c) travellers' cheques,
- (d) bankers' drafts, and
- (e) such other kinds of monetary instrument as the Secretary of State may specify by order.

Commencement Information

- II** S. 24 wholly in force at 19.2.2001; s. 24 not in force at Royal Assent see s. 128; s. 24(2)(e) in force at 31.10.2000 by S.I. 2000/2944, art. 2(c); s. 24 in force at 19.2.2001 in so far as not already in force by S.I. 2001/421, art. 2

25 Seizure and detention.

- (1) An authorised officer may seize and detain any cash to which this section applies if he has reasonable grounds for suspecting that—
 - (a) it is intended to be used for the purposes of terrorism,
 - (b) it forms the whole or part of the resources of a proscribed organisation, or
 - (c) it is terrorist property within the meaning given in section 14(1)(b) or (c).
- (2) In subsection (1)(b) the reference to an organisation's resources includes a reference to any cash which is applied or made available, or is to be applied or made available, for use by the organisation.
- (3) This section applies to cash which—
 - (a) is being imported into or exported from the United Kingdom,
 - (b) is being brought to any place in the United Kingdom for the purpose of being exported from the United Kingdom,
 - (c) is being brought to Northern Ireland from Great Britain, or to Great Britain from Northern Ireland,
 - (d) is being brought to any place in Northern Ireland for the purpose of being brought to Great Britain, or
 - (e) is being brought to any place in Great Britain for the purpose of being brought to Northern Ireland.
- (4) Subject to subsection (5), cash seized under this section shall be released not later than the end of the period of 48 hours beginning with the time when it is seized.
- (5) Where an order is made under section 26 in relation to cash seized, it may be detained during the period specified in the order.

26 Continued detention.

- (1) An authorised officer or the Commissioners of Customs and Excise may apply to a magistrates' court for an order under this section in relation to cash seized under section 25.
- (2) An order under this section—
 - (a) shall authorise the further detention under section 25 of the cash to which it relates for a period specified in the order,
 - (b) shall specify a period which ends not later than the end of the period of three months beginning with the date of the order, and

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- (c) shall require notice to be given to the person from whom the cash was seized and to any other person who is affected by and specified in the order.
- (3) An application for an order under this section may be granted only if the court is satisfied—
- (a) that there are reasonable grounds to suspect that the cash is cash of a kind mentioned in section 25(1)(a), (b) or (c), and
 - (b) that the continued detention of the cash is justified pending completion of an investigation of its origin or derivation or pending a determination whether to institute criminal proceedings (whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere) which relate to the cash.
- (4) More than one order may be made under this section in relation to particular cash; but cash shall not be detained by virtue of an order under this section after the end of the period of two years beginning with the date when the first order under this section was made in relation to it.
- (5) In Scotland, any application under this section shall be made by the procurator fiscal to the sheriff; and in this section a reference to a magistrates' court shall be taken as a reference to the sheriff.

27 Detained cash.

- (1) Cash detained under section 25 by virtue of an order under section 26 shall, unless required as evidence of an offence, be held in an interest bearing account; and the interest accruing on the cash shall be added to it on its release or forfeiture.
- (2) Any person may apply to a magistrates' court, or in Scotland to the sheriff, for a direction that cash detained under section 25 be released.
- (3) A magistrates' court or the sheriff shall grant an application under subsection (2) if satisfied—
- (a) that section 26(3)(a) or (b) no longer applies, or
 - (b) that the detention of the cash is for any other reason no longer justified.
- (4) An authorised officer, or in Scotland the procurator fiscal, may release cash detained under section 25 if—
- (a) he is satisfied that its detention is no longer justified, and
 - (b) he has notified the magistrates' court or sheriff who made the order by virtue of which the cash is being detained under section 25.
- (5) Cash detained under section 25 shall not be released under this section—
- (a) while proceedings on an application for its forfeiture under section 28 have not been concluded, or
 - (b) while proceedings, whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, which relate to the cash have not been concluded.

28 Forfeiture.

- (1) An authorised officer or the Commissioners of Customs and Excise may apply to a magistrates' court, or in Scotland the procurator fiscal may apply to the sheriff, for an order forfeiting cash being detained under section 25.

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- (2) A magistrates' court or the sheriff may grant an application only if satisfied on the balance of probabilities that the cash is cash of a kind mentioned in section 25(1)(a), (b) or (c).
- (3) Before making an order under this section, a magistrates' court or the sheriff must give an opportunity to be heard to any person—
 - (a) who is not a party to the proceedings, and
 - (b) who claims to be the owner of or otherwise interested in any of the cash which can be forfeited under this section.
- (4) An order may be made under this section whether or not proceedings are brought against any person for an offence with which the cash is connected.
- (5) Proceedings on an application under this section to the sheriff shall be civil proceedings.

29 Forfeiture: appeal.

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), any party to proceedings in which a forfeiture order is made under section 28 may appeal—
 - (a) where the order is made by a magistrates' court in England and Wales, to the Crown Court,
 - (b) where the order is made by the sheriff in Scotland, to the Court of Session, or
 - (c) where the order is made by a magistrates' court in Northern Ireland, to the county court.
- (2) An appeal under subsection (1)—
 - (a) must be brought before the end of the period of 30 days beginning with the date on which the forfeiture order was made, and
 - (b) may not be brought by the applicant for the forfeiture order.
- (3) On an application by the appellant, a magistrates' court or the sheriff may order the release of so much of the cash to which the forfeiture order applies as it considers appropriate to enable him to meet his reasonable legal expenses in connection with the appeal.
- (4) An appeal under subsection (1) shall be by way of a rehearing.
- (5) If the court allows the appeal, it may order the release of—
 - (a) the cash to which the forfeiture order applies together with any interest which has accrued, or
 - (b) where an order has been made under subsection (3), the remaining cash to which the forfeiture order applies together with any interest which has accrued.
- (6) Subsection (7) applies where a successful application for a forfeiture order relies (in whole or in part) on the fact that an organisation is proscribed, and—
 - (a) a deproscription appeal under section 5 is allowed in respect of the organisation,
 - (b) an order is made under section 3(3)(b) in respect of the organisation in accordance with an order of the Proscribed Organisations Appeal Commission under section 5(4) (and, if the order is made in reliance on section 123(5), a

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resolution is passed by each House of Parliament under section 123(5)(b),
and

- (c) the forfeited cash was seized under section 25 on or after the date of the refusal to deproscribe against which the appeal under section 5 was brought.

- (7) Where this subsection applies an appeal under subsection (1) may be brought at any time before the end of the period of 30 days beginning with the date on which the order under section 3(3)(b) comes into force.

30 Treatment of forfeited cash.

Any cash to which a forfeiture order under section 28 applies or accrued interest thereon shall be paid into the Consolidated Fund—

- (a) after the end of the period within which an appeal may be brought under section 29(1), or
- (b) where an appeal is brought under section 29(1), after the appeal is determined or otherwise disposed of.

31 Rules of court.

Provision may be made by rules of court about the procedure on applications or appeals to any court under sections 26 to 29, and in particular as to—

- (a) the giving of notice to persons affected by an application or appeal under those provisions;
- (b) the joinder, or in Scotland the sisting, of those persons as parties to the proceedings.

Status:

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Changes to legislation:

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