



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,
 - (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,
 - (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)—
 - (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.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

- (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 imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten 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.
- (7) A court by or before which a person is convicted of an offence under this section may order the forfeiture of anything which the court considers to have been in the person's possession for purposes connected with the offence.
- (8) Before making an order under subsection (7) a court must give an opportunity to be heard to any person, other than the convicted person, who claims to be the owner of or otherwise interested in anything which can be forfeited under that subsection.
- (9) An order under subsection (7) shall not come into force until there is no further possibility of it being varied, or set aside, on appeal (disregarding any power of a court to grant leave to appeal out of time).