

These notes refer to the Crime (International Co-operation) Act 2003 (c.32) which received Royal Assent on 30 October 2003

CRIME (INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION) ACT 2003

EXPLANATORY NOTES

BACKGROUND

Part 2: Terrorist Acts and Threats: Jurisdiction

19. The 2002 Framework Decision was drafted in response to the attacks of 11 September 2001, with the purpose of ensuring that all EU Member States had effective terrorist legislation in place. The 2002 Framework Decision defines a range of terrorist offences and requires Member States to introduce “effective, proportionate and dissuasive” criminal penalties for these offences. Much of the substance of the 2002 Framework Decision is already given effect to in existing UK legislation. However, Article 9 which deals with extra-territorial jurisdiction for certain terrorist offences is not for the most part covered. Part 2 of this Act will therefore give effect to Article 9 of the 2002 Framework Decision by allowing the UK to take extra-territorial jurisdiction both over terrorist offences committed by UK residents and nationals anywhere in the world and over attacks on UK residents, nationals and diplomatic premises wherever they occur.