



# Terrorism Act 2000

## 2000 CHAPTER 11

### PART II

#### PROSCRIBED ORGANISATIONS

##### *Offences*

#### **11 Membership**

- (1) A person commits an offence if he belongs or professes to belong to a proscribed organisation.
- (2) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under subsection (1) to prove—
  - (a) that the organisation was not proscribed on the last (or only) occasion on which he became a member or began to profess to be a member, and
  - (b) that he has not taken part in the activities of the organisation at any time while it was proscribed.
- (3) 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.
- (4) In subsection (2) “proscribed” means proscribed for the purposes of any of the following—
  - (a) this Act;
  - (b) the Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act 1996;
  - (c) the Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act 1991;
  - (d) the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act 1989;
  - (e) the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act 1984;
  - (f) the Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act 1978;
  - (g) the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act 1976;

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*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).*

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- (h) the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act 1974;
- (i) the Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act 1973.

## 12 Support

- (1) A person commits an offence if—
  - (a) he invites support for a proscribed organisation, and
  - (b) the support is not, or is not restricted to, the provision of money or other property (within the meaning of section 15).
- (2) A person commits an offence if he arranges, manages or assists in arranging or managing a meeting which he knows is—
  - (a) to support a proscribed organisation,
  - (b) to further the activities of a proscribed organisation, or
  - (c) to be addressed by a person who belongs or professes to belong to a proscribed organisation.
- (3) A person commits an offence if he addresses a meeting and the purpose of his address is to encourage support for a proscribed organisation or to further its activities.
- (4) Where a person is charged with an offence under subsection (2)(c) in respect of a private meeting it is a defence for him to prove that he had no reasonable cause to believe that the address mentioned in subsection (2)(c) would support a proscribed organisation or further its activities.
- (5) In subsections (2) to (4)—
  - (a) “meeting” means a meeting of three or more persons, whether or not the public are admitted, and
  - (b) a meeting is private if the public are not admitted.
- (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.

## 13 Uniform

- (1) A person in a public place commits an offence if he—
  - (a) wears an item of clothing, or
  - (b) wears, carries or displays an article,in such a way or in such circumstances as to arouse reasonable suspicion that he is a member or supporter of a proscribed organisation.
- (2) A constable in Scotland may arrest a person without a warrant if he has reasonable grounds to suspect that the person is guilty of an offence under this section.
- (3) A person guilty of an offence under this section shall be liable on summary conviction to—
  - (a) imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months,
  - (b) a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale, or
  - (c) both.