



# Counter-Terrorism Act 2008

## 2008 CHAPTER 28

### PART 3

#### PROSECUTION AND PUNISHMENT OF TERRORIST OFFENCES

##### *Forfeiture*

#### **34 Forfeiture: terrorist property offences**

For section 23 of the Terrorism Act 2000 (c. 11) (forfeiture) substitute—

##### *“Forfeiture*

#### **23 Forfeiture: terrorist property offences**

- (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 which, at the time of the offence, the person had in their possession or under their control and which—
  - (a) had been used for the purposes of terrorism, or
  - (b) they intended should be used, or had reasonable cause to suspect might be used, for those purposes.
- (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 which, at the time of the offence, the person had in their possession or under their control and which—
  - (a) had been used for the purposes of terrorism, or
  - (b) which, at that time, they knew or had reasonable cause to suspect would or might be used for those purposes.

*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008, Cross Heading: Forfeiture. (See end of Document for details)*

- (4) Where a person is convicted of an offence under section 17 or 18 the court may order the forfeiture of any money or other property which, at the time of the offence, the person had in their possession or under their control and which—
  - (a) had been used for the purposes of terrorism, or
  - (b) was, at that time, intended by them to be used for those purposes.
- (5) Where a person is convicted of an offence under section 17 the court may order the forfeiture of the money or other property to which the arrangement in question related, and which—
  - (a) had been used for the purposes of terrorism, or
  - (b) at the time of the offence, the person knew or had reasonable cause to suspect would or might be used for those purposes.
- (6) 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.
- (7) 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.”.

#### Commencement Information

**II** S. 34 in force at 18.6.2009 by [S.I. 2009/1256](#), [art. 2\(c\)](#)

### 35 Forfeiture: other terrorism offences and offences with a terrorist connection

- (1) After section 23 of the Terrorism Act 2000 (c. 11) (forfeiture: terrorist property offences) insert—

#### **“23A Forfeiture: other terrorism offences and offences with a terrorist connection**

- (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);

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- 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).
- (6) An order adding an offence to subsection (2) applies only in relation to offences committed after the order comes into force.”.
- (2) In section 123 of that Act (orders and regulations)—  
(a) in subsection (4) (instruments subject to affirmative resolution procedure), after paragraph (a) insert—  
“(aa) section 23A(5);”;  
(b) in subsection (5), for “paragraph (b)” substitute “ paragraph (aa) or (b) ”.

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**Commencement Information**

**I2** S. 35 in force at 18.6.2009 by [S.I. 2009/1256](#), [art. 2\(c\)](#)

## 36 Forfeiture: supplementary provisions

After section 23A of the Terrorism Act 2000 (c. 11) (inserted by section 35 above), insert—

### “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.

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*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008, Cross Heading: Forfeiture. (See end of Document for details)*

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- (2) In considering whether to make an order under section 23 or 23A in respect of any property, a court shall have regard to—
  - (a) the value of the property, and
  - (b) 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—
  - (a) in proceedings on indictment, when the prosecutor moves for sentence, and
  - (b) 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.”.

**Commencement Information**

**I3** S. 36 in force at 18.6.2009 by [S.I. 2009/1256](#), [art. 2\(c\)](#)

**37 Forfeiture: application of proceeds to compensate victims**

- (1) In Part 1 of Schedule 4 to the Terrorism Act 2000 (c. 11) (forfeiture orders: England and Wales), after paragraph 4 insert—

**“Application of proceeds to compensate victims**

- 4A (1) Where a court makes a forfeiture order in a case where—
- (a) the offender has been convicted of an offence that has resulted in a person suffering personal injury, loss or damage, or
  - (b) any such offence is taken into consideration by the court in determining sentence,
- the court may also order that an amount not exceeding a sum specified by the court is to be paid to that person out of the proceeds of the forfeiture.
- (2) For this purpose the proceeds of the forfeiture means the aggregate amount of—
- (a) any forfeited money, and
  - (b) the proceeds of the sale, disposal or realisation of any forfeited property, after deduction of the costs of the sale, disposal or realisation,
- reduced by the amount of any payment under paragraph 2(1)(d) or 3(1).
- (3) The court may make an order under this paragraph only if it is satisfied that but for the inadequacy of the offender's means it would have made a compensation order under section 130 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000 under which the offender would have been

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**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008, Cross Heading: Forfeiture. (See end of Document for details)

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required to pay compensation of an amount not less than the specified amount.”.

(2) In Part 2 of that Schedule (forfeiture orders: Scotland), after paragraph 17 insert—

**“Application of proceeds to compensate victims**

- 17A (1) Where a court makes a forfeiture order in a case where—
- (a) the offender has been convicted of an offence that has resulted in a person suffering personal injury, loss or damage, or
  - (b) any such offence is taken into consideration by the court in determining sentence,
- the court may also order that an amount not exceeding a sum specified by the court is to be paid to that person out of the proceeds of the forfeiture.
- (2) For this purpose the proceeds of the forfeiture means the aggregate amount of—
- (a) any forfeited money, and
  - (b) the proceeds of the sale, disposal or realisation of any forfeited property, after deduction of the costs of the sale, disposal or realisation,
- reduced by the amount of any payment under paragraph 16(1)(c) or 17(2).
- (3) The court may make an order under this paragraph only if it is satisfied that but for the inadequacy of the offender's means it would have made a compensation order under section 249 of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995 under which the offender would have been required to pay compensation of an amount not less than the specified amount.”.

(3) In Part 3 of that Schedule (forfeiture orders: Northern Ireland), after paragraph 32 insert—

**“Application of proceeds to compensate victims**

- 32A (1) Where a court makes a forfeiture order in a case where—
- (a) the offender has been convicted of an offence that has resulted in a person suffering personal injury, loss or damage, or
  - (b) any such offence is taken into consideration by the court in determining sentence,
- the court may also order that an amount not exceeding a sum specified by the court is to be paid to that person out of the proceeds of the forfeiture.
- (2) For this purpose the proceeds of the forfeiture means the aggregate amount of—
- (a) any forfeited money, and
  - (b) the proceeds of the sale, disposal or realisation of any forfeited property, after deduction of the costs of the sale, disposal or realisation,
- reduced by the amount of any payment under paragraph 30(1)(d) or 31(1).
- (3) The court may make an order under this paragraph only if it is satisfied that but for the inadequacy of the offender's means it would have made

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*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008, Cross Heading: Forfeiture. (See end of Document for details)*

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a compensation order under Article 14 of the Criminal Justice (Northern Ireland) Order 1994 under which the offender would have been required to pay compensation of an amount not less than the specified amount.”.

**Commencement Information**

**I4** S. 37 in force at 18.6.2009 by S.I. 2009/1256, art. 2(c)

**38 Forfeiture: other amendments**

- (1) For section 120A of the Terrorism Act 2000 (c. 11) (supplemental powers of the court in respect of forfeiture orders) substitute—

**“120A Supplementary powers of forfeiture**

- (1) A court by or before which a person is convicted of an offence under a provision mentioned in column 1 of the following table may order the forfeiture of any item mentioned in column 2 in relation to that offence.

<i>Offence</i>	<i>Items liable to forfeiture</i>
Section 54 (weapons training)	Anything that the court considers to have been in the possession of the person for purposes connected with the offence.
Section 57 (possession for terrorist purposes)	Any article that is the subject matter of the offence.
Section 58 (collection of information)	Any document or record containing information of the kind mentioned in subsection (1)(a) of that section.
Section 58A (eliciting, publishing or communicating information about members of armed forces etc)	Any document or record containing information of the kind mentioned in subsection (1)(a) of that section.

- (2) Before making an order under this section, 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 this section.
- (3) An order under this section does 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).
- (4) Where a court makes an order under this section, it may also make such other provision as appears to it to be necessary for giving effect to the forfeiture, including, in particular, provision relating to the retention, handling, disposal or destruction of what is forfeited.
- (5) Provision made by virtue of subsection (4) may be varied at any time by the court that made it.
- (6) The power of forfeiture under this section is in addition to any power of forfeiture under section 23A.”.

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**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008, Cross Heading: Forfeiture. (See end of Document for details)

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- (2) In section 7 of the Terrorism Act 2006 (c. 11), after subsection (6) insert—
- “(7) The power of forfeiture under this section is in addition to any power of forfeiture under section 23A of the Terrorism Act 2000.”.
- (3) After section 11 of the Terrorism Act 2006 (terrorist threats relating to devices, materials or facilities) insert—

**“11A Forfeiture of devices, materials or facilities**

- (1) A court by or before which a person is convicted of an offence under section 9 or 10 may order the forfeiture of any radioactive device or radioactive material, or any nuclear facility, made or used in committing the offence.
- (2) A court by or before which a person is convicted of an offence under section 11 may order the forfeiture of any radioactive device or radioactive material, or any nuclear facility, which is the subject of—
- (a) a demand under subsection (1) of that section, or
- (b) a threat falling within subsection (3) of that section.
- (3) Before making an order under this section, 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 this section.
- (4) An order under this section does 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).
- (5) Where a court makes an order under this section, it may also make such other provision as appears to it to be necessary for giving effect to the forfeiture, including, in particular, provision relating to the retention, handling, disposal or destruction of what is forfeited.
- (6) Provision made by virtue of subsection (5) may be varied at any time by the court that made it.
- (7) The power of forfeiture under this section is in addition to any power of forfeiture under section 23A of the Terrorism Act 2000.”.

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**Commencement Information**

**15** S. 38 in force at 18.6.2009 by [S.I. 2009/1256](#), [art. 2\(c\)](#)

**39 Forfeiture: consequential amendments**

Schedule 3 contains amendments consequential on those made by sections 34 to 38.

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**Commencement Information**

**16** S. 39 in force at 18.6.2009 by [S.I. 2009/1256](#), [art. 2\(c\)](#)

**Changes to legislation:**

There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008, Cross  
Heading: Forfeiture.