

CHAPTER 19
THE PREVENTION OF TERRORISM ACT
[PRINCIPAL LEGISLATION]
ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

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CHAPTER 19

THE PREVENTION OF TERRORISM ACT

An Act to provide for comprehensive measures of dealing with terrorism, to prevent and to co-operate with other states in the suppression of terrorism and to provide for related matters.

[15th June, 2003]

[GN. No. 180 of 2003]

Acts Nos.
21 of 2002
6 of 2012
10 of 2013
8 of 2015
4 of 2016
7 of 2018
14 of 2019
2 of 2022

PART I

PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS

Short title 1. This Act may be cited as the Prevention of Terrorism Act.

Application 2.-(1) This Act shall apply to Mainland Tanzania as well as to Tanzania Zanzibar.

(2) A person who commits an offence punishable under this Act beyond the United Republic shall be dealt with under this Act in the same manner as if the act constituting an offence was committed in the United Republic.

Interpretation 3. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires-

Acts Nos. “Act” means the Prevention of Terrorism Act;

6 of 2012 s. 24 “aircraft” includes an aeroplane, glider and helicopter;

10 of 2013 s. 49 “communication” means a communication received or
2 of 2022 s. 34 transmitted by post, telegraphic, telephone or other
communication received or transmitted by electricity,
magnetism, or other means;

“communication service provider” means a person who provides services or the transmission or reception of communication;

“Court” means the High Court of Tanzania and, as the case may be, the High Court of Zanzibar;

Cap. 423 “Commissioner of Financial Intelligence Unit” shall have the meaning ascribed to it under the Anti-Money Laundering Act;

Cap. 342 “financial institution” means a commercial bank or any other institution which makes loans, advances, investments or accepts deposits of money as defined under the Banking and Financial Institutions Act;

Cap. 423 “Financial Intelligence Unit” also known by its acronym “FIU” means an extra ministerial department established under section 4 of the Anti-Money Laundering Act;

“funds” includes-

- (a) assets of any kind, whether tangible or intangible, movable or immovable by whatever means acquired;
- (b) legal document or instrument in any form, including electronic or digital, evidencing title to, or interest in such assets; and
- (c) bank credits, traveler’s cheque, bankers cheque, money orders, shares, bonds and other securities, draft and letters of credits;

“group or entity” means a person, group, trust, partnership, fund or an unincorporated association or organisation;

“Master” in relation to a vessel, means the owner or a person for the time being in charge or command or control of a vessel;

“Minister” means the Minister responsible for home affairs;

“operator” in relation to an aircraft, means the owner or person for the time being in charge or command or control of an aircraft;

“police officer” means, except where the context otherwise requires, police officer of or above the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Police;

“proceeds of terrorism” means all kinds of properties which have been derived or obtained from commission of funds traceable to a terrorist act, and include cash irrespective of a person in whose name such proceeds are standing or in whose possession or control they are found;

Cap. 423

“proliferation financing” shall have the meaning ascribed to it under the Anti-Money Laundering Act;

Cap. 256

“property” has the same meaning as ascribed to it in the Proceeds of Crime Act; and

“terrorist act” means an act or omission referred to under section 4 of the Act and the expression “terrorist” shall be construed accordingly.

Act No.
2 of 2022 s. 35

PART II PROHIBITION OF ACTS OF TERRORISM AND PROLIFERATION FINANCING

(a) *Prohibition of Acts of Terrorism*

Definition and
prohibition for
terrorism act
Act No.
2 of 2022 s. 36

4.–(1) A person within or outside the United Republic who commits a terrorist act commits an offence.

(2) A person commits a terrorist act if the act or omission is committed with the aim of-

- (a) seriously intimidating or causing fear amongst members of the public or a section of the public;
- (b) seriously intimidating or compelling the Government or an international organisation to do or refrain from any act; or
- (c) seriously destabilising the religious, political, constitutional, economic or social institutions of a country or an international organisation.

(3) The term “terrorist act” means, an act or threat of action or omission which involves:

- (a) an attack upon a person’s life which may cause death or serious bodily harm;
- (b) the kidnapping of a person;

- (c) serious damage to property;
- (d) a serious risk to the health or safety of the public or a section of the public;
- (e) the use of firearms or explosives;
- (f) releasing into the environment or any part of it or distributing or exposing the public or any part of it to any-
 - (i) dangerous, hazardous, radioactive or harmful substance;
 - (ii) toxic chemical; or
 - (iii) microbial or other biological agent or toxin;
- (g) disruption of any computer system or the provision of services directly related to communications infrastructure, banking or financial services, utilities, transportation or other essential infrastructure; or
- (h) disruption of the provision of essential emergency services such as police, civil defence or medical services.
- (4) An act which-
 - (a) only disrupts services; and
 - (b) is committed in pursuance of a protest, demonstration or stoppage of work,

shall be deemed not to be a terrorist act within the meaning of this section, so long as the act is not intended to result in any harm referred to under subsection (2).

Commission
of offence of
terrorist meeting

5. A person commits an offence who-

- (a) arranges, manages or assist in arranging or managing or participates in a meeting or an act knowingly that it is concerned with an act of terrorism;
- (b) provides logistics, equipment or facilities for a meeting or an act knowingly that it is concerned with an act of terrorism; or
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