

# Proscribed Terrorist Organisations

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## Proscription criteria

Under the Terrorism Act 2000, the Home Secretary may proscribe an organisation if she believes it is concerned in terrorism. For the purposes of the Act, this means that the organisation:

- commits or participates in acts of terrorism;
- prepares for terrorism;
- promotes or encourages terrorism (including the unlawful glorification of terrorism); or
- is otherwise concerned in terrorism.

If the statutory test is met, there are other factors which the Secretary of State will take into account when deciding whether or not to exercise the discretion to proscribe. These discretionary factors are:

- the nature and scale of an organisation's activities;
- the specific threat that it poses to the UK;
- the specific threat that it poses to British nationals overseas;
- the extent of the organisation's presence in the UK; and
- the need to support other members of the international community in the global fight against terrorism.

## Proscription offences

Proscription makes it a criminal offence to:

- belong to or invite support for a proscribed organisation;
- arrange a meeting in support of a proscribed organisation; and
- wear clothing or carry articles in public which arouse reasonable suspicion that an individual is a member or supporter of the proscribed organisation.

The penalties for proscription offences are a maximum of 10 years in prison and/or a fine.

Proscription can support other disruptive activity including the use of immigration powers such as exclusion, prosecution for other offences, messaging and EU asset freezes. The resources of a proscribed organisation are terrorist property and, are therefore, liable to be seized.

## Aliases

Section 3(6) of the Terrorism Act 2000 allows the Home Secretary to specify by order that an alternative name or alias should be treated as another name for a proscribed organisation. The Secretary of State can make an order where she believes the proscribed organisation is operating under that alternative name or that the organisation operating under the alternative name is the same as the proscribed organisation.

The use of an alternative name which has not been formally recognised in an order does not prevent the police and Crown Prosecution Service from taking action against an individual for proscription offences. For a successful prosecution, it's necessary to demonstrate that the proscribed organisation is genuinely operating under that alias.

There are also domestic and international financial asset freezing sanctions regimes that involve the listing of terrorist groups and individuals. A guide to the current consolidated list of asset freeze targets designated by the United Nations, European Union and United Kingdom, under current financial sanctions regimes is available at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/financial-sanctions-consolidated-list-of-targets>.

## **Deproscription**

As indicated to Parliament by the Security Minister, James Brokenshire MP, on 10 December 2013, the Home Secretary will consider deproscription on application only.

Section 4 of the Terrorism Act 2000 provides that the organisation or any person affected by a proscription can submit a signed, written application to the Home Secretary requesting that she considers whether a specified organisation should be removed from the list of proscribed organisations. The application must set out the grounds on which it is made. The precise requirements are contained in the Proscribed Organisations (Applications for Deproscription etc) Regulations 2006 (SI 2006/2299).

The Home Secretary is required to determine the application within 90 days from the day after it is received. If the deproscription application is refused the applicant may appeal to the Proscribed Organisations Appeals Commission (POAC). The Commission will allow an appeal if it considers that the decision to refuse deproscription was flawed, applying judicial review principles. Either party can seek leave to appeal the POAC's decision at the Court of Appeal.

If the Home Secretary agrees to deproscribe the organisation or the appeal is allowed, the Home Secretary will lay a draft order before Parliament removing the organisation from the list of proscribed organisations. The Order is subject to the affirmative resolution procedure so must be agreed by both the House of Commons and the House of Lords.

Section 10 of the Terrorism Act 2000 provides that evidence submitted in relation to a deproscription application is not admissible in proceedings against an individual for an offence under that Act.

The Mujaheddin e Khalq (MeK) also known as the Peoples' Mujaheddin of Iran (PMOI) was removed from the list of proscribed groups in June 2008 as a

result of judgments of the POAC and the Court of Appeal. On 27 March 2014 the Home Secretary received a deproscription application, the first application received since 1 June 2009.

### **List of proscribed international terrorist groups**

- 60 international terrorist organisations are proscribed under the Terrorism Act 2000.
- Of these, two organisations are proscribed under powers introduced in the Terrorism Act 2006, for glorifying terrorism.
- 14 organisations in Northern Ireland that were proscribed under previous legislation.

The information about the groups' aims was given to Parliament when they were proscribed.

Users should bear in mind that there is no universal standard for transliterating Arabic and other languages into Latin characters. Therefore, the spelling of the names of proscribed organisations appearing in other publications may differ slightly from that given in this list.

#### **17 November Revolutionary Organisation (N17) - Proscribed March 2001**

Aims to highlight and protest at what it deems to be imperialist and corrupt actions, using violence. Formed in 1974 to oppose the Greek military Junta, its stance was initially anti-Junta and anti-US, which it blamed for supporting the Junta.

#### **Abdallah Azzam Brigades, including the Ziyad al-Jarrah Battalions (AAB) - Proscribed June 2014**

AAB is an Islamist militant group aligned with Al Qa'ida and the global jihad movement, currently fighting in Syria and Lebanon. The group began operating in Pakistan in 2009. The Lebanese branch uses the name the Ziyad al Jarrah Battalion, and is named after Lebanese 9/11 hijacker Ziyad al Jarrah who participated in the hijacking and crash of United Flight 93.

AAB has increased its operational pace since the onset of the Syrian insurgency, claiming responsibility for a rocket attack launched from Lebanon into northern Israel in August 2013. On 19 November 2013, AAB claimed responsibility for a double suicide bombing outside the Iranian embassy in Beirut, which killed at least 22 people and wounded over 140.

On 19 February 2014, the group's media wing, the Al-Awzaey Media Foundation, announced on Twitter and YouTube that the group claimed responsibility for two suicide bombings near the Iranian cultural centre in Beirut killing 11 and wounding 130, in revenge for actions by Iran and Hizballah, in Lebanon and Syria.

The group has threatened to launch further terrorist attacks and has demanded that the Lebanese Government free imprisoned jihadists. It has also threatened attacks on Western targets in the Middle East.

**Abu Nidal Organisation (ANO) - Proscribed March 2001**

ANO's principal aim is the destruction of the state of Israel. It is also hostile to 'reactionary' Arab regimes and states supporting Israel.

**Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG) - Proscribed March 2001**

The precise aims of the ASG are unclear, but its objectives appear to include the establishment of an autonomous Islamic state in the Southern Philippine island of Mindanao.

**Al-Gama'at al-Islamiya (GI) - Proscribed March 2001**

The main aim of GI is to overthrow the Egyptian government and replace it with an Islamic state through all means, including the use of violence. Some members also want the removal of Western influence from the Arab world.

**Al Ghurabaa - Proscribed July 2006**

Al Ghurabaa / The Saved Sect is an Islamist group which seeks to establish an Islamic Caliphate ruled by Shariah law. The group first emerged as Al Muhajiroun in the UK, in 1996, led by Omar Bakri Muhammed, who then publicly disbanded the organisation in 2004. The organisation reformed in 2004 under the names Al Ghurabaa and the Saved Sect. While the Group has some links to groups overseas, it is based and operates within the UK.

Note: The Government laid Orders, in January 2010 and November 2011, which provide that **Al Muhajiroun, Islam4UK, Call to Submission, Islamic Path, London School of Sharia** and **Muslims Against Crusades** should be treated as alternative names for the organisation which is already proscribed under the names Al Ghurabaa and **The Saved Sect**.

The Government laid an Order, in June 2014 recognising **Need4Khilafah**, the **Shariah Project** and the **Islamic Dawah Association** as the same as the organisation proscribed as Al Ghurabaa and The Saved Sect, which is also known as Al Muhajiroun.

**Al Ittihad Al Islamia (AIAI) - Proscribed October 2005**

The main aims of AIAI are to establish a radical Sunni Islamic state in Somalia, and to regain the Ogaden region of Ethiopia as Somali territory via an insurgent campaign. Militant elements within AIAI are suspected of having aligned themselves with the 'global jihad' ideology of Al Qa'ida, and to have operated in support of Al Qa'ida in the East Africa region.

**Al Murabitun - Proscribed April 2014**

Al Murabitun resulted from a merger of two Al Qa'ida in the Maghreb (AQ-M) splinter groups that are active in Mali and Algeria, the Movement for the Unity and Jihad in West Africa (MUJWA) and Mokhtar Belmokhtar's group, the Al Mulathamine Battalion which included the commando element 'Those Who Sign in Blood'. The merger was announced in a public statement in August 2013.

Al Murabitun aspires to unite Muslims from “the Nile to the Atlantic” and has affirmed its loyalty to al-Qaida leader Ayman al-Zawahiri and the emir of the Afghan Taleban, Mullah Omar.

As at 3 April 2014, the group has not claimed responsibility for any terrorist attacks since the merger but both precursor groups have participated in a number of terrorist attacks and kidnapping for ransom during the past 13 months. Belmokhtar’s group was responsible for the attack against the In Amenas gas facility in January 2013 that resulted in the death of over thirty people including Britons. In May 2013 the two groups targeted a military barracks in Agadez, Niger and a uranium mine in Arlit which supplies French nuclear reactors. The suicide attack in Agadez resulted in the deaths of at least twenty people.

Despite previously separating themselves from AQM, citing leadership issues and the desire to expand their control, both precursor groups continued to cooperate and fight alongside AQM fighters in Mali and other regions of West Africa. This activity has continued since the merger.

**Al Qa’ida (AQ) - Proscribed March 2001**

Inspired and led by Usama Bin Laden, its aims are the expulsion of Western forces from Saudi Arabia, the destruction of Israel and the end of Western influence in the Muslim world.

Note: The Government laid an Order, in July 2013, which provided that the **al-Nusrah Front (ANF)** and **Jabhat al-Nusrah li-ahl al Sham** should be treated as alternative names for the organisation which is already proscribed under the name Al Qa’ida.

**Al Shabaab - Proscribed March 2010**

Al Shabaab is an organisation based in Somalia which has waged a violent campaign against the Somali Transitional Federal Government and African Union peacekeeping forces since 2007, employing a range of terrorist tactics including suicide bombings, indiscriminate attacks and assassinations. Its principal aim is the establishment of a fundamentalist Islamic state in Somalia, but the organisation has publicly pledged its allegiance to Usama Bin Laden and has announced an intention to combine its campaign in the Horn of Africa with Al Qa’ida’s aims of global jihad.

**Ansar Al Islam (AI) - Proscribed October 2005**

AI is a radical Sunni Salafi group from northeast Iraq around Halabja. The group is anti-Western, and opposes the influence of the US in Iraqi Kurdistan and the relationship of the KDP and PUK to Washington. AI has been involved in operations against Multi-National Forces-Iraq (MNF-I).

**Ansar Al Sharia-Tunisia (AAS-T) - Proscribed April 2014**

Ansar Al Sharia-Tunisia (AAS-T) is a radical Islamist group founded in April 2011. The group aims to establish Sharia law in Tunisia and eliminate Western influence. The group is ideologically aligned to Al Qa’ida (AQ) and

has links to AQ affiliated groups. It is reported that the group announced its loyalty to AQM in September 2013.

AAS-T's leader, Seif Allah Ibn Hussein also known as Abu Ayadh al-Tunis, is a former AQ veteran combatant in Afghanistan. He has been hiding following issue of a warrant for his arrest relating to an allegation of inciting the attack on the US Embassy in Tunis that killed four people in September 2012.

Extremists believed to have links with AAS-T are assessed to be responsible for the attacks in October 2011 on a television station and, in June 2012, an attack on an art exhibit. AAS-T is assessed to be responsible for the attacks on the US Embassy and American school in Tunis in September 2012. The Tunisian government believe AAS-T was responsible for the assassination of two National Coalition Assembly members; Chokri Belaid in February 2013 and Mohamed Brahmi in July 2013.

Additionally, elements of the group are believed to have been involved in the attempted suicide attack, in October 2013, at a hotel in a tourist resort in Sousse where a significant number of British tourists were staying.

**Ansar Al Sunna (AS)** - *Proscribed October 2005*

AS is a fundamentalist Sunni Islamist extremist group based in central Iraq and what was the Kurdish Autonomous Zone (KAZ) of Northern Iraq. The group aims to expel all foreign influences from Iraq and create a fundamentalist Islamic state.

**Ansar Bayt al-Madis (ABM)** - *Proscribed April 2014*

ABM is an Al Qa'ida inspired militant Islamist group based in the northern Sinai region of Egypt. The group is said to recruit within Egypt and abroad and aims to create an Egyptian state ruled by Sharia law.

ABM is assessed to be responsible for a number of attacks on security forces in Egypt since 2011. The attacks appear to have increased since the overthrow of the Morsi government in July 2013. The group's reach goes beyond the Sinai, with the group claiming responsibility for a number of attacks in Cairo and cross-border attacks against Israel. ABM has undertaken attacks using vehicle borne improvised explosive devices and surface-to-air missiles. Examples of attacks that the group has claimed responsibility for include:

- in September 2013 an attack on the Egyptian Interior Minister in which a UK national was seriously injured;
- the attack on a police compound in Mansoura on 24 December 2013, killing at least 16 people, including 14 police officers; and
- an attack on a tourist bus in which three South Koreans and their Egyptian driver died on 16 January 2014.

**Ansarul Muslimina Fi Biladis Sudan (Vanguard for the protection of Muslims in Black Africa) (Ansaru) - Proscribed November 2012**

Ansaru is an Islamist terrorist organisation based in Nigeria. They emerged in 2012 and are motivated by an anti-Nigerian Government and anti-Western agenda. They are broadly aligned with Al Qa'ida.

**Armed Islamic Group (Groupe Islamique Armée) (GIA) - Proscribed March 2001**

The aim of the GIA is to create an Islamic state in Algeria using all necessary means, including violence.

**Asbat Al-Ansar ('League of Partisans' or 'Band of Helpers') - Proscribed November 2002**

Sometimes going by the aliases of 'The Abu Muhjin' group/faction or the 'Jama'at Nour', this group aims to enforce its extremist interpretation of Islamic law within Lebanon and, increasingly, further afield.

**Babbar Khalsa (BK) - Proscribed March 2001**

BK is a Sikh movement that aims to establish an independent Khalistan within the Punjab region of India.

**Basque Homeland and Liberty (Euskadi ta Askatasuna) (ETA) - Proscribed March 2001**

ETA seeks the creation of an independent state comprising the Basque regions of both Spain and France.

**Baluchistan Liberation Army (BLA) - Proscribed July 2006**

BLA are comprised of tribal groups based in the Baluchistan area of Eastern Pakistan, which aims to establish an independent nation encompassing the Baluch dominated areas of Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran.

**Boko Haram (Jama'atu Ahli Sunna Lidda Awati Wal Jihad) (BH) - Proscribed July 2013**

Boko Haram is a terrorist organisation, based in Nigeria that aspires to establish Islamic law in Nigeria and has carried out a number of terrorist attacks that have targeted all sections of Nigerian society.

**Egyptian Islamic Jihad (EIJ) - Proscribed March 2001**

The main aim of the EIJ is to overthrow the Egyptian government and replace it with an Islamic state. However, since September 1998, the leadership of the group has also allied itself to the 'global Jihad' ideology expounded by Usama Bin Laden and has threatened Western interests.

**Groupe Islamique Combattant Marocain (GICM) - Proscribed October 2005**

The traditional primary objective of the GICM has been the installation of a governing system of the caliphate to replace the governing Moroccan monarchy. The group also has an Al Qa'ida-inspired global extremist agenda.

**Hamas Izz al-Din al-Qassem Brigades - Proscribed March 2001**

Hamas aims to end Israeli occupation in Palestine and establish an Islamic state.

**Harakat-UI-Jihad-UI-Islami (HUJI) - Proscribed October 2005**

The aim of HUJI is to achieve through violent means accession of Kashmir to Pakistan, and to spread terror throughout India. HUJI has targeted Indian security positions in Kashmir and conducted operations in India proper.

**Harakat-UI-Jihad-UI-Islami (Bangladesh) (HUJI-B) - Proscribed October 2005**

The main aim of HUJI-B is the creation of an Islamic regime in Bangladesh modelled on the former Taliban regime in Afghanistan.

**Harakat-UI-Mujahideen/Alami (HuM/A) and Jundallah - Proscribed October 2005**

The aim of both HuM/A and Jundallah is the rejection of democracy of even the most Islamic-oriented style, and to establish a caliphate based on Sharia law, in addition to achieving accession of all Kashmir to Pakistan. HuM/A has a broad anti-Western and anti-President Musharraf agenda.

**Harakat Mujahideen (HM) - Proscribed March 2001**

HM, previously known as Harakat UI Ansar (HuA), seeks independence for Indian-administered Kashmir. The HM leadership was also a signatory to Usama Bin Laden's 1998 fatwa, which called for worldwide attacks against US and Western interests.

**Hizballah Military Wing – Hizballah's External Security Organisation was proscribed March 2001 and in 2008 the proscription was extended to Hizballah's Military apparatus including the Jihad Council**

Hizballah is committed to armed resistance to the state of Israel, and aims to seize all Palestinian territories and Jerusalem from Israel. Its military wing supports terrorism in Iraq and the Palestinian territories.

**Hezb-E Islami Gulbuddin (HIG) - Proscribed October 2005**

Led by Gulbuddin Hekmatyar who is in particular very anti-American, HIG is anti-Western and desires the creation of a fundamentalist Islamic State in Afghanistan.

**Imarat Kavkaz (IK) (also known as the Caucasus Emirate) - Proscribed December 2013**

Imarat Kavkaz seeks a Sharia-based Caliphate across the North Caucasus. It regularly uses terrorist tactics and has carried out attacks against both Russian state and civilian targets. The organisation claimed responsibility for the attack on Domodedovo airport in Moscow in January 2011, that killed 35 including one British national and a suicide attack on the Moscow Metro in March 2010 that killed 39. Since then there has been continued activity by Imarat Kavkaz, including renewed threats of terrorist activity in Russia.



**Indian Mujahideen (IM) - Proscribed July 2012**

IM aims to establish an Islamic state and implement Sharia law in India using violent means.

**International Sikh Youth Federation (ISYF) - Proscribed March 2001**

ISYF is an organisation committed to the creation of an independent state of Khalistan for Sikhs within India.

**Islamic Army of Aden (IAA) - Proscribed March 2001**

The IAA's aims are the overthrow of the current Yemeni government and the establishment of an Islamic State following Sharia Law.

**Islamic Jihad Union (IJU) - Proscribed July 2005**

The primary strategic goal of the IJU is the elimination of the current Uzbek regime. The IJU would expect that following the removal of President Karimov, elections would occur in which Islamic-democratic political candidates would pursue goals shared by the IJU leadership.

**Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU) - Proscribed November 2002**

The primary aim of IMU is to establish an Islamic state in the model of the Taliban in Uzbekistan. However, the IMU is reported to also seek to establish a broader state over the entire Turkestan area.

**Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) also known as Dawlat al-'Iraq al-Islamiyya, Islamic State of Iraq (ISI), Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) and Dawlat al Islamiya fi Iraq wa al Sham (DAISh) and the Islamic State in Iraq and Sham - Proscribed June 2014**

ISIL is a brutal Sunni Islamist terrorist group active in Iraq and Syria. The group adheres to a global jihadist ideology, following an extreme interpretation of Islam, which is anti-Western and promotes sectarian violence. ISIL aims to establish an Islamic State governed by Shari'a law in the region and impose their rule on people using violence and extortion.

ISIL was previously proscribed as part of Al Qa'ida (AQ). However on 2 February 2014, AQ senior leadership issued a statement officially severing ties with ISIL. This prompted consideration of the case to proscribe ISIL in its own right.

ISIL not only poses a threat from within Syria but has made significant advances in Iraq. The threat from ISIL in Iraq and Syria is very serious and shows clearly the importance of taking a strong stand against the extremists.

We are aware that a number of British nationals have travelled to Syria and some of these will inevitably be fighting with ISIL. It appears that ISIL is treating Iraq and Syria as one theatre of conflict and its potential ability to operate across the border must be a cause of concern for the whole international community.

In April 2014, ISIL claimed responsibility for a series of blasts targeting a Shi'a election rally in Baghdad. These attacks are reported to have killed at least 31

people. Thousands of Iraqi civilians lost their lives to sectarian violence in 2013, and attacks carried out by ISIL will have accounted for a large proportion of these deaths.

ISIL has reportedly detained dozens of foreign journalists and aid workers. In September 2013, members of the group kidnapped and killed the commander of Ahrar ash-Sham after he intervened to protect members of a Malaysian Islamic charity.

In January 2014, ISIL captured the Al-Anbar cities of Ramadi and Fallujah, and is engaged in ongoing fighting with the Iraqi security forces. The group also claimed responsibility for a car bomb attack that killed four people and wounded dozens in the southern Beirut suburb of Haret Hreik.

ISIL has a strong presence in northern and eastern Syria where it has instituted strict Sharia law in the towns under its control. The group is responsible for numerous attacks and a vast number of deaths. The group is believed to attract foreign fighters, including Westerners, to the region. The group has maintained control of various towns on the Syrian/Turkish border allowing the group to control who crosses and ISIL's presence there has interfered with the free flow of humanitarian aid.

**Jaish e Mohammed (JeM) and splinter group Khuddam Ul-Islam (Kul) –**  
*JeM proscribed March 2001 and Kul proscribed October 2005*

JeM and Kul seek the 'liberation' of Kashmir from Indian control as well as the 'destruction' of America and India. JeM has a stated objective of unifying the various Kashmiri militant groups.

**Jammat-ul Mujahideen Bangladesh (JMB) - Proscribed July 2007**

JMB first came to prominence on 20 May 2002 when eight of its members were arrested in possession of petrol bombs. The group has claimed responsibility for numerous fatal bomb attacks across Bangladesh in recent years, including suicide bomb attacks in 2005.

**Jeemah Islamiyah (JI) - Proscribed November 2002**

JI's aim is the creation of a unified Islamic state in Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Southern Philippines.

**Jamaat Ul-Furquan (JuF) - Proscribed October 2005**

The aim of JuF is to unite Indian administered Kashmir with Pakistan; to establish a radical Islamist state in Pakistan; the 'destruction' of India and the USA; to recruit new jihadis; and the release of imprisoned Kashmiri militants.

**Kateeba al-Kawthar (KaK) also known as 'Ajnad al-sham' and 'Junud ar-Rahman al Muhajireen' - Proscribed June 2014**

KaK describes itself as a group of mujahideen from more than 20 countries seeking a 'just' Islamic nation.

KaK is an armed terrorist group fighting to establish an Islamic state in Syria. The group is aligned to the most extreme groups operating in Syria and has links to Al Qa'ida.

The group's leader is described as a Western Mujaadid commander. KaK is believed to attract a number of Western foreign fighters and has released YouTube footage encouraging travel to Syria and asking Muslims to support the fighters.

**Partiya Karkeren Kurdistan (PKK) which translates as the Kurdistan Worker's Party - Proscribed March 2001**

PKK/KADEK/KG is primarily a separatist movement that seeks an independent Kurdish state in southeast Turkey. The PKK changed its name to KADEK and then to Kongra Gele Kurdistan, although the PKK acronym is still used by parts of the movement.

Note: The Government laid an Order in 2006 which provides that KADEK and Kongra Gele Kurdistan should be treated as another name for the organisation which is already proscribed as PKK.

**Lashkar e Tayyaba (LT) - Proscribed March 2001**

LT seeks independence for Kashmir and the creation of an Islamic state using violent means.

Note: The Government laid an Order in March 2009 which provides that Jama'at' ud Da'wa (JuD) should be treated as another name for the organisation which is already proscribed as Lashkar e Tayyaba.

**Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) - Proscribed March 2001**

The LTTE is a terrorist group fighting for a separate Tamil state in the North and East of Sri Lanka.

**Libyan Islamic Fighting Group (LIFG) - Proscribed October 2005**

The LIFG seeks to replace the current Libyan regime with a hard-line Islamic state. The group is also part of the wider global Islamist extremist movement, as inspired by Al Qa'ida. The group has mounted several operations inside Libya, including a 1996 attempt to assassinate Mu'ammarr Qadhafi.

**Minbar Ansar Deen (also known as Ansar al-Sharia UK) - Proscribed July 2013**

Minbar Ansar Deen is a Salafist group based in the UK that promotes and encourages terrorism. Minbar Ansar Deen distributes content through its online forum which promotes terrorism by encouraging individuals to travel overseas to engage in extremist activity, specifically fighting. The group is not related to Ansar al-Sharia groups in other countries.

**Palestinian Islamic Jihad - Shaqaqi (PIJ) - Proscribed March 2001**

PIJ aims to end the Israeli occupation of Palestine and to create an Islamic state. It opposes the existence of the state of Israel, the Middle East Peace

Process and the Palestinian Authority, and has carried out suicide bombings against Israeli targets.

**Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC) - Proscribed June 2014**

PFLP-GC is a left wing nationalist Palestinian militant organisation formed in 1968. It is based in Syria and was involved in the Palestine intifada during the 1970s and 1980s. The group is separate from the similarly named Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP).

From its outset, the group has been a Syrian proxy. PFLP-GC has been fighting in the Syrian war in support of Assad, including in Yarmouk Refugee Camp in July 2013. The group also issued statements in support of the Syrian government, Hizballah, and Iran.

**Revolutionary Peoples' Liberation Party - Front (Devrimci Halk Kurtulus Partisi - Cephesi) (DHKP-C) - Proscribed March 2001**

DHKP-C aims to establish a Marxist-Leninist regime in Turkey by means of armed revolutionary struggle.

**Salafist Group for Call and Combat (Groupe Salafiste pour la Predication et le Combat) (GSPC) - Proscribed March 2001**

Its aim is to create an Islamic state in Algeria using all necessary means, including violence.

**Saved Sect or Saviour Sect - Proscribed July 2006**

The Saved Sect /Al Ghurabaa is an Islamist group which seeks to establish an Islamic Caliphate ruled by Shariah law. The group first emerged as Al Muhajiroun in the UK, in 1996, led by Omar Bakri Muhammed, who then publicly disbanded the organisation in 2004. The organisation reformed in 2004 under the names Al Ghurabaa and the Saved Sect. While the Group has some links to groups overseas, it is based and operates within the UK.

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**Sipah-e Sahaba Pakistan (SSP) (Aka Millat-e Islami Pakistan (MIP) - SSP was renamed MIP in April 2003 but is still referred to as SSP) and splinter group Lashkar-e Jhangvi (LeJ) - Proscribed March 2001**

The aim of both SSP and LeJ is to transform Pakistan by violent means into a Sunni state under the total control of Sharia law. Another objective is to have all Shia declared Kafirs and to participate in the destruction of other religions, notably Judaism, Christianity and Hinduism.

Kafirs means non-believers: literally, one who refused to see the truth. LeJ does not consider members of the Shia sect to be Muslim, so concludes they can be considered a 'legitimate' target.

Note: The Government laid an Order in October 2013 which provides that Ahle Sunnat wal Jamaat (ASWJ) should be treated as another name for the organisation which is already proscribed as Sipah-e Sahaba Pakistan (SSP) and Lashkar-e Jhangvi (LeJ).

**Tehrik Nefaz-e Shari'at Muhammadi (TNSM) - Proscribed July 2007**

TNSM regularly attacks coalition and Afghan government forces in Afghanistan and provides direct support to Al Qa'ida and the Taliban. One faction of the group claimed responsibility for a suicide attack on an army training compound on 8 November 2007 in Dargai, Pakistan, in which 42 soldiers were killed.

**Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan (TTP) - Proscribed January 2011**

Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan has carried out a high number of mass casualty attacks in Pakistan and Afghanistan since 2007. The group have announced various objectives and demands, such as the enforcement of sharia, resistance against the Pakistani army and the removal of NATO forces from Afghanistan. The organisation has also been involved in attacks in the West, such as the attempted Times Square car-bomb attack in May 2010.

**Teyre Azadiye Kurdistan (TAK) - Proscribed July 2006**

TAK is a Kurdish terrorist group currently operating in Turkey.

**Turkiye Halk Kurtulus Partisi-Cephesi (THKP-C) is also known as the Peoples' Liberation Party/Front of Turkey, THKP-C Acilciler and the Hasty Ones - Proscribed June 2014**

THKP-C is a left wing organisation formed in 1994. The group grew out of the Turkish extreme left Revolutionary Youth Movements which formed in the 1960s and 70s.

THKP-C now also operates as a pro-Assad militia group fighting in Syria and has developed increased capability since the Syrian insurgency. THKP-C is assessed to have been involved in an attack in Reyhanli, Turkey, in May 2013, killing over 50 people and injuring over 100.

The organisation has always been most prominent in the southern province of Hatay. A number of other groups have been formed under the THKP-C umbrella including 'Mukavament Suriye' (Syrian Resistance), which is reported to have been responsible for the recent Baniyas Massacre killing at least 145 people.

## **List of proscribed Northern Irish groups**

Continuity Army Council  
Cumann na mBan  
Fianna na hEireann  
Irish National Liberation Army  
Irish People's Liberation Organisation  
Irish Republican Army  
Loyalist Volunteer Force  
Orange Volunteers  
Red Hand Commando  
Red Hand Defenders  
Saor Eire  
Ulster Defence Association  
Ulster Freedom Fighters  
Ulster Volunteer Force

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20 June 2014 **Home Office**