

## Law on the Regulation of Public Associations (Law on Associations)

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VereinsG

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Footnote

(+++ text reference validity from: 1.1.1975 +++)

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Entry formula

The Bundestag, with the consent of the Bundesrat, has passed the following law:

Section One

General Provisions

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§ 1 Freedom of association

(1) The formation of associations shall be free (freedom of association).

(2) Associations which abuse the freedom of association may be intervened against in order to safeguard public safety or order only in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

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§ 2 Concept of association

(1) An association within the meaning of this Act shall be any association, irrespective of its legal form, to which a majority of natural persons or legal entities have voluntarily united for a longer period of time for a common purpose and have subjected themselves to organized decision-making.

(2) Associations within the meaning of this Act are not

1.

Political parties within the meaning of Article 21 of the Basic Law,

2.

Parliamentary groups of the German Bundestag and the parliaments of the Länder.

Section Two

Prohibition of associations

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§ Section 3 Prohibition

(1) An association may not be treated as prohibited (Article 9 (2) of the Basic Law) until it has been established by order of the prohibition authority that its purposes or its activities contravene the criminal laws or that it is directed against the constitutional order or the idea of international understanding; the order shall specify the dissolution of the association (prohibition). As a rule, the ban shall be accompanied by the seizure and confiscation of

1. of the association's assets,
2. of claims of third parties, insofar as the confiscation is provided for in § 12 para. 1, and
3. of the property of third parties, insofar as the entitled party has intentionally promoted the unconstitutional endeavors of the association by transferring the property to the association or the property is intended to promote such endeavors,

to be connected.

(2) The prohibition authority shall be

1. The supreme Land authority or the authority responsible under Land law for associations and sub-associations whose recognizable organization and activities are confined to the territory of a Land;
2. The Federal Ministry of the Interior, for Construction and Home Affairs for associations and sub-associations whose organization or activities extend beyond the territory of a Land.

The supreme Land authority or the authority responsible under Land law shall decide in consultation with the Federal Ministry of the Interior, for Building and Home Affairs if the ban is directed against the sub-association of an association for whose ban the Federal Ministry of the Interior, for Building and Home Affairs is responsible under sentence 1 No. 2. The Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Home Affairs shall decide in consultation with authorities which would have been responsible for the prohibition of sub-clubs under sentence 1 no. 1.

(3) Unless expressly restricted, the prohibition shall extend to all organizations which are incorporated into the association in such a way that they appear, in the overall picture of the actual circumstances, to be a subdivision of this association (sub-organizations). The prohibition shall extend to non-territorial sub-organizations with their own legal personality only if they are expressly named in the prohibition order.

(4) The ban shall be issued in writing or electronically with a permanently verifiable signature in accordance with Section 37 (4) of the Administrative Procedure Act, shall state the reasons for the ban and shall be served on the association, and in the case of paragraph 3 sentence 2 also on the sub-organizations. The enacting terms of the prohibition shall be published in the Federal Gazette and thereafter in the official gazette of the Land in which the association or, if the prohibition is limited to this, the sub-association has its registered office; prohibitions under Section 15 shall be published only in the Federal Gazette. The prohibition shall become effective and enforceable upon notification, at the latest upon publication in the Federal Gazette; Section 80 of the Code of Administrative Procedure shall remain unaffected.

(5) The prohibition authority may also base the prohibition on acts of members of the association if

1. There is a connection to the activities in the association or to its objectives,
2. the acts are based on an organized formation of will, and
3. according to the circumstances, it can be assumed that they are tolerated by the association.

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§ Section 4 Investigations

(1) For its investigations, the prohibition authority may call upon the assistance of the authorities and departments responsible for safeguarding public safety or order. Requests for investigations by the Federal Ministry of the Interior, for Building and for the Homeland shall be addressed to the competent supreme Land authority.

(2) If the prohibition authority or a body requested pursuant to subsection (1), first sentence, deems it necessary to take judicial orders to examine witnesses, to seize evidence or to conduct a search, it shall file its applications with the administrative court in whose district the action is to be taken. The judicial orders or measures shall be taken by the presiding judge or a member of the court designated by him.

(3) Section 98 of the Administrative Court Code shall apply mutatis mutandis to the judicial examination of witnesses.

(4) Sections 94 to 97, 98 (4) and 99 to 101 of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall apply mutatis mutandis to the seizure of objects which may be of significance as evidence. If there are sufficient indications that a search will lead to the discovery of such evidence, the search of the premises of the association and of the premises, property and person of a member or backer of the association may be ordered. In the case of other persons, the search shall be permissible only for the purpose of seizing specific evidence and only if facts indicate that the thing sought is in their custody. Sections 104, 105 (2) to (4), 106 to 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall apply mutatis mutandis.

(5) In case of imminent danger, the prohibition authority or a body requested pursuant to subsection (1), first sentence, may also order a seizure, with the exception of a seizure pursuant to Section 99 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or a search. The provisions of subsection 4 and section 98(2), first and second sentences, of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall apply mutatis mutandis.

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§ Section 5 Execution of the Prohibition

(1) Insofar as the prohibition under this Act is not to be enforced by the prohibition authority itself or by the agencies commissioned by it pursuant to Section 10 (3) and Section 11 (3), it shall be enforced by the authorities designated by the Land Government.

(2) If the prohibition of a sub-association is followed, before it has become incontestable, by a prohibition of the general association including the sub-association, only the prohibition of the general association shall be enforced from that time onwards.

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§ Section 6 Contesting the Execution of the Prohibition

(1) If a measure to enforce a ban is challenged and the decision depends on whether the ban is lawful, the administrative court shall, if it doubts the lawfulness of the ban, stay the proceedings until a final decision on the ban has been reached and shall base its decision on this result.

(2) Objections and actions for annulment against measures taken to enforce the prohibition shall not have suspensive effect.

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§ Section 7 Incontestability of the Prohibition, Entry in Public Registers

(1) If the prohibition has become incontestable, its enacting part shall be published again with reference to the incontestability in the Federal Gazette and in the gazette referred to in Section 3 (4) sentence 2.

(2) If the association or a sub-organization is entered in a public register, the following shall be entered upon notification by the prohibition authority

the seizure of the association's assets and their cancellation,

the appointment and dismissal of administrators (Section 10 (3)),

the dissolution of the association after the prohibition has become incontestable, and

the extinction of the Association.

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§ Section 8 Prohibition of the formation of substitute organizations

(1) It shall be prohibited to form organizations which pursue unconstitutional aspirations (Article 9 (2) of the Basic Law) of an association prohibited under Section 3 of this Act in its place (substitute organizations) or to continue existing organizations as substitute organizations.

(2) Action against a substitute organization which is an association within the meaning of this Act may be taken for the administrative implementation of the prohibition contained in subsection (1) only on the basis of a special order stating that it is a substitute organization of the prohibited association. Sections 3 to 7 and 10 to 13 shall apply mutatis mutandis. An objection and an action for annulment against the order shall not have suspensive effect. In the event of imminent danger, the authorities and departments responsible for safeguarding public safety or order shall be entitled to take provisional measures which shall cease to have effect if the prohibition authority fails to issue the order specified in sentence 1 within two weeks.

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§ Section 9 Prohibition of registration plates

(1) For the duration of the enforceability of the prohibition, the following shall no longer be permitted to display the banned association's license plates

1.

Publicly, in a meeting or

2.

in a content (Section 11(3) of the Criminal Code) that is disseminated or intended for dissemination,

used. The use of license plates in the context of civic education, defense against unconstitutional endeavors and similar purposes shall be excluded.

(2) Marks within the meaning of paragraph 1 are in particular flags, insignia, pieces of uniform, slogans and forms of greeting. Marks which are confusingly similar to those mentioned in sentence 1 shall be deemed to be equivalent to such marks.

(3) Paragraph 1 shall apply mutatis mutandis to emblems of a prohibited association which are used in essentially the same form by other non-prohibited sub-organizations or by independent associations. A distinctive sign of a prohibited association is used in essentially the same form in particular if the distinctive sign of the prohibited association or parts thereof are provided with a different place or regional designation while maintaining a similar overall external appearance.

(4) These provisions shall also apply to the use of the emblems of a substitute organization for the duration of the enforceability of an order pursuant to Section 8 (2), first sentence.

Section Three

Seizure and Confiscation of the Assets of Prohibited Organizations

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§ Section 10 Seizure of Assets

(1) The seizure (Section 3 (1) sentence 2) shall have the effect of a prohibition of alienation. Legal transactions which violate the prohibition of alienation shall be null and void unless the other party neither knew nor ought to have known that the object to which the legal transaction relates was subject to seizure. The seizure shall also cover objects which the association has transferred to a third party in trust or which a third party has acquired as trustee for the association. In the cases referred to in sentence 3, the provisions shall be applied mutatis mutandis in favor of those who derive rights from a non-entitled party.

(2) On the basis of the seizure, objects in the custody of the Association and, on the basis of a special order, objects in the custody of third parties may be seized. Insofar as the purpose of the seizure so requires, rooms may also be entered and locked doors and containers opened. The use of direct coercion is permissible without prior threat or setting of a deadline if the seizure would otherwise be jeopardized. If the seizure covers objects within the meaning of Section 99 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Sections 99, 100 and 101 (3) to (8) of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall

apply mutatis mutandis to the seizure. Measures pursuant to sentence 4 and searches of apartments shall be ordered only by the administrative court in whose district the acts are to be performed. Orders under sentence 5 shall be issued by the presiding judge or a member of the court designated by him.

(3) The prohibition authority may appoint and dismiss administrators for the seized property. The administrators shall be subject to the instructions of the prohibition authority.

(4) The members of the board of management shall be obliged to provide information on the existence and whereabouts of the association's assets. At the request of the prohibition authority, they shall submit a list of the assets and swear an oath. The oath shall be administered with the contents specified in Section 260 (2) of the German Civil Code at the request of the prohibition authority before the local court having jurisdiction over the place of residence of the person taking the oath.

(5) The lifting of the seizure and the postponement and restoration of its enforceability shall not have retroactive effect.

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§ Section 11 Confiscation of property

(1) Confiscation (Section 3 (1), second sentence) shall be ordered in favor of the Land in the case of Section 3 (2) No. 1, and in favor of the Federation in the case of Section 3 (2) No. 2. The confiscation shall also cover the items to which the seizure extends in accordance with section 10 subs. 1 third sentence, with the exception of items transferred by the Association to a third party as security.

(2) Upon the incontestability of the prohibition and the confiscation order, the beneficiary of the confiscation shall acquire the assets of the association and the objects confiscated pursuant to subsection 1, sentence 2 as a special asset. Objects which belonged to a sub-organization in the legal form of an association, a company or a foundation shall form a separate estate. The association and the sub-organizations affected by the confiscation shall cease to exist. Their legal relationships shall be settled in the confiscation proceedings.

(3) The Federal Ministry of the Interior, for Building and the Home Affairs, as the prohibition authority, may entrust the Federal Office of Administration or another federal authority (confiscation authority) with the execution of the confiscation and with the handling (Section 13). § Section 10 (3) shall apply mutatis mutandis. The commission shall be published in the Federal Gazette and in the gazette referred to in the second sentence of Section 3(4).

(4) The prohibition authority may refrain from confiscation if there is no danger that assets of the association will be used anew to promote acts or endeavors of the kind referred to in Article 9, para. 2 of the German Basic Law or that the division of assets will be misused to maintain the organizational cohesion of the association, furthermore, insofar as objects of insignificant value are concerned. The prohibition authority may appoint the liquidators. § Section 12 (1) sentence 1 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the claim to the liquidation proceeds.

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§ Section 12 Confiscation of Third-Party Objects

(1) The prohibition authority or the confiscation authority shall confiscate third-party claims against the association if

1.

they have arisen from relationships which, by their nature, scope or purpose, constitute intentional promotion of the association's unconstitutional endeavors, or

2.

they were established in order to deprive the association's assets of official access or to reduce the value of the association's assets.

If the creditor has acquired such a claim by assignment, it may only be confiscated if the creditor was aware of the facts referred to in sentence 1 at the time of acquisition.

(2) Property belonging to third parties shall be confiscated if the person entitled to the property has intentionally promoted the association's unconstitutional endeavors by transferring the property to the association or if the property is intended to promote such endeavors.

(3) The rights of third parties to the objects confiscated in accordance with Section 11 (1) or Section 12 (1) or (2) shall remain in force. They shall be confiscated if they have been established or acquired under the conditions specified in paragraph 1.

(4) The objects confiscated under subsections (1) to (3) shall pass to the beneficiary of the confiscation upon the incontestability of the prohibition and the confiscation order. Rights which cannot be inherited shall lapse.

(5) Any dispositions made by the association in the six months preceding the issuance of the prohibition order with the intention, known to the other party, of setting aside items of the association's assets shall be invalid vis-à-vis the beneficiary of the confiscation order. If a disposal has been made for the benefit of a member of the association or a person closely associated with him within the meaning of Section 138 (1) of the Insolvency Code, it shall be presumed that such person was aware of the intention referred to in sentence 1.

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§ Section 13 Liquidation

(1) The creditors who have filed their claims within the preclusion period set by the prohibition authority or recovery authority shall be satisfied from the special assets. Unless otherwise provided by a statutory instrument, creditors who would be insolvency creditors in the event of insolvency proceedings may not be satisfied until the realization of the confiscated assets (section 11 subs. 1) has resulted in sufficient assets to satisfy all creditors. Claims which are not filed within the preclusion period shall lapse.

(2) In order to avoid undue hardship, the prohibition authority or the confiscation authority may order that a loss of rights occurring in accordance with section 11 subs. 1 second sentence shall not take place or may refrain from confiscation in accordance with section 12.

(3) If the assets are not sufficient to satisfy all claims against the special assets, insolvency proceedings shall be instituted in respect of the special assets at the request of the prohibition authority or the confiscation authority. § Section 12 shall remain unaffected. The administrative expenses incurred from the time of seizure (section 3 subs. 1 second sentence) and the legal costs incurred by the association after the prohibition as a result of recourse to legal remedies as well as the administrative debts shall be deemed to be liabilities of the insolvency estate. The insolvency administrator shall be appointed and dismissed by the insolvency court on the proposal of the prohibition authority or the recovery authority. Sections 57, 67 to 73 and 101 of the Insolvency Code shall not apply.

(4) The assets remaining after satisfaction of the claims directed against the special assets and the objects confiscated in accordance with section 12 shall be used by the beneficiary of the confiscation for charitable purposes.

Fourth section

Special provisions

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§ Section 14 Associations of foreigners

(1) Associations whose members or leaders are all or predominantly foreigners (associations for foreigners) may be prohibited in addition to the grounds specified in Article 9 (2) of the Basic Law, subject to the requirements of subsection (2). Associations whose members or leaders are all or predominantly foreign nationals of a Member State of the European Union shall not be deemed to be associations for foreigners. § Section 3(1), second sentence, and Section 12(1) and (2) shall apply subject to the proviso that the seizure and collection of third-party claims and property shall also be permissible in the case referred to in subsection (2).

(2) Associations of foreigners may be prohibited insofar as their purpose or activities

1.

Impairs or endangers the formation of political opinion in the Federal Republic of Germany or the peaceful coexistence of Germans and foreigners or of different groups of foreigners in the Federal territory, public security or order or other substantial interests of the Federal Republic of Germany,

2.

runs counter to the obligations of the Federal Republic of Germany under international law,

3.

Promotes endeavors outside the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany whose goals or means are incompatible with the fundamental values of a state order that respects human dignity,

4.

supports, advocates or is intended to provoke the use of violence as a means of enforcing political, religious or other interests, or

5.

Supports associations within or outside the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany which initiate, advocate or threaten attacks against persons or property.

(3) Instead of banning associations, the banning authority may issue bans on activities by associations of foreigners, which it may also limit to certain acts or certain persons. In all other respects, the statutory provisions for safeguarding public safety or order shall remain unaffected in respect of associations of foreigners.

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§ Section 15 Foreign Associations

(1) Section 14 shall apply mutatis mutandis to associations based abroad (foreign associations) whose organization or activities extend to the territorial scope of this Act. The Federal Ministry of the Interior, for Construction and Home Affairs shall be responsible for the prohibition.

(2) Foreign associations and the sub-associations incorporated into a foreign association whose members and leaders are all or predominantly Germans or foreign citizens of the Union may be banned or included in a ban only on the grounds specified in Article 9 (2) of the Basic Law.

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§ Section 16 Employee and employer associations

(1) Prohibitions under section 3 (1) or orders under section 8 (2), first sentence, against associations enjoying the protection of Convention No. 87 of the International Labour Organization of 9 July 1948 concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize (Federal Law Gazette 1956 II p. 2072) shall not take effect until the court has confirmed their legality. § Section 3 (4) and Section 8 (2) third and fourth sentences shall not apply.

(2) The prohibition authority shall submit to the court having jurisdiction pursuant to Section 48 (2) and (3), Section 50 (1) No. 2 of the Code of Administrative Procedure its written or electronic decision with a permanently verifiable signature pursuant to Section 37 (4) of the Code of Administrative Procedure, stating its reasons. The court shall serve it on the association and its non-territorial sub-organizations named therein with their own legal personality (Section 3 (3) sentence 2). The parties to the proceedings shall be the prohibition authority, the association and its non-territorial sub-organizations with separate legal personality named in the decision, as well as the parties involved pursuant to Section 63 Nos. 3 and 4 of the Administrative Court Code.

(3) If the court refuses to confirm the decision, it shall at the same time annul the ban or order in the judgment.

(4) At the request of the prohibition authority, the court may make the necessary interim orders, in particular order the seizure of the association's assets. The court shall publish prohibitions of activity and seizure orders in accordance with the second sentence of Section 3 (4).

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## § Section 17 Business Associations

The provisions of this Act shall apply to stock corporations, partnerships limited by shares, limited liability companies, licensed business associations under Section 22 of the Civil Code, European companies, cooperatives, European cooperative societies and mutual insurance associations only,

1. if they are directed against the constitutional order or against the idea of international understanding, or
2. if their purposes or activities contravene the criminal laws referred to in Section 74a (1) or Section 120 (1) and (2) of the Judicature Act or Section 130 of the Criminal Code, or
3. if they are covered as a sub-organization by a prohibition issued for one of the reasons specified in No. 1 or 2 above pursuant to Section 3 (3), or
4. if they are a substitute organization of an association which has been banned for one of the reasons mentioned in number 1 or 2.

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### § Section 18 Territorial Scope of Prohibitions of Associations

Prohibitions of associations that have their headquarters outside the territorial scope of this Act but have sub-organizations within that scope shall extend only to the sub-organizations within that scope. If the association has no organization within the territorial scope of this Act, the prohibition (Section 3(1)) shall be directed against its activities within that scope.

## Section Five

### Final Provisions

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### § Section 19 Statutory ordinances

The Federal Government may by ordinance with the consent of the Bundesrat

1. Issue regulations on the execution of the prohibition, in particular the execution of the dissolution of an association, the execution and lifting of the seizure, and the administration of the assets of the association during the seizure,
2. Make provisions on the procedure for confiscation, the exclusion period (section 13(1), first sentence), the early satisfaction of creditors (section 13(1), second sentence), the application of section 13(2) or the correction of the land register, and regulate in more detail the insolvency proceedings relating to the special assets in adaptation to the special circumstances of confiscation,
3. lay down more detailed provisions on the use of the confiscated assets,
4. subject associations of foreigners and foreign associations to a duty to register and provide information, issue regulations on the content, form and procedure of registration and regulate the duty to provide information in more detail.

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### § Section 20 Offences against prohibitions

(1) Whoever, within the territorial scope of this Act, by an activity carried out therein

- 1.

Maintains the organizational cohesion of an association contrary to an enforceable prohibition or contrary to an enforceable determination that he is a substitute organization of a prohibited association, or is active in such an association as a member,

2.

Maintains the organizational cohesion of a party or association contrary to an enforceable determination that it is a substitute organization of a prohibited party (Section 33 (3) of the Political Parties Act), or engages in activities as a member of such a party or association,

3.

Supports the organizational cohesion of an association or a party of the type referred to in numbers 1 and 2 or its further activity,

4.

violates an enforceable prohibition pursuant to Section 14 (3), first sentence, or Section 18, second sentence, or

5.

Disseminates the emblems of one of the associations or parties referred to in Nos. 1 and 2 or of an association affected by a ban on activity pursuant to Section 15 (1) in conjunction with Section 14 (3), Sentence 1, or uses them in public or at a meeting during the period of enforceability of the ban or the determination,

shall be liable to a custodial sentence not exceeding one year or to a monetary penalty if the act is not punishable under sections 84, 85, 86a or sections 129 to 129b of the Criminal Code. In the cases referred to in No. 5, Section 9 (1) sentence 2, (2) or (3) shall apply mutatis mutandis.

(2) The court may refrain from imposing a penalty pursuant to subsection 1 if

1.

the culpability of the parties involved is slight or their involvement is of minor importance, or

2.

the perpetrator makes voluntary and serious efforts to prevent the continued existence of the party or association; if he achieves this goal or if it is achieved without his efforts, the perpetrator shall not be punished.

(3) License plates to which an offense under subsection (1) No. 5 refers may be confiscated.

Footnote

(+++ § 20 para. 1: idF d. Art. 6 No. 1, which is not applicable in Berlin pursuant to Art. 9 para. 2 No. 5, G v. 25.6.1968 I 741 mWv 1.8.1968 u. Satz 1 idF d. Art. 80 No. 2 lit. a G v. 2.3.1974 I 469 mWv 1.1.1975 +++)

(+++ § 20 para. 3: idF d. Art. 6 No. 1, which is not applicable in Berlin pursuant to Art. 9 para. 2 No. 5, G v. 25.6.1968 I 741 mWv 1.8.1968 +++)

§ 20 para. 1 No. 1: Compatible with GG (100-1), insofar as it punishes anyone who maintains the organizational cohesion of an association in the territorial scope of the law by an activity carried out therein, contrary to an enforceable prohibition, BVerfGE v. 15.6.1989 (2 BvL 4/87)

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§ Section 21 Offences against legal ordinances

(1) Any person who intentionally or negligently contravenes a provision of a statutory instrument issued in accordance with Section 19 No. 4 shall be deemed to have committed an administrative offence if the statutory instrument refers to this provision on fines for a specific act.

(2) The administrative offence may be punished by a fine of up to two thousand German marks.

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§§ Sections 22 to 29 (omitted)

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§ Section 30 Repeal and continuation of legal provisions

(1) (Repeal regulations)

(2) The following shall remain unaffected

1.

§ Section 39 (2) of the Act on the Federal Constitutional Court,

2.

Sections 43 and 44 of the Civil Code,

3.

§ Section 62 of the Law on Limited Liability Companies, Sections 288 to 293 of the Law on Stock Corporations, Section 81 of the Law on Acquisition and Business Cooperatives, Section 304 of the Law on Insurance Supervision and Section 38(1) of the Law on Banking,

4.

§ Section 13 of the Act on the Legal Status of Homeless Foreigners in the Federal Territory of April 25, 1951 (Federal Law Gazette I p. 269), and

5.

The special provisions made in intergovernmental agreements concerning associations of foreigners and foreign associations.

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§ Section 30a Competent body for the implementation of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No. 1141/2014. The competent body within the meaning of Articles 16(3), 23(1) and (5) and 28(1) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2014 on the statute and financing of European political parties and European political foundations (OJ L 317, 4.11.2014, p. 1, L 131, 20.5.2016, p. 91) shall be the Federal Ministry of the Interior, for Construction and Home Affairs.

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§ Section 31 Transitional Provisions

(1) The previously applicable provisions shall apply to decisions under association law issued before the entry into force of this Act.

(2) Sections 8, 9 and 20 of this Act and Section 90b of the Criminal Code, as amended by Section 22 No. 3 of this Act, shall also apply if an association was banned before the entry into force of this Act.

(3) An association shall also be incontestably prohibited within the meaning of Section 90b of the Criminal Code, as amended by Section 22 No. 3 of this Act, if the Federal Administrative Court or the supreme administrative court of a Land has incontestably determined that it is prohibited under Article 9 (2) of the Basic Law.

(4) Pending proceedings under Section 129a (3) of the Criminal Code as amended by the Criminal Law Amendment Act of August 30, 1951 (Federal Law Gazette I p. 739) shall be terminated upon the entry into force of this Act. No court costs shall be charged; each party shall bear its own extrajudicial costs.

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§ Section 32 Limitation of fundamental rights

The fundamental rights of secrecy of correspondence and mail (Article 10 of the Basic Law) and inviolability of the home (Article 13 of the Basic Law) shall be restricted in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

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§ Section 33 Entry into force

This Act shall enter into force one month after its promulgation.