

# **Federal Law No. (7) of 2014**

## **Combating Terrorism Crimes**

**We Khalifah Bin Zayed Al Nahyan**

**President of United Arab Emirates;**

- After perusal of Constitution,
- Federal Law No. (4) of 1971 concerning Diplomatic and Consular Privileges and Immunities,
- Federal Law No. (1) of 1972 concerning Jurisdiction of Ministries, Prerogatives of Ministers and amendments thereof,
- Federal Law No. (10) of 1973 concerning Federal Supreme Court and amendments thereof,
- Federal Law No. (10) of 1980 concerning Central Bank, Monetary Regulation, Organization of Banking Profession and amendments thereof,
- Federal Law No. (3) of 1987 concerning Penal Code,
- Federal law No. (35) of 1992 concerning Criminal Procedure Code and amendments thereof,
- Federal law No. (43) of 1992 concerning of Regulation of Punitive Facilities.
- Federal Law No. (4) of 2002 concerning Incriminating Money Laundering,
- Federal Law No. (2) of 2003 concerning State Security Service and amendments thereof,
- Federal Decree-Law No. (1) of 2004 concerning Combating Terrorism Crimes.
- Federal Law No. (8) of 2004 concerning Financial Free Zones,
- Federal Law No. (39) of 2006 concerning International Judicial Cooperation in Criminal Matters,
- Federal Law No. (40) of 2006 concerning Prohibition of Innovating, Producing, Storing, and Using. Chemical Weapons,
- Federal Law No. (51) of 2006 concerning Combating Human Trafficking Crimes,

- Federal Law No. (6) of 2007 concerning Establishing the Insurance Authority and Regulations of Insurance Operations and amendments thereof,
- Federal Law No. (6) of 2009 concerning the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy,
- Federal Decree-Law No. (5) of 2012 concerning Combating Cyber Crimes,
- Federal Decree-Law No. (5) of 2013 concerning Weapons, Ammunition, Explosives and Military Equipments.
- Federal Law No. (7) of 2013 concerning Establishing the International Centre of Excellence for Countering Violent Extremism,
- In pursuance of what was presented by Minister of Justice, the approval of Council of Ministers,
- Federal National Council, and Federal Supreme Council.

**It is hereby enacted as follows:**

**Section One**  
**General Provisions**  
**Chapter One**  
**Definitions**  
**Article (1)**

In the application of the provisions of this law, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings set forth against them respectively, unless otherwise provided herein:

**State** : United Arab Emirates.

**Government** : Federal Government and Governments of The Emirates.

**Competent** : Federal Court and the courts of any Emirate of the State.

**Court**

**Competent Prosecution** : Competent Prosecution in crimes relating to State Security Service.

**Terrorist Crime** : Every act or abstain from doing any act by virtue of this law. It also includes every act or abstain from doing any act represents a misdemeanor or felony, by virtue of in any other law, if committed for a terrorist purpose.

**Terrorist Purpose** : The offender's intention to act or abstain from doing any act; deemed as unlawful, in order to cause a terrorist consequence, whether directly or indirectly. It also includes the offender's awareness that committing such act or abstaining from the same may cause a terrorist consequence.

**Terrorist Consequence** : Any act of terrifying people, threatening their lives, causing physical damage for the same, causing gross damage to any property or to the environment. It also includes any breach to the security of local or international community, any act taken against the State, any attempt to influence the work of public authorities in the State, or in a foreign country or organization. Moreover, it includes any privileges or liens granted by the State or by a foreign country or organization.

**Terrorist** : A group of two or more persons, acquires legal personality by

<b>Organization</b>	virtue of law, or exists as a de facto. It commits, participates directly, threatens, intends, plans, attempts, promotes or incites to commit a terrorist crime; whatever the name of this group, its status, the place where it locates, exists or practices its activity; or the nationality of its members or their places of residence.
<b>Terrorist</b>	: Every person belongs to a terrorist organization, and commits, participates directly, threatens, intends, plans, attempts, promotes or incites to commit a terrorist crime.
<b>Conventional Weapons</b>	: Firearms, Ammunitions and Explosives provided in applicable Laws concerning the same.
<b>Nonconventional Weapons</b>	: Any device designed or prepared to cause death or serious harm to humans or other organisms, or destruction to properties, or harm to the environment. It also includes any attempt to disseminate, launch or spread any of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Toxins or Toxic Chemicals.</li> <li>2. Pathogenic Biological Agents.</li> <li>3. Radiation and Radioactivity.</li> </ol> <p>This definition shall be applicable to constituent parts and materials that enter into manufacturing of Nonconventional Weapons as well as machinery, tools, or equipments that are used in manufacturing, preparing, processing, releasing or launching the same.</p>

- Internationally Protected Persons** : 1. Kings and heads of other countries, including any member in the assembly that performs the duties of the head of state under the constitution of the same. This definition also includes heads of governments, foreign ministers and their accompanying families, during their existence in the State.
2. Public officials or representatives of other countries or any intergovernmental organization during the period specified for their protection, under international law, as well as their accompanying families.
- Nuclear, Chemical or Biological Facilities** : Includes any nuclear reactor, any facility or means of transport used for producing, storing, processing, using, handling, transferring or disposal of radioactive materials, toxins, toxic chemicals or pathogenic biological agents.
- Funds** : Assets whatsoever their nature is, whether material or immaterial, moveable or immoveable; including national currency, foreign currencies, documents and instruments proving acquisition of these assets or any right related thereof; whether in electronic or digital form.
- Proceeds** : Any property, directly or indirectly, gained from or related to commission of any of the offences provided herein; and any interests, dividends or other revenues arising or generated from

the same.

**Freezing** : Temporary restriction on the legal and physical disposal of property, imposed by virtue of an order by Central Bank, Attorney General or the competent court, in pursuance of the provisions of this law.

**Forfeiture** : Expropriation of property in the interest of the public treasury by a judgment.

**Financial Institutions** : Banks, finance companies, exchange establishments, financial and cash brokers or any other financial institution, whether publicly or privately possessed, licensed by Central Bank to carry on business within the State.

**Other Financial, Commercial and Economic Institutions** : Establishments licensed and monitored by authorities other than Central Bank; such as insurance establishments and security markets .... etc.

**Counseling Centers** : Administrative departments that aim to guide and reform dangerous terrorist or those convicted of committing terrorist crimes.

**Chapter Two**  
**Scope of Application**

**Article (2)**

The provisions of this law shall be applicable on the crimes set forth herein, as well as the misdemeanors and felonies set forth in any other law if committed for a terrorist purpose.

**Article (3)**

1. provisions of this law shall be applicable to every person who commits a crime of terrorism outside the State , in any of the following cases:
  - a. If a crime has been committed against the State , or one of its citizens , employees , authorities , public funds or public facilities abroad, including embassies , consulates , missions or affiliate offices.
  - b. If a crime has been committed for the purpose of influencing the State's sovereignty or enforce the same to act or abstain from taking a specific action.
  - c. If a crime has been committed on board of one of the State's means of transport, whether registered in the same or carrying its flag.
  - d. If a crime has been prepared for commission in the territory of the State.
2. The provisions of this law shall be applicable to every foreigner found in the territory of the State after committing one of the offenses set forth herein against other country, or one of the offences contained in an effective international agreement in which the State is a party. Such provisions shall be applicable in the event that such foreigner has not been extradited.

**Article (4)**

Unless otherwise specifically provided in this chapter, the provisions of Penal Code shall be applicable in respect of this law entry into force in terms of time, place and persons.

**Section Two**  
**Terrorist Crimes and Penalties**  
**Chapter One**  
**Crimes of Terrorist Activities**  
**Article (5)**

1. Whoever unlawfully seizes any air, land or water mean of transport, for a terrorist purpose, shall be punished by life imprisonment.
2. The penalty shall be death or life imprisonment if such criminal act, mentioned in preceding clause, resulted in an injury to any person, or if the offender resists public authorities, by force or violence, while performing their duties in restoring such seized conveyance.
3. The penalty shall be death if such criminal act resulted in death of any person.

**Article (6)**

1. Whoever deliberately damages, malfunctions, causes risk to any air, land or water mean of transport, or hindered their services, for a terrorist purpose, shall be punished by life imprisonment.
2. The penalty shall be death or life imprisonment if such criminal act, mentioned in preceding clause, resulted in an injury to or death of any person.
3. The penalty shall be death if such criminal act resulted in death of any person.
4. The offender should be sentenced to a fine equal to twice the value of damaged assets or things.

**Article (7)**

1. Whoever manufactures, prepares, furnishes, imports, exports, gets in or out the State, processes, acquires or deals in nonconventional weapons, or transfers, or attempts to transfer the same via mail, or any means of transport, for a terrorist purpose, shall be punished by life imprisonment.
2. Whoever embezzles or steals nonconventional weapons or attempts to obtain the same



through using force, threat, deception, fraud or extortion, for a terrorist purpose, shall be punished by life imprisonment.

3. Whoever attempts to use nonconventional weapons, for a terrorist purpose, shall be punished by death or life imprisonment. In the case that the offender uses such nonconventional weapons, the penalty shall be death.

### **Article (8)**

Whoever uses nonconventional weapons, whether nuclear, chemical or biological facility; or causes damage to the same in a way that would release radiation, radioactivity, toxins, toxic chemicals or pathogenic biological agents, for a terrorist purpose, shall be punished by death or life imprisonment.

### **Article (9)**

Whoever attempts, intends or threatens the safety of President of the State, his Deputy, one of the members of Supreme Federal Council, their crown princes, their deputies or members of their families; or deliberately exposes their lives or freedom to risk, for a terrorist purpose, shall be punished by death.

### **Article (10)**

Whoever attempts or resorts to violence or threats of the same to enforce President of the State, his Deputy, one of the members of Supreme Federal Council, their crown princes, their deputies to act or abstain from making an act lies within their jurisdiction, shall be punished by life imprisonment.

### **Article (11)**

Whoever attempts or resorts to violence or threats of the same to enforce Prime Minister, one of his deputies, one of the ministers, Head of Federal National Council, one of the members of the same or a member of the judiciary to act or abstain from making an act lies within their jurisdiction, shall be punished by life imprisonment.

## Article (12)

1. Whoever attempts or threatens the safety of one of the Internationally Protected Persons, for a terrorist purpose, shall be punished by life or provisional imprisonment. In the case that the offender commits such crime, the penalty shall be life imprisonment.
2. Whoever commits an assault on the official residence, domicile or means of transport pertaining to an Internationally Protected Person, for a terrorist purpose, shall be punished by life or provisional imprisonment.

## Article (13)

1. Whoever abducts, seizes or detains a person, or imprisons the same as a hostage, or deprives the same of his/her freedom by any way, for a terrorist purpose, shall be punished by life or provisional imprisonment for a term not less than seven years.
2. Penalty shall be death or life imprisonment in the following cases:
  - a. If such crime has been committed via assuming public personality, claiming to be commissioned with a public service or assuming false identity.
  - b. If such crime has been committed via resorting to deception, violence, threat of death, grave harm or acts of physical or mental torture.
  - c. If such crime has been committed by two or more persons or by a person carrying a weapon.
  - d. If the period of abduction, arrest, seizure or deprivation of freedom exceeds twenty-four hours.
  - e. If the victim is a female.
  - f. If the victim is a minor, insane, imbecile or disabled.
  - g. If such crime has been committed by assaulting on a public officer while performing his duties or because of the same.
  - h. If the offender uses violence to deter public authorities while releasing a hostage.
  - i. If such act results in wounds or injuries to a person.
3. The penalty shall be death if such act results in the death of a person.
4. Whoever conceals an abducted person, despite of being aware of such abduction, shall be sentenced with the same punishment of the original doer.

### **Article (14)**

Whoever commits an act or abstains from making an act that would threaten the stability of the State or its integrity, unity, sovereignty or security shall be punished by death or life imprisonment. This provision also includes any act contradicts the fundamental principles of the Regime, or intends to overthrow or acquire the same, or illegally disables some of the provisions of the Constitution, or prevents one of the State's institutions or public authorities from performing its duties, or causes any harm to national unity or social peace.

### **Article (15)**

Whoever announces, in publicity, his hostility to the State or its government, or lack of loyalty to its leadership, shall be punished by imprisonment.

### **Article (16)**

1. Whoever breaks into the headquarters of a diplomatic or consular mission, or the headquarters of one of the international bodies and organizations in the State, or a foreign institution, with intent to commit a terrorist crime, shall be punished by life or provisional imprisonment.
2. If such crime has been committed through using force, or through resorting to violence in deterring competent authorities, or through using a weapon, or if committed by more than one person, the penalty shall be life imprisonment.
3. The penalty shall be death if such act results in the death of a person.

### **Article (17)**

1. Whoever commits , for a terrorist purpose, one of the offences, set forth in First Clause of Articles (190), (290) and (297); or in First and Second Clauses of Article (339); or in Articles (202), (301), (302), (337), (338) and (348) of Penal Code, shall be punished by life or provisional imprisonment.

2. Whoever commits, for a terrorist purpose, one of the offences, set forth in First Clause of Articles (189), (196) and (336); or in Second Clause of Articles (190 ) and (193) of Penal Code, shall be punished by life or provisional imprisonment for a term not less than five years.
3. Whoever commits, for a terrorist purpose, one of the offences, set forth in First Clause of Article (193); or in Articles (296) and (304) of Penal Code, shall be punished by life or provisional imprisonment for a term not less than ten years.
4. Whoever commits, for a terrorist purpose, one of the offences, set forth in Article (195); or in Second Clause of Articles (196) and (290); or in Article (299) of Penal Code, shall be punished by death or life imprisonment.
5. Whoever commits, for a terrorist purpose, one of the offences, set forth in Article (332) of Penal Code, shall be punished by death.

### **Article (18)**

Whoever threatens to commit a terrorist crime under circumstances suggesting the seriousness of the same shall be punished by the penalty provided for the crime, which he threatens to commit.

### **Article (19)**

Whoever plans or seeks to commit a terrorist crime shall be punished by the penalty provided for the crime, which he plans or seeks to commit.

### **Article 20**

Whoever incites to commit a terrorist crime shall be punished by the penalty provided for the crime, which he incites to commit, even if there is no consequences for the same.

## **Chapter Two**

### **Offenses relating to a Terrorist Organization**

#### **Article (21)**

1. Whoever establishes, institutes, forms, manages or takes over the leadership of a terrorist organization, shall be punished by death or life imprisonment.
2. The court shall adjudicate such terrorist organization to be dissolved in addition to closing its headquarters and branches.
3. The court shall order to forfeit all weapons, properties and seized assets owned by or allocated to such terrorist organization, or exist in the headquarters and branches of the same. Moreover, it shall forfeit all properties appear to be a part of the properties of a convicted person if there are sufficient evidences or proofs that such funds is, in fact, a resource dedicated to finance such terrorist organization. If it becomes not possible to forfeit such funds, the court shall impose a fine equivalent to the value of the same, without prejudice to the rights of third parties acting in good faith.

#### **Article (22)**

1. Whoever seeks to join a terrorist organization or participates in any way in the activities of the same, despite of being aware of its reality or purposes, shall be punished by life or provisional imprisonment.
2. Whoever joins or collaborates a terrorist organization or participates in any way in the activities of the same, despite of being aware of its reality or purposes, shall be punished by death or life imprisonment.

#### **Article (23)**

1. Whoever forces or compels a person to join, collaborate, participate or stay in a terrorist organization shall be punished by life or provisional imprisonment for a term not less than ten years.
2. The penalty shall be death if such act results in the death of a person.

### **Article (24)**

1. Whoever establishes institutes or operates a training center, for committing terrorist acts, shall be punished by death or life imprisonment.
2. The court shall adjudicate such training center to be dissolved in addition to closing its headquarters and branches.

### **Article (25)**

1. Whoever trains or have a training, with an intent to commit a terrorist crime, shall be punished by life or provisional imprisonment for a term not less than five years.
2. The penalty shall be life or provisional imprisonment for a term not less than ten years if such training is related to the use of conventional weapons, martial arts, methods of combat or security exercises with an intent to commit a terrorist crime.
3. The penalty shall be death or life imprisonment if such training is related to the use of nonconventional weapons with an intent to commit a terrorist crime.

### **Article (26)**

1. It is prohibited to hold any meetings or assemblies anywhere in the State, which include terrorist organizations or persons, for terrorist purposes. Public authorities shall disperse such meetings or assemblies, using force when necessary.
2. Whoever participates in such meetings or assemblies, despite of being aware of its reality or purposes, shall be punished by life or provisional imprisonment.

## **Chapter Three**

### **Crimes of Conspiracy to Commit Terrorist Acts**

#### **Article (27)**

1. Whoever collaborates with a foreign country, terrorist organization, terrorist person or one of those who are working for the benefit of any of the same, as well as whoever communicates with any of the foregoing, so as to commit a terrorist crime, shall be punished by life imprisonment.

2. The penalty shall be death if such crime has been committed.

### **Article (28)**

1. Whoever participates in a criminal conspiracy, whether for the purposes of committing a terrorist crime or as way to get to the intended purpose of the same, shall be punished by provisional imprisonment for a term not less than ten years.
2. Whoever has a relation to such criminal conspiracy shall be punished by life imprisonment.
3. Whoever calls another person to join such criminal conspiracy, while such call has been rejected, shall be punished by provisional imprisonment.
4. If the purpose for such criminal conspiracy is to commit a terrorist crime or to serve as way to get to the intended purpose while the penalty imposed in such case is lighter than the penalties set forth in the foregoing clauses, a more severe penalty should not be imposed for the same.
5. The court may decide to exempt from such penalties, set forth in the first three clauses, the perpetrators who inform competent authorities of any information related to such criminal conspiracy and its perpetrators before committing the same.

## **Chapter Four**

### **Crimes of Terrorism Financing**

#### **Article (29)**

The following persons shall be punished by life imprisonment or a provisional imprisonment for a term not less than ten years:

1. Whoever provides, collects, prepares or maintains funds, or facilitates obtaining of the same despite of being aware that such funds would be used, partially or completely, in committing terrorist crimes.
2. Whoever provides, collects, prepares or maintains funds for a terrorist organization or person, or facilitates obtaining of the same despite of being aware of the reality of such

terrorist organization or person.

3. Whoever gains, takes, operates, invests, possesses, transfers, deposits, saves, uses or disposes of any funds, or accomplishes any banking, financial or commercial transaction despite of being aware that such funds, whether partially or completely, are obtained from a terrorist crime, or owned by a terrorist organization, or prepared so as to finance the same .

### **Article (30)**

Whoever commits the following crimes, despite of being aware that such funds, whether partially or completely, are obtained from a terrorist crime; or owned by a terrorist organization; or owned illegally by a terrorist person; or prepared so as to finance the same, shall be punished by life or provisional imprisonment for a term not less than ten years, as follows:

1. To transfer, deposit or exchange such funds so as to conceal or hide their true origin, source or illegal purpose.
2. To conceal or hide the true origin, source, location, way of disposition, movement, ownership or related rights of such funds.
3. To gain, possess, use, operate, deposit, invest, exchange or deal in such funds so as to conceal or hide their true origin, source or illegal purpose.

## **Chapter Five**

### **Crimes of Supporting Terrorist Activities**

#### **Article (31)**

1. Whoever collaborates with a terrorist organization, despite of being aware the reality and purposes of the same, shall be punished by life or provisional imprisonment for a term not less than five years.
2. Whoever helps terrorist persons to achieve their purpose, despite of being aware the reality and purposes of the same, shall be punished by life or provisional imprisonment



for a term not less than five years .

3. The penalty shall be death or life imprisonment if the actor, in the foregoing clauses, is a member in the armed forces, police, security, or has previously received military or security training.

### **Article (32)**

1. Whoever provides a terrorist organization or a terrorist person with conventional or nonconventional weapons, or other substances that endanger the lives or properties of people, despite of being aware of the purposes of the same, shall be punished by death or life imprisonment.
2. Whoever provides a terrorist organization or a terrorist person with details pertaining to missions, true or false documents, communication facilities, tools, information, advice, housing, shelter, a place for meetings or other facilities that would help such terrorist organization or terrorist person to achieve their purposes, despite of being aware of the same, shall be punished by life or provisional imprisonment.
3. Whoever conceals, damages, steals or embezzles a document or an instrument, whether written or electronic, so as to prevent detection of a terrorist crime or establishment of proofs in respect of the same.

### **Article (33)**

Whoever enables, by any way, a person arrested or convicted in a terrorist crime to escape, despite of being aware of the same, shall be punished by life or provisional imprisonment.

## **Chapter Six**

### **Crimes of Promoting Terrorist Activities**

#### **Article (34)**

1. Whoever promotes or supports; whether orally, in writing or in any other way, any terrorist organization, terrorist person or terrorist crime, despite of being aware of the

same, shall be punished with life imprisonment a fine of not less than (AED 2,000,000) two million dirhams and not exceeding (AED 4,000,000) five million dirhams.

2. Whoever commits the following act, shall be punished with life imprisonment a fine of not less than (AED 2,000,000) two million dirhams and not exceeding (AED 4,000,000) five million dirhams:
  - a. To obtain, as an actor or a mediator, any instruments, publications or recordings of any kind; including promotion or support to any terrorist organization, terrorist person or terrorist crime, which are prepared for distribution or informing others of the same, despite of being aware of the same.
  - b. To obtain or possess any mean of printing, recording or broadcasting; whether used or prepared to be used even if temporarily, to print, record or broadcast any of the foregoing, despite of being aware of the same..

## **Chapter Seven**

### **Terrorism-Related Crimes**

#### **Article (35)**

1. Whoever knows of the occurrence of a terrorist crime or the existence of a plan to commit a terrorist crime and has not informed the competent authorities of the same, shall be punished by provisional imprisonment for a term not more than ten years.
2. The court may exempt the offender of such act, if he/she is a spouse, a relative or a cognate of the same within the fourth degree.

#### **Article (36)**

1. Whoever informs judicial authorities or administrative bodies, in bad faith, of a terrorist crime does not exist, shall be punished by provisional imprisonment for a term not more than five years.
2. The penalty shall be provisional imprisonment for a term not less than five years if the offender intends, by such act, to spark panic among people.

3. Whoever carries or holds models or emulating structures for explosives or crackers in public or private places, or those similar to the same, for a terrorist purpose, shall be punished by provisional imprisonment for a term not less than five years.

### **Article (37)**

1. Whoever assaults on one of those in charge of enforcing the provisions of this law during the performance of his/her duties or because of the same; or resists by force or violence; or threats of the same, shall be punished by life or provisional imprisonment.
2. the penalty shall be life imprisonment if such assault or resistance results in permanent disability; or if the offender carries a weapon; or if one of those in charge of implementing the enforcement of this law, his/her spouse, ascendants, descendants, relatives or cognates within the second degree has been seized or abducted by the same.
3. The penalty shall be death if such assault, resistance, seizure or abduction results in death of a person.

### **Article (38)**

1. Whoever escapes after being arrested or precautionary detained in a terrorist crime shall be punished by provisional imprisonment.
2. The penalty shall be provisional imprisonment for a term not less than five years if the crime has been committed by two persons or more; or if it has been committed through using violence, threatening people or damaging properties.
3. The penalty shall be life or provisional imprisonment for a term not less than ten years if the crime has been committed through using a weapon or threatening to use the same.

## **Chapter Eight**

### **Terrorist Crimes in Other Laws**

### **Article (39)**

Unless otherwise specifically provided herein, all misdemeanors or felonies provided in Penal

Code or any other law shall be deemed as terrorist crimes if committed for a terrorist purpose.

The penalty shall be as follows:

1. If the prescribed penalty for such crime is imprisonment, it shall be doubled to the maximum term of the same.
2. If the prescribed penalty for such crime is provisional imprisonment for a term less than fifteen years, it shall be imposed for a term equal to the same.
3. If the prescribed penalty for such crime is provisional imprisonment for the maximum term of the same, it shall be replaced by a term of twenty years, or life imprisonment.
4. If the prescribed penalty for such crime is life imprisonment, it shall be replaced by death.

### **Section Three**

#### **Special Substantive and Procedural Provisions**

##### **Chapter One**

##### **Special Substantive Provisions**

##### **Article (40)**

1. Dangerous terrorist is a person who adopts extremist or terrorist beliefs with expectations to commit a terrorist crime.
2. If a person is a dangerous terrorist, he/she shall be deposited in a counseling center, by virtue of a decision by the court and at the request of the prosecution.
3. The counseling center shall provide a periodic report every three months, on the deposited person, to the prosecution. The prosecution shall submit such reports to the court, together with its opinion. The court may order to release the deposited person, after ensuring that his/her condition permits the same.

##### **Article (41)**

1. The court may , at the request of the prosecution , order to subject dangerous terrorists ,

for a period determined by the court , to one or more of the following measures:

- a. Travel ban.
  - b. Monitor.
  - c. Prohibiting residence in a particular place or area.
  - d. Limiting residence to a particular place.
  - e. Prohibiting access to particular places or areas.
  - f. Preventing contact with a particular person or persons.
2. The court shall follow-up the application of such measurements. The prosecution shall, every three months, submit periodic reports in respect of the same to the court.
  3. The court may order to deactivate, amend or reduce the term of such measurements, at the request of the prosecution or the subjected person. If the request of the subjected person has been rejected, he/she is not entitled to submit another request except after three months of the same.
  4. If the subjected person breaches such measurements, he/she shall be punished by a provisional imprisonment for a term not more than one year.

### **Article (42)**

1. If a legal person , its representatives , officials or agents commits or contributes to the commission of a terrorist crime , under its name or for its benefit , shall be punished by a fine not less than million dirhams and not more than one hundred million dirhams.
2. The court shall order to dissolve such legal person and close the headquarters of the same.
3. Liability report of such legal person shall not exclude criminal liability of natural persons, original actors or partners for the same facts in respect of such crime.

### **Article (43)**

Terrorist offences set forth herein shall be deemed as crimes that affect the internal and external security of the State.

### **Article (44)**

If such offence constitutes a crime; by virtue of this law, Penal Code or any other law, the provisions of this law shall prevail, taking into account to impose the maximum penalty in respect of the same.

#### **Article (45)**

The court shall order to forfeit all weapons, assets and funds used in a terrorist crime; or that prepared for use, gained or obtained from the same. If it becomes not possible to forfeit such weapons, assets or funds, the court shall impose a fine equivalent to the value of the same, without prejudice to the rights of third parties acting in good faith.

#### **Article (46)**

Each foreign terrorist convicted in a terrorist crime shall be deported out of the State after serving the sentence of the same.

#### **Article (47)**

The court may, at the request of the prosecutor or at its own discretion, decide to reduce or exempt from punishment the perpetrators who inform judicial or administrative authorities of any information related to a terrorist crime, provided that this information leads to the detection of such crime or its perpetrators, as well as proving their liability for the same or arresting one of them.

#### **Article (48)**

Attorney General is entitled to refer any criminal, sentenced to imprisonment in a terrorist crime, to a counseling program under the supervision of one of the counseling centers; to be performed in the penal institution where the convicted person is serving such sentence.

## **Chapter Two**

### **Special Procedural Provisions**

#### **Article (49)**

Notwithstanding the provisions of Criminal Procedure Code, an order of remand issued by prosecution, after the interrogation of an accused for a period of fourteen days, may be extended to other similar periods if serves the benefit of investigations, provided that it does not to exceed three months. Such period should not be extended except by a court order in respect of the same.

#### **Article (50)**

If several crimes, related closely to each other, includes a terrorist crime, the court shall adjudicate all related crimes accordingly.

#### **Article (51)**

The court may, at the request of the prosecutor or at its own discretion, decide the following:

- a. To take all necessary measures in order to protect intelligence, its methods and curricula.
- b. To take all necessary measures in order to protect victims, witnesses, experts, confidential sources, informants and other parties in the case, if there is any serious fear for their safety.

#### **Article (52)**

Notwithstanding the provisions of Second Clause of Article 20 of Criminal Procedure Code, a criminal case shall not be barred by lapse of time.

#### **Article (53)**

1. Penalties of terrorist crimes shall not expire or drop except after full implementation, or

by virtue of a comprehensive amnesty or special pardon.

2. Penalties of imprisonment in terrorist crimes shall not be subject to any early release set forth in any law in force.

#### **Article (54)**

1. Attorney General, or his authorized representatives of public attorneys, shall be entitled to order a direct access or peruse of any data or information relating to accounts, deposits, trusts, safe boxes, transfers, movements of funds which the prosecution has sufficient evidences that such funds has been used for financing a terrorist organization, terrorist person or a terrorist crime. The prosecution also has sufficient proofs that such funds has been used, prepared for use, gained or obtained from a terrorist crime. For revealing such truth, it becomes necessary to obtain such data or information held by Central Bank or any other financial, commercial or economic institution.
2. Attorney General, or his authorized representatives of public attorneys, shall be entitled to impose a travel ban on a terrorist person, if necessary.

#### **Article (55)**

Attorney General is entitled to order a freezing of funds suspected to be prepared to finance a terrorist organization, terrorist person or a terrorist crime. Moreover, Attorney General is entitled to order a freezing of funds suspected to be used, prepared for use, gained or obtained from a terrorist crime until the completion of investigations carried out in respect of the same.

#### **Article (56)**

Without prejudice to the provisions of Article (55) herein, Central Bank Governor, or his representative, is entitled to order, for a period not exceeding seven days, a freezing of funds, deposited in banks and other financial institutions that are suspected to be prepared to finance a terrorist organization, terrorist person or a terrorist crime; or has been obtained from the same. Central Bank Governor shall inform Attorney General of such freezing order within seven days from the date of issuing the same. Attorney General is entitled to cancel such



freezing order or order to continue the same.

### **Article (57)**

1. A person against whom a decision of Attorney General is issued, pursuant to the provisions of Articles (55) and (56), and Second Clause of Article (54) herein, shall have the right to file a grievance before the court. In the case that such grievance has been rejected, the grievant is entitled to submit a new grievance after three months from the date of rejecting such grievance.
2. Such grievance shall be submitted in a form of a report before the competent court and the president of the court shall determine a date for adjudicating such grievance taking into account to inform the grievant of the same. The prosecution shall submit a memorandum commenting on such grievance. Accordingly, the court shall decide on such grievance within a period not exceeding fourteen days from the date of filing the same, whether by canceling the decision of Attorney General, amending or rejecting such grievance.

### **Article (58)**

The court may order a freezing of funds, proceeds or impose a travel ban until the completion of the trial.

### **Article (59)**

In all cases, central bank shall be the only authority that has the right to enforce resolutions of freezing funds deposited in financial institutions.

### **Article (60)**

1. All competent authorities shall apply the provisions herein, keep the information obtained in the execution of its provisions confidential and not to reveal its confidentiality except to the extent necessary for inquiry or investigation of terrorist crimes.
2. In the case that a person, working at any of those authorities, discloses to any person any

procedure of notification, inquiry or inspection procedures; taken in relation with the said offences, or any data relating to the same, shall be punished by provisional imprisonment.

### **Article (61)**

Central Bank and other financial, commercial and economic institutions, as well as the boards of directors, personnel and lawfully authorized representatives of the same shall not be held liable for any liability, whether criminal or civil, which may arise from the execution of the orders and decisions relating to freezing of accounts or seizure of funds, deposited in such institutions, or in the case of non-observance of any restriction relating to maintaining the confidentiality of information in the execution of the provisions hereof, unless such procedures had been taken with bad faith.

## **Section Four**

### **Administrative Measures to Combat Terrorist Crimes**

#### **Chapter One**

#### **National Committee for Combating Terrorism**

### **Article (62)**

A committee called (National Committee for Combating Terrorism) shall be established in pursuance of the provisions hereof. The jurisdictions and competences of such committee shall be regulated by virtue of a resolution issued by Council of Ministers in respect of the same.

## **Chapter Two**

### **List of Terrorist Organizations**

### **Article (63)**

1. Council of Ministers may, at the request of Minister of Presidential Affairs; issue a list includes all terrorist organizations or persons threatening the security of the State, which should be included in international list in respect of the same.
2. A resolution by Council of Ministers shall determine the provisions in respect of inserting,

removing or reinserting terrorist organizations in such list, as well as the legal consequences of the same. Such resolution shall determine competent authorities, as well as the rules of filing grievances in respect of the same. A person whose name is inserted in such list shall have the right to file a grievance in respect of the same. If the grievant has not received any comment within sixty days from filing such grievance, the grievant is entitled to challenge the decision of insertion within sixty days from the date of rejecting such grievance or delay of the comment thereof.

3. Such resolution shall determine the rules and methods of reviewing such List of Terrorist Organizations provided that such review shall be accomplished periodically on annual basis.

## **Section Five**

### **Final Provisions**

#### **Article (64)**

Matters not covered by this Law shall be subject to the provisions of Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code.

#### **Article (65)**

The Commission established under Federal Decree-Law No. (1) of 2004 on Combating Terrorist Crimes shall be continue exercising its jurisdictions until the issuance of a decision by Council of Ministers on re-forming the same in accordance with the provisions herein.

#### **Article (66)**

One or more counseling centers shall be established by virtue of a decision issued by Council of Ministers in order to guide and reform those convicted in terrorist crimes or those dangerous terrorists.

### **Article (67)**

Federal Decree-Law No. (1) of 2004 on Combating Terrorist Crimes shall be deactivated, as well as any provision contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions herein.

### **Article (68)**

The law herein shall be published in the Official Gazette and shall take effect from the day following the date of publication.

**Khalifah Bin Zayed Al Nahyan**  
**President of United Arab Emirates**

**Issued by us at the Presidential Palace in Abu Dhabi**

On: 24th Shawwal 1435 AH

Corr.: 20th August 2014 AD