
Federal Law No. (7) of 2014
Issued on 20/08/2014
Corresponding to 24 Shawwal 1435 H
On Combating Terrorism Offences

Abrogating

Federal Decree-Law no. 1/2004 dated 28/07/2004

We, Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan President of the United Arab Emirates State,

Pursuant to the perusal of the Constitution;

Federal Law No. (4) of 1971 on the Diplomatic and Consular Privileges and Immunities;

Federal Law No. (1) of 1972 on Competencies of the Ministries and Powers of the Ministers and its amendments;

Federal Law No. (10) of 1973 on the Federal Law No. (10) of 1973 on the Federal Supreme Court and its amendments;

Federal Law No. (10) of 1980 on the Central Bank, monetary system and Organisation of the banking profession;

Federal Law No. (3) of 1987 on the promulgation of the Penal Code and its amendments;

Federal Law No. (35) of 1992 on the promulgation of the Criminal Procedure Law and its amendments;

Federal Law No. (43) of 1992 on the regulation of penitentiaries;

Federal Law No. (4) of 2002 on the criminalisation of money laundering;

Federal Law No. (2) of 2003 on the State Security Service and its amendments;

Federal Decree-Law No. (1) of 2004 on Combating Criminal Offences;

Federal Law No. (8) of 2004 on the Financial Free Zones;

Federal Law No. (39) of 2006 on International Judicial Cooperation in Criminal Matters;

Federal Law No. (40) of 2006 on the Prohibition of Innovating, Producing, Storing, and Using Chemical Weapons, and its amendments,

Federal Law No. (51) of 2006 on Combating Human Trafficking Crimes;

Federal Law No. (6) of 2007 on the Establishment of the Insurance Authority and Regulation of its Operations;

Federal Decree Law No. (6) of 2009 on Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Power;

Federal Decree Law No. (5) of 2012 on Combating Cybercrimes;

Federal Decree Law No. (5) of 2013 on the Weapons, Ammunitions, Explosives and Military Equipment;

Federal Law No. (7) of 2013 on the Establishment of the International Center of Excellence on Countering Violent Extremism; and

Based on the proposal of the Minister of Justice, the approval of the Cabinet and the Federal National Council and the ratification of the Federal Supreme Council,

Issued the following Law:

Title 1
General Provisions

Chapter 1
Definitions

Article 1

In implementation of the provisions of the present Law, the following terms and expression shall have the meanings assigned thereto, unless the context requires otherwise:

State	United Arab Emirates
Government	Federal Government and Emirates Governments
Court	Court having jurisdiction over state security offences

Prosecution	Prosecution having jurisdiction over state security offences
Terrorism Offence	Every criminal action or inaction criminalised under the present Law and every action or inaction constituting a felony or misdemeanor referred to in any other law, if committed for terrorist purpose
Terrorist Purpose	The offender's intention to commit a criminal action or inaction in order to cause the occurrence of a direct or indirect terrorist result or whenever the offender is aware that the action or inaction is intended to cause the occurrence of a terrorist result
Terrorist Result	Inciting fear among a group of people, killing them, or causing them serious physical injury, or inflicting substantial damage to property or the environment, or disrupting security of the international community, or opposing the country, or influencing the public authorities of the country or another country or international organisation while discharging its duties, or receiving a privilege from the country or another country or an international organisation.
Terrorist Organisation	Group formed of two or more persons, which acquires legal personality ipso jure or which is created ipso facto, that commits a terrorist act, directly participates in, threatens of, aims at, plans, seeks, promotes or aids the commission of such act regardless of the name, form, place of establishment, location, nationality or place of existence of its members.
Terrorist	Whoever belongs to a terrorist organisation, commits a terrorist offence, participates directly or indirectly in causing its commission, or threatens of, aims at, plans, seeks, promotes or aids the commission of such commission.
Conventional Weapons	Firearms, ammunitions and explosives set forth in the applicable laws of the State.
Non-conventional weapons	Any device designed or intended for killing or harming people or other organisms, destroying properties or causing serious damage to the environment including the emission, spreading or producing any of the following: 1- Toxins or toxic chemicals. 2- Pathological bio-agent or organism. 3- Radiation of radioactive activity. Non-conventional weapons shall stand for their components, equipment, materials or objects used in their manufacture, preparation, emission or explosion.
Internationally protected persons	1- Kings and presidents of other states including any member of an organisation that perform the functions of head of state under the Constitution of the concerned state, prime ministers and ministers of foreign affairs at the time of presence of any of the aforementioned persons in the state, along with their family members who accompany them. 2- Representatives or public officials of other states or an international governmental organisation, within the period during which such persons, along with their family members supported thereby, receive the prescribed special protection under the International Law.
Nuclear, Chemical or Biological Facility	Any nuclear reactor, establishment, or mean of transport used for the production, storage, processing, use, trading, transportation or disposal of radioactive materials, toxins, toxic chemicals, organisms or pathological bio-agents.
Properties	Any kind of assets, whether physical or moral, movable or immovable, including national currency, foreign currencies, documents or instruments which prove ownership of such assets or any right related thereto regardless of their form including electronic or digital form.
Proceeds	Funds obtained, resulting from or earned directly or indirectly from the commission of a terrorist offence, as well as any interests, profits or other incomes resulting or obtained from such funds.
Freezing	Temporary restriction on the legal or physical disposition of properties, imposed by order of the Central Bank, the public prosecutor or the court under the provisions of the present Law.
Confiscation	Forcible expropriation of properties by virtue of judgment issued by the Court.
Financial	Banks, finance companies, currency exchange offices, financial and monetary brokers or any

Institutions	other financial institution licensed by the Central Bank to operate in the State, whether they were publicly or privately owned.
Other Financial, Commercial and Economic Institutions	Institutions licensed and controlled by institutions other than the Central Bank such as insurance companies, financial markets and other establishments.
Munasaha Centers	Administrative units aiming at the enlightenment and reform of persons deemed to pose terrorist threat or those convicted of terrorist offences.

Chapter 2 Scope of Implementation

Article 2

The provisions of the present Law shall apply to the offences set forth thereon and to the felonies and misdemeanors set forth in any other law should they be committed for a terrorist purpose.

Article 3

1- The provisions of the present Law shall apply to whoever commits, outside the State, any of the terrorist offences in the following cases:

a- Commission of the offence against the State or any of its citizens, employees, interests, public properties or public facilities abroad including embassies, consulates, missions or offices affiliated thereto.

b- Commission of the offence with the purpose of exert pressure on the State or urge it to perform a certain act or abstain therefrom.

c- Commission of the offence in a means of transport that is registered in the State or that bears its flag.

d- Commission of certain preparatory actions for an offence within the territories of the State.

2- The provisions of the present Law shall apply to every foreigner present within the State's territories after having committed, against another state abroad, any of the offences set forth therein and mentioned in any of the effective international treaties to which the State is a member, in case such foreigner is not extradited.

Article 4

The rules of applicability of the Law mentioned in the Penal Code, in terms of time, place and persons, shall apply to matters in respect of which no special provisions are stipulated in the present Chapter.

Title 2 Terrorist Offences and Penalties

Chapter 1 Terrorist Activity Offences

Article 5

1- Life imprisonment shall be imposed on whoever kidnaps, for a terrorist purpose, any of the air, land or sea means of transport.

2- Capital punishment or life imprisonment shall be imposed should the act mentioned in the preceding clause result in injuring a person or should the offender resist the public authorities with force or violence upon the performance of their duty to recover the mean of transport.

3- Capital punishment shall be imposed should the offender's act result in the person's death.

Article 6

1- Life imprisonment shall be imposed on whoever deliberately destroys, damages or endangers any of the air, land or sea means of transport or the air, land or sea navigation facilities, or impedes the services therein for a terrorist purpose.

2- Capital punishment or life imprisonment shall be imposed should the act mentioned in the preceding clause result in wounding or injuring any person.

3- Capital punishment shall be imposed should the offender's act result in a person's death.

4- The offender shall be subject to a fine equal to double the value of the properties or objects destroyed thereby.

Article 7

1- Life imprisonment shall be imposed on whoever manufactures, collects, prepares, supplies, imports, exports, enters to or exists from the State, acquires, possesses or disposes of non-conventional weapons or transfer or attempts to transfer such weapons by post or any means of transport for a terrorist purpose.

2- Life imprisonment shall be imposed on whoever embezzles or steals non-conventional weapons or obtains such weapons by the use of force, threat of force, or by any methods of deception, fraud or extortion, for a terrorist purpose.

3- Capital punishment or life imprisonment shall be imposed on whoever attempts to use non-conventional weapons. Capital punishment shall be imposed should the offender uses such weapons for a terrorist purpose.

Article 8

Capital punishment or life imprisonment shall be imposed on whoever uses a nuclear, chemical or biological reactor or damages such reactor in a manner intended to emit the radiations, radioactive activity, toxins, toxic chemicals, pathological bio-agents or organism for a terrorist purposes.

Article 9

Capital punishment shall be imposed on whoever attempts to commit or commits any aggression against the safety of the President of the State, his deputy or any of the members of the Federal Supreme Council, their heir apparents, deputies or family members, or deliberately endangers their life or freedom for a terrorist purpose.

Article 10

Life imprisonment shall be imposed on whoever uses or threatens of the use of violence to urge the head of state, his deputy or any of the members of the Federal Supreme Council, their heir apparents or deputies to perform or abstain from performing an act that falls within their legal competence.

Article 11

Life imprisonment shall be imposed on whoever uses violence or threat of it to urge the prime minister or any of his deputies, or the ministers, the Chairman of the Federal National Council or any of its members or the members of the judiciary, to perform or abstain from the performance of an act that legally falls within their competence.

Article 12

1- Life or temporary imprisonment shall be imposed on whoever attempts to commit aggression against the safety or freedom of an internationally protected person for a terrorist purpose. Life imprisonment shall be imposed should the crime be committed.

2- Life or temporary imprisonment shall be imposed on whoever commits an aggression, by the use of force and for terrorist purpose, against the official headquarters, domicile, or means of transport of an internationally protected person.

Article 13

1- Life imprisonment or temporary imprisonment for 7 years at least shall be imposed on whoever kidnaps, arrests, detains or imprisons a person as a hostage or deprives him from his freedom by any means for a terrorist purpose.

2- Capital punishment or life imprisonment shall be imposed in the following cases:

a- Should the act be committed by claiming public status or pretending performance or assignment of a public service, or by claiming false capacity.

b- Should the act be committed by deception or by the use of force or threat to kill or to cause serious harm or acts of physical or psychological torture.

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- c- Should the act be committed by two or more persons or by an armed person.
 - d- Should kidnapping, arrest, detention, or deprivation of freedom last for a period exceeding 24 hours.
 - e- Should the victim be a female.
 - f- Should the victim be a minor, insane, mentally deranged or disabled.
 - g- Should the act be committed against a public officer when performing his job or due to it.
 - h- Should the offender resist public officers when freeing a hostage.
 - g- Should the act result in wounding or injuring a person.
- 3- Capital punishment shall be imposed should the act result in the death of a person.
- 4- The penalty to which the original offender is sentenced shall be imposed on whoever knowingly hides a kidnapped person.

Article 14

Capital punishment or life imprisonment shall be imposed on whoever commits an action or inaction intended for threatening the State's stability, safety, unity, sovereignty or security, which contradicts the basic principles underlying the governance system of the State, or with the purpose of making a coup and taking over the power, illegally invalidating the provisions of the Constitution or preventing one of the State's institutions or the public authorities from practicing their activities, or prejudicing the national unity or the social security.

Article 15

Temporary imprisonment shall be imposed on whoever declares, by any means of communication, his opposition to the State, or to the ruling system therein or his non-allegiance to its leadership.

Article 16

1- Life or temporary imprisonment shall be imposed on whoever enters the premises of any diplomatic or consular mission or the premises of any international authority or organisation in the State or of foreign interests for the purpose of commission of a terrorist offence.

2- Life imprisonment shall be imposed should the act be committed by force or by resistance to the competent authorities or with the use of weapons, or should it be committed by more than a person.

3- Capital punishment shall be imposed should the act committed results in the death of a person.

Article 17

1- Life or temporary imprisonment shall be imposed on whoever commits, for a terrorist purpose, any of the offences set forth in Paragraph 1 of each Articles 190, 290 and 297 or in Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 339, or in Articles 202, 301, 302, 337, 338 and 348 of the Penal Code.

2- Life imprisonment or temporary imprisonment for 5 years at least shall be imposed on whoever commits, for a terrorist purpose, any of the offences set forth in Paragraph 1 of Articles 189, 196 and 336, or in Paragraph 2 of Articles 190 and 193 of the Penal Code.

3- Life imprisonment or temporary imprisonment for 10 years at least shall be imposed on whoever commits, for a terrorist purpose, any of the offences set forth in Paragraph 1 of Article 193 or in Articles 296 and 304 of the Penal Code.

4- Capital punishment or life imprisonment shall be imposed on whoever commits, for a terrorist purpose, any of the offences set forth in Article 195 or in Paragraph 2 of each of Articles 196 and 290 as well as the offences set forth in Article 299 of the Penal Code.

5- Capital punishment shall be imposed on whoever commits, for a terrorist purpose, the offence set forth in Article 332 of the Penal Code.

Article 18

Whoever threatens of the commission of a terrorist offence, under circumstances revealing the seriousness of the threat, shall be subject to the penalty prescribed to be imposed for the attempt of commission of the aforesaid offence.

Article 19

Whoever plans or seeks the commission of a terrorist crime shall be subject to the penalty prescribed to be imposed for the attempt of commission of the offence planned or sought.

Article 20

Whoever abets the commission of a terrorist offence shall be subject to the penalty prescribed to be imposed for the attempt of commission of the abetted offence, although the abetting had no effect.

Chapter 2

Offences Related to Terrorist Organisations

Article 21

1- Capital punishment or life imprisonment shall be imposed on whoever established, incorporates, organises, manages or undertakes to lead a terrorist organisation.

2- The court shall rule the dissolution of the terrorist organisation and the closure of its premises.

3- The court shall rule the confiscation of seized weapons, properties and objects owned by the organisation, which are allocated thereto, or which were found in its premises. Moreover, the court shall rule the confiscation of every seized property that appears to be among the convict's properties should there be sufficient evidence or presumptions indicating that such properties actually constitute a resource allocated for disbursement for the terrorist organisation. Should it be impossible to seize any of the aforesaid properties, the court shall rule the imposition of a fine equal to their value, without prejudice to the rights of bona fide third parties.

Article 22

1- Life imprisonment or temporary imprisonment shall be imposed on whoever seeks to join a terrorist organisation or participate in its activities in any way whatsoever although aware of its truth and purpose.

2- Capital punishment or life imprisonment shall be imposed on whoever joins a terrorist organisation or participates in its activities in any way whatsoever although aware of its truth or purpose.

Article 23

1- Life imprisonment or temporary imprisonment for a period of no less than 10 years shall be imposed on whoever forces or imposes on someone to join, participate or remain in a terrorist organisation.

2- Capital punishment shall be imposed should the offender's act result in a person's death.

Article 24

1- Capital punishment or life imprisonment shall be imposed on whoever establishes, incorporates or manages a centre for the purpose of training for terrorist offences.

2- The court shall rule the dissolution of the centre and the closure of its premises.

Article 25

1- Life imprisonment or temporary imprisonment for no less than 5 years shall be imposed on whoever trains someone or gets trained for the purpose of commission of a terrorist offence.

2- Life imprisonment or temporary imprisonment for no less than 10 years shall be imposed should the training for the use of conventional weapons or the practice of military or martial arts or security trainings be intended for the purpose of commission of a terrorist offence.

Article 26

1- No meeting or gathering may be held, in any place in the State, by any terrorist organisation or terrorist person for a terrorist purpose. The public authority may dissolve the meeting or the gathering by the use of force when necessary.

2- Life or temporary imprisonment shall be imposed on whoever contribute to the preparation for such meeting or gathering or participates therein although aware of its truth and purpose.

Chapter 3

Offences of Conspiracy to Commit Terrorist Acts

Article 27

1- Life imprisonment shall be imposed on whoever seeks, for a foreign country, terrorist organisation, terrorist person or any of the persons who work on their behalf as well as those who communicate of them, to commit a terrorist offence.

2- Capital punishment shall be imposed should the sought or communicated offence be committed.

Article 28

1- Temporary imprisonment for a period of no less than 10 years shall be imposed on whoever participates in a criminal agreement whether intended for the purpose of commission of a terrorist offence or for the use of such offence in order to fulfill the purpose of the criminal agreement.

2- Life imprisonment shall be imposed on whoever is involved in the management of the agreement's progress.

3- Temporary imprisonment shall be imposed on whoever calls upon someone to join such agreement without his call being accepted.

4- Should the purpose of the agreement be the commission of certain terrorist offence or the use of such offence as a mean in order to fulfil the agreement's purpose, and should the penalty prescribed to be imposed for the attempt to commit such offence be less severe than what is set forth in the preceding clauses, no severer penalty shall be imposed.

5- Every offender who takes the initiative to inform the competent authorities of the agreement and of the parties participating therein before the commencement of commission of a crime set forth herein, shall be exempted from the penalties prescribed in the first three clauses.

Chapter 4

Terrorism Financing Offences

Article 29

Life imprisonment or temporary imprisonment for no less than 10 years shall be imposed on whoever:

1- Offers, collects, prepares, obtains or facilitates the obtainment of funds for the purpose of using same although aware that they will be used, in part or in whole, in the commission of a terrorist offence.

2- Offers funds to a terrorist organisation or person or collects, prepares, obtains or facilitates the obtainment of funds for such terrorist organisation of person, although aware of the their or purpose.

3- Acquires, takes, manages, invests, possess, transmits, transfers, deposits, keeps, uses or disposes of funds or carries out any commercial or financial bank transaction although aware that all or part of such funds are collected as a result of a terrorist offence, owned by a terrorist organisation or intended for the financing of a terrorist organisation, person or offence.

Article 30

Life imprisonment or temporary imprisonment for no less than 10 years shall be imposed on whoever is aware that the funds are, in whole or in part, collected as a result of a terrorist offence, owned by a terrorist organisation, illegal, owned by a terrorist person or intended for the financing of a terrorist organisation, person or offence, and commits any of the following acts:

1- Transfers, transmits, deposits, or replaces funds for the purpose of concealing or camouflaging their truth, origin or illegal purpose.

2- Conceals or camouflages the truth, origin, place, method of disposition, movement and ownership of the illegal funds or the rights related thereto.

3- Acquires, possesses, uses, manages, keeps, invests, replaces or deals in the funds for the purpose of concealing or camouflaging their truth, origin or illegal purpose.

Chapter 5

Terrorism-Supporting Offences

1- Life or imprisonment or temporary imprisonment for no less than 5 years shall be imposed on whoever cooperates with a terrorist organisation while aware of its truth and purpose.

2- Life imprisonment or temporary imprisonment for no less than three years shall be imposed on whoever assists a terrorist person on the achievement of his purpose although aware of his truth and purpose.

3- Capital punishment or life imprisonment shall be imposed should the perpetrator in the preceding two clauses be a member of the armed police or security forces or have previously followed military or security training.

Article 32

1- Capital punishment or life imprisonment shall be imposed on whoever supplies a terrorist organisation or terrorist person with conventional or non-conventional weapons or other materials that endanger peoples' life and properties, although aware of the truth or the purpose of the organisation or the person.

2- Life imprisonment or temporary imprisonment for no less than 10 years shall be imposed on whoever supplies a terrorist organisation or terrorist person with equipment, valid or false documents, communication means or any materials, information, consultation, dwelling, habitation, place for meeting or any other facilities which help such organisation or person achieve the purpose thereof, although aware of their truth or purpose.

3- Life imprisonment or temporary imprisonment for no less than 10 years shall be imposed on whoever conceals, destroys, steals, or embezzles a paper or electronic document to prevent the detection or establishment of commission of a terrorist offence.

Article 33

Life imprisonment or temporary imprisonment shall be imposed on whoever knowingly enables any person arrested or convicted for the commission of a terrorist offence to escape.

Chapter 6

Terrorism Promotion Offences

Article 34

1- Temporary imprisonment for no more than 10 years shall be imposed on whoever knowingly promotes or supports a terrorist organisation, person or offence, whether verbally, in writing or by any other method.

2- Temporary imprisonment for no more than 10 years shall be imposed on whoever:

a- Knowingly possesses, in person or through someone else, any documents, print or recordings of any kind, that encompass promotion or supporting of any terrorist organisation, person or offence if intended for distribution or access by others.

b- Knowingly possesses or acquires any printing, recording or publishing mean used or intended to be used, even if temporarily, for the printing, recording, circulating or publishing any of the aforementioned.

Chapter 7

Terrorism-Related Offences

Article 35

1- Temporary imprisonment for no more than 10 years shall be imposed on whoever learns of the commission of a terrorist offence or of the existence of a project of commission of any of the terrorist crimes and fails to report the matter to the competent authorities.

2- Should the person who abstained from reporting be the offender's spouse, relative or in-law to the fourth degree, said person shall be exempted from the penalty referred to in the preceding clause.

Article 36

1- Temporary imprisonment for a period of no more than 5 years shall be imposed on whoever falsely reports, in bad faith, to the judicial authorities or administrative entities the existence of a terrorist offence.

2- Temporary imprisonment for no less than 5 years shall be imposed should the reporting be intended for the creation of fear among people.

3- Temporary imprisonment for no less than 5 years shall be imposed on whoever places or carries in public or private places models or structures having the forms of explosives or crackers or which appear as having such forms, for a terrorist purpose.

Article 37

1- Life or temporary imprisonment shall be imposed on whoever commits any aggression against the persons in charge of the implementation of the provisions of the present Law upon the performance of their duty or due to it, or resists such persons by the use or threatening of force or violence.

2- Life imprisonment shall be imposed should the aggression or resistance result in a permanent disability or if the offender was armed or has kidnapped or detained any person in charge of the implementation of the provisions hereof or the spouse, ascendant, descendant or any relative or in-law, to the second degree, of such person.

3- Capital punishment shall be imposed should the aggression, resistance, kidnapping or detention result in a person's death.

Article 38

1- Temporary imprisonment shall be imposed on whoever escapes after being provisionally arrested, detained or remanded for the commission of a terrorist offence.

2- Temporary imprisonment for no less than 5 years shall be imposed should the offence be committed by two or more persons or by the use of threat or violence against persons or by the destruction of properties.

3- Life imprisonment or temporary imprisonment for no less than 10 years shall be imposed should the offence be committed by the use of a weapon or by threatening thereof.

Chapter 8 Terrorist Offences Set Forth in Other Laws

Article 39

Except for matters for which special provisions have been stipulated in the present law, the felonies and misdemeanors set forth in the Penal Code or any other law shall be deemed terrorist offences if committed for a terrorist purpose. The penalty shall be imposed as follows:

1- If the penalty originally prescribed for the offence is imprisonment, the maximum punishment shall be doubled.

2- If the penalty originally prescribed for the offence is temporary imprisonment for less than 15 years, the period of imprisonment reach this limit.

3- If the penalty originally prescribed for the offence is temporary imprisonment for the maximum limit, the period of imprisonment may either reach 20 years or be replaced by life imprisonment.

4- If the penalty originally prescribed for the offence is life imprisonment, capital punishment may be imposed.

Title 3 Special Substantive and Procedural Provisions

Chapter 1 Special Substantive Provisions

Article 40

1- A person shall be deemed as posing terrorist threat if said person adopts the extremist or terrorist ideology to the extent that he/she seem likely to commit a terrorist offence.

2- If a person appears to pose terrorist threat, he/she shall be sent to Munasaha centers, by virtue of a judgment issued by the Court and upon a request of the prosecution.

3- Every three months, the Munasaha Centre shall submit to the Prosecution a periodic report on the person sent to the Centre. The Prosecution shall submit such report along with its opinion to the court. The court shall order release of the person should it find that his/her condition so allows.

Article 41

1- The Court may, upon a request from the Prosecution, rule subjecting the persons deemed as posing terrorist threat to one or more of the following measures for a period specified thereby:

- a- Prohibition of travel.
- b- Control.
- c- Prohibition of residence in a specified place or region.
- d- Determination of residence in a specified place.
- e- Prohibition of visiting of certain places or premises.
- f- Prohibition of communication with specified person(s).

2- The court shall supervise the execution of the measures ordered thereby and the Prosecution shall submit reports to said court on the conduct subjected to the measure within regular periods of no more than three months each.

3- The court may order termination, modification or reduction of period of a measure upon a request from the Prosecution or the person subjected to such measure. Should said person's request be rejected, he/she may not submit a new request unless after the lapse of three months from the date of rejection.

4- If the person subjected to the measure violates the measure ordered by the court, he/she shall be subject to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year.

Article 42

1- A fine of no less that AED 1000000 and no more than AED 100000000 shall be imposed on every juridical person whose representatives, managers or agents commit or contribute to the commitment of any of the terrorist offences should such offences be committed in the name of such person or on behalf thereof.

2- The court shall rule dissolution of the juridical person and closure of the premises wherein such person practices the activity thereof.

3- Determining a juridical person as liable shall not result in ruling out the criminal liability of natural persons, whether original perpetrators or aiders, for the same facts underlying the offence.

Article 43

The offences set forth in the present Law shall be deemed an offence prejudicing internal and external security of the State.

Article 44

Should the act committed be a crime set forth at the same time in the present Law, the Penal Code and the any other law, it shall be deemed a terrorist offence subject to the provisions of the present Law. The severest penalty shall be imposed.

Article 45

The court shall rule the confiscation of the seized weapons, objects and funds that were used in the commission of the terrorist offence, were intended to be used therein, were a subject thereof or were obtained therefrom. Should it be impossible to seize any of such funds, the court shall rule the imposition of a fine equal to their value, without prejudice to the rights of bona fide third parties.

Article 46

Every ruling of conviction for terrorist offence issued against a foreigner shall necessitate expulsion of the convict outside the country after the lapse of the penalty ruled.

Article 47

The court shall, sua sponte or upon a request of the public prosecutor, rule the commutation of sentence or exemption therefrom, for every offender who discloses to the judicial or administrative authorities any information related to a terrorist offence, whenever such disclosure leads to the detection of the offence and the perpetrators, the establishment of its commission thereby or their arrest.

Article 48

The public prosecutor may subject the person, on which is imposed a freedom-restricting penalty for a terrorist crime, to the Munasaha program under the supervision of a Munasaha Centre. Such program shall be implemented in the penitentiaries wherein the convict spends his/her sentence.

Chapter 2 Special Procedural Provisions

Article 49

By way of exception from the provisions of the Criminal Procedures Law, the remand order shall be issued by the Prosecution following the accused's investigation, for a period of 14 days extendable for other similar periods if the investigation interest so requires; provided that such period does not exceed 3 months. Such period may not be extended unless by virtue of an order issued by the court.

Article 50

Should multiple offences that are inextricably linked to one another, one of which is a terrorist offence, be committed, the court shall undertake to decide upon all of the linked offences.

Article 51

The court may, sua sponte or based on a request from the prosecution, decide to carry out the following:

- a- Take the measures necessary for the protection of intelligence information as well as the methods of obtainment thereof.
- b- Take the measures necessary for the protection of the offenders, witnesses, experts, confidential sources, whistleblowers, and other parties to the lawsuit, in case there were any serious concern for their safety.

Article 52

By way of exception from the provisions of Paragraph 2 of Article 20 of the Criminal Procedures Law, a criminal lawsuit shall not lapse by limitation with respect to terrorist offences.

Article 53

- 1- The penalty imposed for terrorist offences shall neither lapse nor be dropped unless by complete execution, general or special amnesty.
- 2- The freedom-restricting penalties imposed for a terrorist offence shall not be subject to early release set forth in any applicable law.

Article 54

- 1- The public prosecutor or any attorney general authorised thereby may directly order the perusal or obtainment of any data or information related to accounts, deposits, trusts, safe deposit boxes, transfers, or movements of funds on which the Prosecution have received sufficient evidence proving that they are related to the financing of a terrorist organisation, person or offence, subject-matter of a terrorist offence, obtained therefrom, used or intended to be used therein, and should such disclosure of truth have led to the perusal or obtainment of such data or information available at the Central Bank, the financial institutions and the other financial, commercial or economic institutions.
- 2- When necessary, the public prosecutor or any attorney general authorised thereby may order the prohibition of a terrorist person from traveling.

Article 55

The public prosecutor may order the freezing of funds suspected to be intended for the financing of a terrorist organisation, person or offence, a subject-matter of a terrorist offence, obtained therefrom, used or intended to be used therein, until the completion of investigations conducted in this regard.

Article 56

Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 55 of the present Law, the Governor of the Central Bank or whoever acts in his stead may order freezing, for a period not to exceed 7 days, of funds deposited in banks or any other financial institutions, that are suspected to be intended for the financing of a terrorist organisation, person or offence or obtained from a terrorist offence; provided that the public prosecutor is notified of the matter within 7 days from the date of issuance of the order. The public prosecutor may either cancel the freezing order or order continuation of freezing.

Article 57

1- Every person against whom a decision is issued under the provisions¹ of Articles 55 and 56 and Clause 2 of Article 54 of the present Law may file a grievance against said decision to the court. Should the grievance be rejected, said person may file a new grievance after the lapse of three months from the date of the rejection decision.

2- The grievance shall be made by a statement at the court. The president of the court shall set a date for the hearing of the grievance and notify the griever and every concerned person. The public prosecution shall submit a memorandum of its opinion as to the grievance, and the court shall decide upon the grievance within a period not exceeding 14 days from the date of the statement. The court shall issue its decision of either the cancelation or modification of the decision issued by the attorney general or the rejection of the grievance.

Article 58

The court may order freezing of the funds or proceeds or prohibition of travel until the end of trial.

Article 59

In all cases, the decisions of freeing of funds at the financial institutions shall not be executed unless through the Central Bank.

Article 60

1- All the authorities concerned with the implementation of the provisions of the present Law shall undertake to keep confidential all information obtained thereby in implementation of the provisions hereof and not to disclose same unless to the extent necessary for the evidence-gathering or investigation for terrorist offences.

2- Temporary imprisonment shall be imposed on every employee of such authorities who discloses to any person any of the notification, evidence-gathering or inspection procedures taken with respect to the offences or any data related thereto.

Article 61

Neither the Central Bank nor the financial institutions or the other financial, commercial and economic institutions, the members of their boards of directors, employees or their legally authorised representatives shall be held criminally or civilly responsible for execution of the orders and decisions of freezing of accounts or seizure of such funds at said authorities or upon violation of restriction imposed for guaranteeing the confidentiality of the information in implementation of the provisions hereof, unless such procedures are adopted in ill faith.

Title 4

Administrative Procedures for the Combat of Terrorist Offences

Chapter 1

National Committee for Combating Terrorism

Article 62

¹ This expression has been repeated in the text published in the Official Gazette, thus a mention is in order.

A committee called (National Committee for Combating Terrorism) shall be established under the present Law. The Cabinet shall issue a decision on the formation, competences and functioning system of said Committee.

Chapter 2 Terrorism Lists

Article 63

1- The Cabinet may, based on the proposal of the Minister of Presidential Affairs, issue a decision on the creation of list(s) of terrorist organisations or persons that pose threat to the State or that the State is internationally bound to include therein.

2- The Cabinet Decision on the creation of the lists shall specify the rules of inclusion, write-off and re-inclusion as well as the legal effects resulting from all the aforementioned. Moreover, the aforesaid decision shall specify the authority(ies) in charge of such procedures in addition to the methods and rules of grievance against their decisions.

Every person whose name is included in the terrorism lists may file a grievance against the inclusion decision. If the grievance is rejected or no reply thereto is issued within 60 days from the date of its filing, the grievant may challenge the inclusion decision before the competent court within 60 days from the date on which such person is informed of the rejection or expiry of the reply deadline.

3- The Decision shall specify the methods and rules of revision of terrorism lists, provided that revision is carried out within regular periods not exceeding one year each.

Title 5 Final Provisions

Article 64

The provisions set forth in the Penal Code and the Criminal Procedures Law shall apply with respect to the matters for which no special provisions has been set in the present Law.

Article 65

The Committee formed by virtue of Decree-Law No. 1 of 2004 on the Combat of Terrorist Offences shall continue practicing its competences until a decision is issued by the Cabinet on its reformation in accordance with the provisions hereof.

Article 66

By a Cabinet Decision, one or more Munasaha Centres shall be established for the purpose of enlightenment and reform of persons convicted of terrorist offences or those are deemed to pose terrorist threat.

Article 67

Federal Decree-Law No. 1 of 2004 on the Combat of Terrorist Offences shall be abrogated and every provision contravening or contradicting the provisions hereof shall be canceled.

Article 68

The present Law shall be published in the Official Gazette and shall come into force as of the day following its publication date.

Issued by Us in Abu Dhabi Presidential Palace
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**Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan
President of the United Arab Emirates State**

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