

Law No. 3 of 2004 Combating Terrorism

(Section: Articles (1-23

Article 1

In applying the provisions of the present Law, the offences set out in the Penal Code or any other law shall be considered terrorist crimes, if committed for a terrorist purpose

A purpose is said to be a terrorist purpose when the motive for using force, violence or threat, or causing terror, is obstructing application of the provisions of the Amended Provisional Constitution or the Law, breaching public order or endangering public safety and security, damaging national unity in a way that results or could have resulted in injury too terrorizing of the public, endangering life, liberty or security, harming the environment, public health, the national economy, public or private utilities, establishments or properties or causing damage to the proper functioning of such properties, or seizure thereof, or obstructing or hindering public authorities from exercising their duties

Article 2

The following punishments shall apply to terrorist crimes set out in the preceding Article instead of the punishments otherwise prescribed

1. Death, where the sentence prescribed for the crime is normally life imprisonment
2. Life imprisonment, where the sentence prescribed for the crime is normally imprisonment for a period of not less than fifteen years
3. Imprisonment for a period of not less than fifteen years, if the sentence prescribed for the crime is imprisonment for not less than ten years
4. The maximum sentence prescribed for the crime, if that sentence is imprisonment for a period of less than ten years

In all cases, the death penalty shall apply if the crime causes the death of a person, or if weapons are used in committing the crime

Article 3

Anyone who founds, establishes, organizes or directs a group or an organization, howsoever named, in contravention of the law, to commit a terrorist crime shall be sentenced to death or life imprisonment

Anyone who knowingly joins any such group or organization or participates in their work in any way shall be sentenced to life imprisonment

Article 4

Anyone who provides any of the groups or organizations described in the preceding Article with the explosives listed in Schedule 4, or the weapons listed in Part II of Schedule 2 to Law No.14 of 1999, shall be sentenced to life imprisonment

The same sentence shall be imposed upon any person who knowingly provides any of the groups or organizations referred to in the preceding paragraph, with weapons, ammunition, technical information, material or financial support, information or equipment, or provides them with supplies, raises money for them, or provides their members with shelter, meetingplaces or any other facilities

Article 5

Any person who coerces another person into joining any of the groups or organizations described in Article 3 of the present Law, or prevents that person from dissociating themselves from them, shall be sentenced to life imprisonment

Article 6

Any director of a legally established business or corporate entity, association or private establishment found to be using that position to commit a terrorist crime, shall receive a sentence of death or life imprisonment

Article 7

Any Qatari who collaborates with or joins any association, body, organization, party or group, howsoever named, which is located abroad, and who commits a terrorist crime, even if such crime is not directed against the State of Qatar, shall be sentenced to not less than five years' and not more than fifteen years' imprisonment

The sentence shall be imprisonment for a period of not less than ten years and not more than fifteen years if the perpetrator has received military training from any of the bodies referred to in the preceding paragraph, and the sentence shall be the death penalty if the purpose of such military training is to commit a terrorist crime against the State of Qatar

Article 8

Any person who trains one or more person(s) in the use of weapons with the intention of using such person (s) to commit a terrorist crime shall be sentenced to not less than five years' and not more than fifteen years' imprisonment

Any person who receives training on using weapons for the purpose of committing a terrorist crime shall be sentenced to not less than three years' and not more than five years' imprisonment

Article 9

Any person who aids and abets another person to commit a terrorist crime shall be sentenced to not less than three years' and not more than five years' imprisonment

Article 10

Any person who knowingly conceals or destroys objects, property, weapons or instruments obtained, used or intended to be used in terrorist crimes, shall be sentenced to life imprisonment or imprisonment for not less than fifteen years

Article 11

Any person who assaults any person(s) entrusted with enforcing the present Law, resists such person(s) by using force, violence or threat during the performance of their duties or by reason thereof, shall be sentenced to not less than five years' and not more than fifteen years' imprisonment

The sentence shall be life imprisonment if the assault or resistance causes permanent disability or if the offender carries weapons or kidnaps or detains any of the persons entrusted with enforcing the provisions of the present Law or their spouse, any of their ascendants, or descendants

.Should the assault or resistance result in the death of a person, the sentence shall be the death penalty

Article 12

Anyone who knowingly enables, by whatever means, any person arrested for a terrorist crime to escape, shall be sentenced to not less than ten years' and not more than fifteen years' imprisonment

Article 13

:In addition to the prescribed sentences, one or more of the following measures may be applied in the cases set out in the present Law

.Prohibition of residence in a designated place or specified area .1

.Restriction of residence to a certain place .1

.Prohibition from frequenting designated places or premises .1

In all cases, the duration of such measures shall not exceed five years. Any person violating the terms of such measures shall be sentenced to a period of imprisonment not exceeding one year

Article 14

If any of the perpetrators voluntarily informs the authorities the planned crime before it has been committed, shall be exempted from the punishments set forth in the present Law

A perpetrator, who enables the authorities to arrest other perpetrators of the crime, before or after commencement of investigations, may be exempted from such punishments

Article 15

Without prejudice to the rights of bona fide third parties, impounded objects, property, weapons, and instruments, which are obtained, used or were intended to be used in any of the crimes to which the present Law applies, shall be confiscated

Article 16

The criminal case with respect to the crimes to which the provisions of the present Law apply, and the sentences passed thereon shall .not abate

Article 17

In conducting an investigation and opening a criminal case with respect to terrorist crimes, the Public Prosecutor shall not be bound by .the procedural requirements of the Code of Criminal Procedures

Article 18

Notwithstanding the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedures, orders for precautionary detention issued by the Public Prosecutor after interrogating a suspect with respect to crimes to which the provisions of the present Law apply, shall normally expire at the end of fifteen days, and may be extended by similar periods, where this would be in the interests of the investigation, provided that such .extensions shall not exceed six months in total. Further extensions shall be by order from a competent court

Article 19

The Public Prosecutor or whichever public attorney is appointed as his deputy, may order interception of communications, the confiscation of parcels and telegrams and the recording of all events taking place in public and private places, whenever such order is .useful for the purpose of establishing the truth with respect to the crimes to which the provisions of the present Law apply
In all cases, the confiscation, interception or recording orders shall be reasoned and applied for a period of not more than ninety days, .and shall not be extended except by order from the competent court

Article 20

The Public Prosecutor, or whichever public attorney is appointed as his deputy, may order the review or collection of any data or information relating to accounts, deposits, trusts, safe deposit boxes, or any other transaction with banks or other financial institutions, if .such order is necessary to establish the truth with respect to the crimes to which the provisions of the present Law apply

Article 21

If there is *Prima facie* evidence of the seriousness of any accusation concerning the crimes set forth in the present Law, the Public Prosecutor may issue a temporary order preventing an accused person from disposing or running property, or taking any other provisional measures. The order may include the property of the spouse and minor children of the accused person if such property is proved to have been passed to the latter from the accused person. Property management, subject to a provisional measure order and .any grievance arising therefrom, shall be dealt with in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Code of Criminal Procedures

Article 22

The provisions of the present Law shall not contravene international conventions and treaties relating to combating terrorism to which .the State is a party

Article 23

All competent authorities, each within their own jurisdiction, shall implement this Law which shall be enforceable as of the date thereof, .and shall be published in the *Official Gazette*
