

## **CXXV. UNITED ARAB EMIRATES<sup>204</sup>**

### **SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION OF THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES RELATED TO TERRORISM**

#### **(a) Constitutional and other relevant provisions**

According to the Constitution of the United Arab Emirates, the international instruments to which the State is a party are binding on the federal authorities as soon as they are ratified. In addition, all State institutions, including the courts, are bound in many cases to apply the provisions of the international instruments even if domestic legislation has not been adopted to that effect. That is true of the Arab Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism.

The international instruments relating to terrorism ratified by the United Arab Emirates have been promulgated by federal decrees published in the *Official Gazette*. They are thus an integral part of domestic law, which all the parties concerned, each in their area of competence, undertake to apply.

The United Arab Emirates has acceded to the following conventions, which have been referred to the national courts for implementation:

1. The 1963 Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft;
2. The 1970 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft;
3. The 1971 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation;
4. The 1988 Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the 1971 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation;
5. The 1991 Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection.

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<sup>204</sup> Transmitted to the Secretariat by that Government on 4 March 2002 (S/2002/239, enclosure) and on 3 March 2003 (S/2003/280, enclosure). Information was also provided in respect of the following: the Federal Penal Code (Law No. 3 of 1987; the Firearms, Ammunition and Explosives Law (Law No. 11 of 1976); the Federal Law No. 6 of 1973; and the Federal Law (Law No. 11 of 1976).

**The Arab Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism, which has been ratified by the United Arab Emirates, contains the following provisions in article 3, paragraph 1, subparagraph 1:**

**States parties undertake:**

**To prevent the use of their territories in any way whatsoever for the planning, organization, execution or commission of terrorist crimes or for participation in such crimes, including by adopting measures to prevent terrorist elements from infiltrating, seeking refuge or residing in their territories, either individually or collectively, and from being trained, armed or financed therein.**

**Likewise, part two, article 4, stipulates that:**

**States parties shall undertake to exchange information on the sources of financing of terrorist groups and of their leaders and members and that, at the practical level, the security services should coordinate their respective efforts to prevent the mobilization of funds by groups or individuals with a view to their use in terrorist acts.**

**(b) Federal Penal Code (Law No. 3 of 1987)**

**Article 21 of the Federal Criminal Code (Act No. 3 of 1987) penalizes any person who is present in the country after having committed or been a party to an international crime; this includes acts of international terrorism. The article also makes provision penalizing any person of foreign nationality who commits such acts.**