

substances, or an explosive or radioactive device or substance, or substance used in the manufacture of toxic or suffocating gases, in violation of legal conditions or contrary to the prescriptions of the competent authority.

Articles 4 to 7 apply in general to acts that occur in Portuguese territory and, in the absence of an international treaty or convention stipulating otherwise, to acts that occur outside national boundaries, *inter alia*, in the case of crimes of terrorism, terrorist organization, crimes against State security or against the rule of law.

Article 174(4) allows criminal police to pursue “searches and personal searches” in cases of violent or highly organized criminality, *inter alia* crimes of terrorism, thus waiving the need of these to be previously authorized, or presided over, by a judicial entity.

Article 187 provides for the “admissibility of telephone tapping” in the collection of evidence. Tapping requires a judicial order and can be determined only in the case of crimes expressly enunciated in this Article, which includes the crime of terrorism.

## **XCIV. QATAR<sup>69</sup>**

### **SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION OF QATAR RELATED TO TERRORISM**

Article 84 of the Penal Code of 1971 provides that: “Whosoever founds or participates in the founding of, runs, or participates to any extent in the running of, an illegal organization shall be punished by a term of imprisonment not exceeding seven years”.

Article 85 provides as follows: “Any person not covered by the above Article who provides either financial or moral assistance in promoting an illegal organization, while knowing or having reason to believe there is an illegal organization, shall be punished by a term of imprisonment of not more than one year and by a fine not exceeding 1,000 Rials, or by both penalties.”

The Penal Code defines the scope of its applicability as regards persons in Articles 4-8 of the second section.

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<sup>69</sup> Transmitted to the Secretariat by that Government on 4 January 2002 (S/2002/26, enclosure) and 21 October 2002 (S/2002/1211, enclosure). Information was also provided in respect of Law No 9 of 1987 on combating narcotic drugs and dangerous psychotropic substances; Law No. 8 of 1998 on private organizations and institutions; Law No. 15 of 2002 on civil aviations; Law No. 28 of 2002 on combating money-laundering.

Article 6 provides for the punishment of any citizen of Qatar who commits a crime outside Qatar provided for by the law.

As regards acts committed abroad by a resident or foreigner, Qatar courts are concerned with such matters only insofar as they are linked to another crime committed in the State or if they are directed against the State of Qatar or relate to its currency, stamps or seals.

Measures that prevent terrorists from obtaining weapons within or outside Qatar are contained in Law No. 14 of 1999 on arms, munitions and explosives. This Law criminalizes a large number of acts that it considers terrorist acts and includes a set of harsh rules and penalties, the maximum being the death penalty, to prevent terrorists from being supplied with arms.

Article 20 of the Law prohibits the import or export of, or trade in, arms without a licence and prohibits the issuing of a licence for bringing such arms or munitions into, or taking them out of, the State of Qatar.

Article 21 of the Law lays down strict conditions which must be satisfied in requesting authorization to import or export arms or trade in arms.

## **XCV. REPUBLIC OF KOREA<sup>70</sup>**

### **SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA RELATED TO TERRORISM**

The following provisions of existing legislation are of relevance for preventing and suppressing the acts of terrorism.

The Criminal Act declares the following terror-related activities as a crime:

- assault against foreign sovereigns (Article 107);
- formation of criminal groups (Article 114);
- obstruction of performance of official duties (Articles 136 and 144);
- destruction of public goods (Articles 141 and 367);
- setting fire to public structures (Article 165);
- illegal use of explosives (Article 119);
- obstruction of train and vessel traffic (Article 186);

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<sup>70</sup> Transmitted to the Secretariat by that Government on 26 December 2001 (S/2001/1283, enclosure), 19 June 2002 (S/2002/692, annex) and 29 May 2003 (S/2003/633, enclosure). Information was also provided in respect of the Criminal Extradition Act, the Proceeds of Crime Act of 2001 and the Statute on Immigration Control.