

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 KOREA⁷⁰

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);

⁷⁰ 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.

- obstruction of use of drinking water (Article 192);
- coercion by taking hostages, injury to hostages, and murder of hostages (Article 324);
- violence (Article 260);
- inflicting bodily harm and violence (Article 257);
- murder (Article 250);
- false arrest and illegal confinement (Article 276).

In accordance with Articles 30 to 32, any activities aimed at providing funds for these crimes shall be punished as an act of complicity in a crime.

Article 2 of the Criminal Act provides that the Republic of Korea exercises jurisdiction over all criminal activities committed in the territory of the Republic of Korea. In this regard, in case that part or all of a crime or its result is connected to the territory of the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Korea exercises criminal jurisdiction over it. Therefore, all kinds of terror-related activities such as planning, financing, facilitation, and execution inside the territory of the Republic of Korea can be prosecuted and punished.

Article 3 of the Criminal Act provides that this law applies to a citizen who has committed a crime outside the territory of the Republic of Korea.

Article 4 of the Criminal Act stipulates that this law applies to a foreigner who commits a crime against the Republic of Korea or the Korean people outside the territory of the Republic of Korea.

In addition, the Act concerning Punishment of Violent Actions, makes it a crime to form criminal groups and to participate in fund-raising activities for criminal groups (Article 4); as well as assisting criminal groups (Article 5);

Under paragraph 2 of Article 5 of this Act, the financing of terrorism intended to supply funds to a criminal organization shall be punished as a crime.

The Act on the Aggravated Punishment of Specific Crimes provides for a crime of kidnapping and inducement (Article 5-2).

The Act on the Control of Firearms, Knives, Explosives, criminalizes non-licensed manufacture, sale and trade of firearms (Article 70).

The Aviation Act covers criminal activities incurring peril on a plane (Articles 156-158);

The Safety of Aircraft Operation Act makes it a crime to hijack a plane (Articles 8-12).

However, the Republic of Korea does not have jurisdiction over terrorist offences committed by foreigners outside its territory against other States and their nationals; the Republic of Korea, therefore, cannot prosecute them.