

**Chapter 3**  
**Acts Committed on Board Aircraft or at Airports**

**Part 1**  
**Interpretation**

**Article 12**  
**When an aircraft is in flight**

- (1) For this Law, an aircraft is taken to be in flight from the start of its flight to the end of its flight
- (2) An aircraft is taken to start to be in flight when the last external door is closed in preparation for the first movement of the aircraft for the purpose of taking off on the flight.
- (3) If the aircraft moves before all the external doors are closed for the purpose of taking off on the flight, the aircraft is taken to have started to be in flight when the aircraft so moves.
- (4) Subject to paragraphs (5), (6) and (7) of this Article, the flight of an aircraft is taken to end when the first external door is opened after the aircraft comes to rest on the next landing it makes after starting the flight.
- (5) If an aircraft makes a forced landing, its flight is taken to end when the competent authority takes over responsibility for the aircraft and for the persons and property on board.
- (6) If, after an aircraft starts a flight, the aircraft is destroyed before the flight is taken to have ended under paragraph (4) or (5) the flight is taken to end when the aircraft is destroyed.
- (7) If, after an aircraft starts a flight, the flight is abandoned before the flight is taken to have ended under paragraph (4) or (5), the flight is taken to end when the flight is abandoned.

**Article 13**  
**When an aircraft is in service**

- (1) An aircraft is taken to be in service for the period beginning at the beginning of the preparation of the aircraft by ground personnel or the crew before a flight, and ending 24 hours after any landing of the aircraft.
- (2) The period in which an aircraft is taken to be in service extends through the period in which the aircraft is in flight.

**Article 14**  
**Exception of application of this Chapter**

Chapter 3 of this Law does not apply to aircraft used in military, customs or police services.

**Part 2**    **Offences and Penalty**

**Article 15**  
**Seizure of aircraft (hijacking)**

- (1) A person on board an aircraft in flight who seizes or exercises control of the aircraft by force or by threat, or by threat of use of force, or by any other measure shall be punished to imprisonment for a period of between 15 years and 30 years.
- (2) A life imprisonment shall be applied if the seizure of an aircraft is committed, and at the same time, or after the use of force, this causes deaths or injuries to other people.

## **Article 16**

### **Performing an act of violence against a person on board an aircraft in flight**

A person who intentionally commits an act of violence against another person on board an aircraft in flight; and the act is likely to endanger the safety of the aircraft shall be punished to imprisonment for a period of between 10 years and 20 years.

## **Article 17**

### **Destroying or damaging an aircraft in service**

A person who intentionally destroys or damages an aircraft in service if the damage makes the aircraft incapable of flight, or is likely to endanger the safety of the aircraft in flight shall be punished to imprisonment for a period of between 10 years and 20 years.

## **Article 18**

### **Placing or causing to be placed a device or substance on an aircraft in service**

A person who intentionally places, or causes to be placed, a device or substance on an aircraft in service, knowing that the device or substance can destroy the aircraft or cause damage that will make the aircraft incapable of flight, or causes damage to the aircraft that is likely to endanger the safety of the aircraft in flight shall be punished to imprisonment for a period of between 5 years and 15 years.

## **Article 19**

### **Destroying or damaging air navigation facilities**

- (1) A person who intentionally destroys air navigation facilities serving air navigation shall be punished to imprisonment for a period of between 20 years and 30 years, or life imprisonment.
- (2) Imprisonment for a period of between 10 years and 20 years shall be applied if a person who intentionally damages air navigation facilities or interferes with the operation of air navigation facilities serving air navigation if the act is likely to endanger the safety of the aircraft in flight.

## **Article 20**

### **Communicating false information thereby endangering the safety of an aircraft in flight**

A person who intentionally communicates information that he or she knows to be false, and the communication of the information endangers the safety of an aircraft in flight, shall be punished to imprisonment for a period of between 10 years and 20 years.

## **Article 21**

### **Performing an act of violence at an airport**

- (1) A person who intentionally uses a substance or thing to commit an act of violence against a person at an airport serving civil aviation shall be punished to imprisonment for a period of between 10 years and 20 years if that act:
  - (a) can cause serious injury or death; and
  - (b) can endanger the safe operation of the airport or the safety of anyone at the airport.
- (2) Imprisonment for a period of between 20 years and 30 years shall be applied if that act:
  - (a) causes serious injury; and
  - (b) endangers the safe operation of the airport or the safety of anyone at the airport.
- (3) A life imprisonment shall be applied if that act:

- (a) causes deaths to victims; and
- (b) endangers the safe operation of the airport or the safety of anyone at the airport.

#### **Article 22**

#### **Destroying facilities at an airport, damaging aircraft not in service and disrupting services**

Imprisonment for a period of between 10 years and 20 years shall be applied to a person who intentionally commits any of the following acts:

(a) destroy or seriously damage the facilities of an airport serving civil aviation or an aircraft that is not in service and that is at an airport serving civil aviation;

(b) disrupts the services of an airport serving civil aviation;

if commission of any acts above endangers, or is likely to endanger the safe operation of the airport or the safety of anyone at the airport.

#### **Article 23**

#### **Offences against other Cambodian laws committed on aircraft**

Any person on board an aircraft who commits or omits to commit an act, and that act or omission is deemed as an offence under other Cambodian laws shall be guilty of that offence and is subject to the penalty for that offence.

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#### **Article 28**

#### **No liability for lawful restraint etc.**

(1) This article applies if a person on board an aircraft is restrained, held in custody or disembarked from an aircraft in accordance with this Chapter.

(2) A person cannot bring a civil or criminal suit in relation to the restraint, custody or disembarkation against:

(a) the owner of the aircraft; or

(b) the aircraft commander; or

(c) any other member of the crew of the aircraft; or

(d) any passenger of the aircraft; or

(e) any other person responsible for that flight of the aircraft.

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### **Chapter 7**

### **Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation**

#### **Part 1**

#### **Application**

#### **Article 49**

#### **Non-application of this Chapter**

This Chapter does not apply in relation to:

(a) a warship; or

(b) a ship owned or operated by a State, or owned or operated by the Kingdom of Cambodia, when it is being operated for naval, military, assistance, customs or police purposes; or

(c) a ship that has been withdrawn from navigation or laid up.

**Part 2**  
**Offences**

**Article 50**  
**Seizing or exercising control over a ship**

A person who seizes or exercises control over a ship by force, or by threat; or, by any other form of intimidation shall be punished to imprisonment for a period between 15 years and 30 years, or life imprisonment.

**Article 51**  
**Performing an act of violence against a person on board a ship**

A penalty of imprisonment for a period between 10 years and 20 years shall be applied to a person who intentionally commits an act of violence against a person on board the ship, if the act is likely to endanger the safe navigation of the ship.

**Article 52**  
**Destroying or damaging a ship**

A penalty of imprisonment for a period between 10 years and 20 years shall be applied to a person who destroys or causes damage to a ship or its cargo, if that damage is likely to endanger the safe navigation of the ship.

**Article 53**  
**Placing a device or substance on a ship**

A person who intentionally places, or causes to be placed, a device or substance on a ship, which is likely to destroy or damage the ship or its cargo, and which endangers or is likely to endanger the safe navigation of the ship shall be punished to imprisonment for a period between 5 years and 15 years.

**Article 54**  
**Destroying or damaging maritime navigation facilities**

A person who intentionally destroys or damages maritime navigation facilities or interferes with the operation of maritime navigation facilities shall be punished to imprisonment for a period between 10 years and 20 years, if the act is likely to endanger the safe navigation of the ship.

**Article 55**  
**Communicating false information thereby endangering the safe navigation of a ship**

A person who intentionally communicates information that he or she knows to be false, and the information endangers the safe navigation of a ship shall be punished to imprisonment for a period between 10 years and 20 years.

**Article 56**  
**Causing death in relation to the offences in this Chapter**

A person who intentionally causes the death of another person in connection with an offence against any of articles 50 to 55 of this Law shall be punished to imprisonment for a period between 15 years and 25 years.

**Article 57**  
**Causing injury in relations to offences under this Chapter**

A person who intentionally causes injury of another person in connection with an offence against any of articles 50 to 55 of this Law shall be punished to imprisonment for a period between 15 years and 25 years.

**Article 58**  
**Threatening to endanger the safe navigation of a ship**

A penalty of imprisonment for a period between 20 years and 30 years or life imprisonment shall be applied to a person who:

(a) threatens to do an act that would constitute an offence under article 51, 52 or 54 of this Law; and

(b) the threat is likely to endanger the safe navigation of the ship; and

(c) the threat is made with the intention of compelling:

(i) a legislative, executive or judicial institution in the Kingdom of Cambodia or in a foreign State; or

(ii) an international intergovernmental organisation; or

(iii) any other person or group of persons;  
to do or to refrain from doing any act.

**Part 3**  
**Powers of a ship's master**

**Article 59**  
**Power to deliver a person to the competent authority**

(1) This article applies if a ship's master has reasonable grounds to believe that a person has committed, or is about to commit, an offence mentioned in Part 2, this Chapter of this Law.

(2) The ship's master may hold the person in custody to deliver the person to:

(a) the competent authority of a Convention State; or

(b) another competent authority.

(3) A ship's master who intends to deliver a person under Paragraph (2) above must notify the competent authority of the Convention State:

(a) of his or her intention to deliver the person to the competent authority; and

(b) of his or her reasons for intending to do so.

(4) The ship's master must give a notification under paragraph (3) above:

(a) if possible, before the ship has entered the territorial sea of the Convention State; or

(b) in any other case  as soon as is reasonably practicable.

(5) When the ship's master delivers a person under paragraph (2), he or she must give to the competent authority all evidence in the master's possession that relates to the alleged offence.

(6) In this article, Convention State means a State that is a party to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation made in Rome on 10 March 1988).

**Article 60**  
**No liability for lawful restraint etc.**

(1) This article applies if a person on board a ship is restrained or held in custody, or delivered to a competent authority, in accordance with this Chapter.

- (2) A person cannot bring a civil or criminal suit in relation to the custody or delivery against:
- (a) the owner or operator of the ship; or
  - (b) the master of the ship; or
  - (c) any other member of the crew of the ship who receives an order from the ship's master; or
  - (d) any passenger of the ship who receives an order from the ship's master; or
  - (e) any other person responsible for that voyage of the ship.

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## **Chapter 8**

### **Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf**

#### **Part 1**

#### **Interpretation**

##### **Article 61**

##### **Definitions**

Fixed platform means an artificial island, installation or structure permanently attached to the seabed for the purpose of exploration or exploitation of resources or for other economic purposes.

#### **Part 2**

#### **Offences**

##### **Article 62**

##### **Seizing control over a fixed platform**

A person who intentionally seizes or exercises control over a fixed platform by force or by threat or by any other form of intimidation shall be punished to imprisonment for a period between 15 years and 30 years.

##### **Article 63**

##### **Performing an act of violence against a person on board a fixed platform**

A penalty of imprisonment for a period between 10 years and 20 years shall be applied to a person who commits an act of violence against a person on board the fixed platform if the act is likely to endanger the safety of the fixed platform.

##### **Article 64**

##### **Destroying or damaging a fixed platform**

A penalty of imprisonment for a period between 10 years and 20 years shall be applied to a person who destroys a fixed platform or causes damage to a fixed platform if that damage is likely to endanger the safety of the fixed platform.

##### **Article 65**

##### **Placing a device or substance on a fixed platform**

A person who intentionally places, or causes to be placed, a device or substance on a fixed platform, which is likely to destroy the fixed platform, or to endanger the safety of the fixed platform shall be punished to imprisonment for a period between 5 years and 10 years.

**Article 66**

**Causing death in relations to offences in this Chapter**

A person who kills another person and the conduct is related to an offence against any of articles 62 to 65 of this Law shall be punished to imprisonment for a period between 20 years and 30 years, or life imprisonment.

**Article 67**

**Causing injury in relations to offences in this Chapter**

A person who causes injury to another person and the conduct is related to an offence against any of articles 62 to 65 shall be punished to imprisonment for a period between 15 years and 25 years.

**Article 68**

**Threatening to endanger the safety of a fixed platform**

A penalty of imprisonment for a period between 10 years and 20 years, or life imprisonment shall be applied to a person who:

- (a) threatens to do an act that would constitute an offence under article 62 or 65 of this Law; and
- (b) the threat is made with the intention of compelling:
  - (i) a legislative, executive or judicial institution in the Kingdom of Cambodia or in a foreign State; or
  - (ii) an international intergovernmental organisation; or
  - (iii) any other person or group of persons;to do or to refrain from doing any act.