

Chapter 1

General provisions

Article 3

Definitions

Terminology in this Law:

1. competent authority, in relation to a function, means a person or body that can lawfully perform that function in the State.
2. corresponding offence under the law of a foreign State, in relation to an offence under this Law, means an offence under the law of a foreign State that is constituted by acts or omissions some or all of which, if committed in the Kingdom of Cambodia, would constitute an offence under this Law.
3. person includes a natural person and a legal entity that is not the State.
4. property means:
 - (a) assets and economic resources of every kind, whether tangible or intangible, movable or immovable, however acquired; and
 - (b) legal documents and instruments in any form, including electronic or digital, evidencing title to, or interest in, such assets, including bank credits, travellers cheques, money orders, shares, securities, bonds, drafts and letters of credit.
5. ship means a vessel of any type not permanently attached to the sea bed and includes:
 - (a) dynamically supported craft; and
 - (b) a submersible craft; and
 - (c) any other floating craft.
6. state or government facility includes any permanent or temporary facility or conveyance that is used or occupied for their official duties by:
 - (a) representatives of a State; or
 - (b) members of the Government, the legislature or the judiciary; or
 - (c) officials or employees of the Government, or any other public authority or entity; or
 - (d) employees or officials of an international intergovernmental organisation.
7. tainted property means property that:
 - (a) has been or is being used, or is intended for use, in the commission of an offence under this Law; or a corresponding offence under a law of a foreign State;
 - (b) is the subject of such an offence; or
 - (c) is derived from or obtained, directly or indirectly, through the commission of such an offence.

Article 5

Instigators and criminal responsibility

- (1) A person who organises, orders, or incites another person to commit or attempt to commit an offence under this Law is considered an instigator.
- (2) The instigator is guilty of an offence for organising, ordering, or inciting another person to commit an offence although the offence was or was not committed, or attempted to be committed.

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Chapter 11

Financing of, and Material Assistance for, Terrorism

Part 1

Offences

Article 76

Providing or collecting property for use in terrorist acts or in aid of terrorists

(1) A penalty of imprisonment for a period between 10 years and 20 years shall be applied to a person who intentionally provides or collects property, intending or knowing that it is to be used wholly or partly in order to carry out:

(a) an act which constitutes an offence under this Law, or under the law of a foreign State, that is within the scope of any of the treaties listed in the annex to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism done at New York, 2000; or

(b) an act intended to cause death or serious bodily injury to a person other than a person taking an active part in armed hostilities in a situation of armed conflict if the purpose of the act, by its nature or context, is to intimidate a population, or to compel:

(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.

(2) For an act to constitute an offence under paragraph (1) is an offence although the property that was given or collected was not used to commit the offence under this Law or an corresponding offence a law of a foreign State.

Article 77

Making property, resources or services available to terrorists and persons and entities connected with terrorists

(1) A penalty of imprisonment for a period between 10 years and 20 years shall be applied to a person who intentionally makes any property, resources or services available, directly or indirectly, for the benefit of:

(a) a person who commits an offence under this Law or a corresponding offence under a law of a foreign State; or

(b) an entity owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the person mentioned in subparagraph (1)(a); or

(c) a person or entity acting on behalf of, or at the direction of, the person mentioned in subparagraph (1)(a).

(2) An act mentioned under Paragraph (1) above constitutes an offence although the property, resources or services have not been used to carry out an offence mentioned in this Law or a corresponding offence under a law of a foreign State.

Article 78
Recruitment and training of terrorists

(1) A penalty of imprisonment for a period between 10 years and 20 years shall be applied to a person who intentionally takes any part in:

(a) the recruitment of persons to organisations formed, or to be formed, for terrorist purposes; or

(b) the training of persons for terrorist purposes.

(2) For subparagraphs (1) (a) and (b), a terrorist purpose is:

(a) to commit an offence under this Law or a corresponding offence under a law of a foreign State; or

(b) to carry out an act intended to cause death or serious bodily injury to a person other than a person taking an active part in armed hostilities in a situation of armed conflict if the purpose of the act, by its nature or context, is to intimidate a population, or to compel:

(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.