**Disclaimer: The official version of the law and any amendments thereto is published in Arabic in the Official Gazette. This version of the law, including amendments thereto, is provided for guidance and easy reference purposes. The Legislation & Legal Opinion Commission does not accept any liability for any discrepancy between this version and the official version as published in the Official Gazette and / or any inaccuracy or errors in the translation.**

**For any corrections, remarks, or suggestions, kindly contact us on translate@lloc.gov.bh**

**Published on the website on May 2024**

**Legislative Decree No. (68) of 2014 amending some provisions of Law No. (58) of 2006 regarding the Protection of Society from Terrorist Acts**

We, Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa, King of the Kingdom of Bahrain.

Having reviewed the Constitution;

Judicial Authority Law promulgated by Legislative Decree No. (42) of 2002, as amended;

Criminal Procedures Law promulgated by Legislative Decree No.(46) of 2002, as amended;

And Law No. (58) of 2006 regarding the Protection of Society from Terrorist Acts, amended by Legislative Decree No. (20) of 2013;

And upon the submission of the Prime Minister,

And after the approval of the Council of Ministers;

**Hereby Decree the following Law:**

**Article One**

The texts of Articles (8), (15), (26), (27), and (28) of Law No. (58) of 2006 regarding the protection of society from terrorist acts shall be replaced with the following texts:

**Article (8):**

Anyone who trains one or more persons in the manufacturing or use of weapons, explosives, or other materials or in activities intended or prepared for their use with the intent to use them in committing any of the crimes stipulated in this law shall be subjected to life imprisonment or imprisonment for no less than seven years.

Anyone who undergoes training in the manufacturing or use of weapons, explosives, or other materials or in activities intended or prepared for their use with the intent to commit any of the crimes stipulated in this law shall be subjected to imprisonment for no less than five years.

The same punishment prescribed in the previous paragraph shall apply to any citizen who commits acts of collective violence or combat operations abroad that are not directed towards the Kingdom or participates in them in any form.

**Article (15):**

Anyone who assaults or resists one of the individuals responsible for the enforcement of the provisions of this law by force, violence, or threat during the performance of their duties or because of them shall be subjected to imprisonment.

The punishment shall be imprisonment for a period not less than seven years if the assault or resistance results in a permanent disability without intending to cause it, if the offender carries a weapon, or if the offender kidnaps or detains any of the individuals responsible for the enforcement of the provisions of this law, their spouse, any of their ascendants, descendants, or relatives up to the fourth degree.

The punishment shall be imprisonment for a period not less than ten years if it intentionally causes permanent disability.

The punishment shall be life imprisonment if the assault results in death without intent to cause it.

**Article (26):**

A prosecution called the "Prosecution of Terrorist Crimes" shall be established, and its members shall be appointed by a royal decree upon the recommendation of the Attorney General. It shall be responsible for investigating the crimes stipulated in this law. This prosecution may issue detention orders for these crimes from the Attorney General or his representative for a period or consecutive periods not exceeding six months in total.

**Article (27):**

If there is sufficient evidence to accuse a person of committing one of the crimes stipulated in this law, the Judicial Investigation Officer may arrest the suspect for a period not exceeding twenty-eight days.

The Judicial Investigation Officer must hear the statements of the arrested person and refer him to the Prosecution of Terrorist Crimes after the expiration of the period mentioned in the previous paragraph.

The prosecution must question the suspect within three days of being presented thereto and then order their pretrial detention or release.

**Article (28):**

The information provided by security sources regarding crimes specified in this law shall remain confidential with the Prosecution of Terrorist Crimes, and it is not permissible to disclose it or the names of the providers, without prejudice to the provisions of Article (61) of the Criminal Procedure Law.

**Article Two**

The phrase "Prosecution of Terrorist Crimes" shall be replaced with the phrase "Public Prosecution" wherever it appears in Law No. (58) of 2006 regarding the Protection of Society from Terrorist Acts.

**Article Three**

Two new articles shall be added to Law No. (58) of 2006 regarding the Protection of Society from Terrorist Acts, numbered (2 bis) and (27 bis), with the following text:

**Article (2 bis):**

The provisions of this law shall apply to any citizen or foreigner who commits an act outside the Kingdom of Bahrain that makes them a perpetrator or accessory to one of the crimes stipulated in this law.

**Article (27 bis):**

In the event of a terrorist crime or the existence of sufficient evidence of its likelihood, the Judicial Investigation Officers may take, within the territorial scope of the crime and for the purpose of apprehending its perpetrators or preventing its occurrence, any of the following measures:

1) Investigate individuals against whom there is sufficient evidence to accuse them and search their belongings.

2) Stop and search public or private vehicles.

3) Restrict the movement of transportation and pedestrians.

4) Interrupt communications and correspondence within the territorial scope of the crime and the locations where anti-terrorism measures are carried out for a period not exceeding twelve hours, extendible by a decision of the Prosecution of Terrorist Crimes for a maximum period of twenty-four hours.

5) Prohibit any person against whom there is strong evidence of involvement in terrorist activity from entering certain areas or places at specified times or days by an order of the Public Security Chief for a period not exceeding fifteen days, and it is permissible to appeal against this order before the competent court, and the appeal must be adjudicated within three days from the date of submission.

**Article Four**

The Prime Minister and the ministers - each within his jurisdiction - shall implement provisions of this Law, and it shall come into force from the day following the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

**King of the Kingdom of Bahrain**

**Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa**

**Prime Minister**

**Khalifa bin Salman Al Khalifa**

Issued at Riffa Palace:

On: 4 Safar 1436 A.H.

Corresponding to: 26 November 2014