

(1) The establishment of an unlawful armed unit (association, brigade, militia or other group) and the leadership of such a unit are punishable by two to seven years' imprisonment.

(2) Involvement in an armed unit is punishable by up to six months' detention or up to five years' imprisonment.

It should be noted that criminal liability is waived for a person who has voluntarily ceased his involvement in an unlawful armed unit and has surrendered his weapons, providing that he has committed no other crime.

LIX. LATVIA¹⁴³

SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION OF LATVIA RELATED TO TERRORISM

Section 88 of the Criminal Law of Latvia foresees the criminal liability for committing terrorist acts in the Republic of Latvia in the following way:

“(1) For a person who commits causing an explosion or fire, or other intentional acts directed towards destruction of human beings or infliction of bodily injury to or other harm to the health of human beings, or commits destruction or damaging of enterprises, structures, oil or gas lines, power lines, transport routes and means of transport, telecommunications networks or other property with the purpose of harming the Republic of Latvia or its inhabitants, or commits, for the same purpose, mass poisoning, or spreading of epidemics and epizootic diseases,

the applicable sentence is life imprisonment or deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than eight and not exceeding twenty years, with confiscation of property.

(2) For a person who, employing explosion, fire or other generally dangerous means, intentionally commits violent acts, dangerous to life or health, against persons, or destruction or damaging of the property of another person, or commits the threatening of such acts, presented as a term of cessation of the violent acts, where there is reason to believe that these threats may be carried out, with purpose of inducing the State, its institutions or international organizations to take any action or refrain there from,

¹⁴³ Transmitted to the Secretariat by that Government on 28 December 2001 (S/2002/9, enclosure).

the applicable sentence is life imprisonment or deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than fifteen and not exceeding twenty years and confiscation of property”.

As far as the criminalization of wilful provision or collection of funds with the intention that these financial resources should be used in order to carry out terrorist acts, the Criminal Law foresees that such actions shall be criminalized as participation in the execution of acts stated in the Section 88 of the Law.

As regards the recruitment for terrorist groups, relevant provisions are contained in the law “On Social Organizations and Associations”. If in the process of the functioning of the social organization or association it contravenes with the aforementioned legislation and international agreements, the responsible state institutions shall dismiss such an organization on the grounds of article 37 of the aforementioned Law (including if the organization as an entity is purposely committing criminal offences). In addition, it is forbidden by the Law to establish military or armed units in the territory of Latvia. Furthermore, the social organizations and associations are forbidden to arm their members and to organize military training (article 17 of the Law).

LX. LEBANON¹⁴⁴

SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION OF LEBANON RELATED TO TERRORISM

Penalties for terrorist offences are provided by articles 314 to 316 of the Lebanese Penal Code. Articles 217 to 222 of the Code penalize anyone who incites, participates in or is an accessory to the commission of crimes, including terrorism. Lebanese jurisprudence regards the person who finances a crime as an accessory to it, and the penalty for the accessory is the same as for the perpetrator when it is evident that without his assistance the crime would not have been committed.

This rule is applied whether an act of terrorism is financed within or by way of Lebanese territory (such as bank financing through a bank in Lebanon). It is sufficient for this purpose for one of the elements of a crime of terrorism or attempted terrorism to be committed in Lebanese territory, or for a constitutive act of primary or secondary implication to occur there, or for its outcome to occur or be expected to occur there. It makes no difference whether the person providing funding is Lebanese or not (Penal Code, article 15).

¹⁴⁴ Transmitted to the Secretariat by that Government on 13 December 2001 (S/2001/1201, annex) and 21 June 2002 (S/2002/728, annex).