

## **XLV. HAITI<sup>127</sup>**

### **ELEMENTS DU DISPOSITIF LEGISLATIF ET REGLEMENTAIRE D'HAITI**

Le Code pénal haïtien ne dispose pas de provisions explicites en la matière. Néanmoins, certains actes ou faits assimilables au terrorisme sont prévus et punis par le Code pénal.

Aux termes de l'article 224 du Code pénal « Toute association de malfaiteurs envers les personnes ou les propriétés, est un crime contre la paix publique». Il est puni, selon l'article 226 dudit Code, à des travaux forcés à temps.

Tous autres individus chargés d'un service quelconque dans ces bandes et ceux qui auront sciemment et volontairement fourni aux bandes ou à leurs divisions, des armes, munitions et instruments de crimes seront punis de la réclusion (article. 227 du Code pénal).

## **XLVI. HUNGARY<sup>128</sup>**

### **PENAL CODE**

#### **CRIMES OF TERRORISM**

##### *Section 261<sup>129</sup>*

(1) Any person committing a violent felony against a person, a crime posing public threat, or a crime involving weapons as specified in subsection (9), with an intention to

(a) compel a government body, another state or an international organization to commit or to refrain from, or to endure any act,

(b) intimidate or coerce the civilian population;

(c) to change or interfere with the constitutional, social or economic order of another state, or to disrupt the operation of an international organization, is guilty of felony and is liable to imprisonment for a term between ten to fifteen years or life imprisonment.

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<sup>127</sup> Transmitted to the Secretariat by that Government on 31 May 2002 (S/2002/614, enclosure).

<sup>128</sup> Transmitted to the Secretariat by that Government on 14 July 2003 (S/2003/787, enclosure).

<sup>129</sup> Established by Section 15 of Act II of 2003; effective from 1 March 2003.

violence against official persons (Section 229), violence against a person holding a public office (Section 230), violence against a person assisting an official (Section 231), violence against an internationally protected person (Section 232), endangering the general public (Section 259 (1)-(3)) interfering with the operation of a public facility (Section 260 (1)-(2)), taking possession of an aircraft, or vehicles suitable for the mass transportation of passengers or goods by rail, water or road (Section 262), abuse of explosive materials and substances (Section 263/A (1)-(3)), trafficking with weapons (Section 263/B), abuse of radioactive materials (Section 264 (1)-(3)), abuse of weapons prohibited under international conventions (Section 264/C (1)-(3)), criminal offence against computer systems and data (Section 300/C), causing damage (Section 324) and robbery (Section 321),

(b) terrorist group means a group consisting of three or more persons established over a period of time and acting in concert to commit the criminal offences specified in subsections (1) and (2).

## **XLVII. ICELAND<sup>130</sup>**

### **SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION OF ICELAND RELATED TO TERRORISM**

Under Article 100 c of the Penal Code, terrorism is criminalized, subject to penalty of a maximum of life in prison. In order to fall under the scope of Article 100 a, acts committed must fulfill several criteria or conditions. Their purpose(s) must be at least one of the following:

- (a) To cause considerable fear among the public;
- (b) To force Icelandic authorities, foreign authorities or international organisations to take action or to remain passive;
- (c) To weaken or cause harm to constitutional, political, economical or social foundations of any state or international organisation.

Acts must involve at least one of the following crimes which are subject to penalty according to the Penal Code:

- (a) Manslaughter;
- (b) Assault;

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<sup>130</sup> Transmitted to the Secretariat by that Government on 30 August 2002 (S/2002/1020, enclosure).