

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).

(c) Deprivation of liberties;

(d) Threat to traffic safety, causing disorder to public transport or causing considerable damage to property, and be committed in such way that they threaten human life and could cause considerable damages to property;

(e) Hijacking of aircraft or causing threat to people staying in international airports;

(f) Arson, causing explosions, circulation of dangerous gases, causing of flooding, shipwreck, accident or failure of trains, cars or aircraft, general shortage of drinking water or contaminating water sources or water pipes or poisoning or placing dangerous substances in merchandise or objects for public use.

It is a further condition that the acts, considering their nature and circumstances when and where they were committed, must have the potential possibility to seriously harm a State or international organization.

Under this article it is also subject to same penalty to threaten to commit terrorist acts.

Article 101 b applies to the financing of terrorist acts and terrorist groups. The article declares it as criminal activity to support, both directly and indirectly, by granting money or other financial means to a person, association or group of people that aim to commit terrorist acts as defined in Article 101 a. Furthermore, it is unlawful to provide or collect capital for such person, association or group of people or make capital available to them in any other way. The penalty for committing these kinds of acts is a maximum of ten years imprisonment.

Article 100 c makes it subject to penalty to assist, by words or actions, persuasion, motivation or by some other means to support the criminal acts described in Articles 100 a and 100 b or to express support for the policy of an association or group which have committed such crimes as described in Articles 100 a and 100 b and which activities or policy imply that such crimes are committed. The maximum penalty for such crimes is six years imprisonment.

It is deemed that that the recruitment of members for terrorist groups in Iceland falls within the scope of Article 100 c of the Penal Code.