

## **CIV. SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE<sup>106</sup>**

### **SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION OF SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE RELATED TO TERRORISM**

#### **(a) Criminal Code**

There is no specific criminal provision against financing of terrorism or against recruitment of terrorism. However, article 263 of the Criminal Code covers “criminal association”. It also punishes as accomplices those who supply arms, munitions or any other means. It thus appears to be broad enough to cover also the activity of providing financial assistance to a terrorist organization as well as recruitment.

As to the supply of arms to terrorists, article 253 of the Criminal Code punishes the manufacturing, import and trade in arms and explosives to be used against people or buildings. The same article punishes those who trade or provide arms without the necessary administrative authorization.

## **CV. SAUDI ARABIA<sup>107</sup>**

### **SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION OF SAUDI ARABIA RELATED TO TERRORISM**

#### **(a) Islamic Shariah**

It is a basic principle of the Islamic Shariah that whatever leads to the forbidden is itself forbidden. Terrorist acts are forbidden and are among the most serious crimes in the Shariah texts. Therefore, in accordance with the norms of the Islamic Shariah, anything that is conducive to or that facilitates the commission of such acts is also forbidden, and this includes the provision or collection of funds to be used for terrorist acts. Indeed, the penalty for those who contribute to a terrorist act by providing or collecting the necessary funds can be the same as that applied to the perpetrator of the terrorist act itself.

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<sup>106</sup> Transmitted to the Secretariat by that Government on 13 May 2003 (S/2003/568, appendix). Information was also provided indicating that the Government of Sao Tome and Principe was in the process of drafting special legislation against terrorism, which will criminalise the activities proscribed in the twelve multilateral conventions on terrorism.

<sup>107</sup> Transmitted to the Secretariat by that Government on 26 December 2001 (S/2001/1294, enclosure), on 10 July 2002 (S/2002/869, enclosure) and on 23 May 2003 (S/2003/583, enclosure). Information was also provided in respect of the Basic Law of Government (Constitution); the Penal Code; the Fund-raising for Charitable Purposes Regulations, 1976; the Arms and Ammunition Statute, 1981; the Residence Statute; and the Travel Documents Statute.