

ARTICLE NEUF

Les dispositions de la présente loi et celles du chapitre V du titre III du livre premier de la loi n° 22-01 relative à la procédure pénale entrent en vigueur à compter de la date de sa publication au *Bulletin officiel*.

LXXV. MOZAMBIQUE⁴²

SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION OF MOZAMBIQUE RELATED TO TERRORISM

Generally, Act No. 19/91 Concerning Crimes Against the State Security, together with other penal legislation, covers in terms of pursuance and punishment of terrorism crimes, including preparatory acts for such crimes.

The definition of terrorism under Article 13 of the Act covers direct involvement as well as complicity in crimes falling into this category.

In accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 13, the person committing terrorism is the one who:

- a) Places or causes to be placed, by any means, in a craft or aircraft, in public or private place or installations, as well as in any public or private equipment, any explosive or device capable to destruct or damage them, putting at stake goods, places or human and animal life, with the intent of creating social insecurity, terror or fright in the population or exert pressure on the State or any other economic, social or political organization to carry out or refrain from carrying out certain activities;
- b) Forges substances or food products or any others for consumption of people, animals or socio-economic units aimed to cause death or severe disturbances to health or economic life, in order to create insecurity social, terror and fright. These crimes are punishable with penalties, which varies from sixteen to twenty year of maximum imprisonment.

Furthermore, paragraph 2 of Article 13 provides that:

“Import, manufacture, stockpiling, purchase, sale or disposal, use and bearing of inflammable substances or instruments, explosives, fire arms,

⁴² Transmitted to the Secretariat by that Government on 27 December 2001 (S/2001/1319, enclosure) and 2 June 2003 (S/2003/1036 enclosure). Information was also provided in respect of the Act No. 7/2002 (Money Laundering Act) and Act No. 3/96 (Foreign Exchange Law).

stifling, toxic or chemical and biological agents, or any others elements whose combinations can result in products of the some nature as those described above, or any other substance or explosive, beyond legal conditions or in contrary to prescriptions by competent authorities, are punishable, if their authors aimed or they knew that they were aimed to perpetrate any crime against State security, with a penalty from twelve to sixteen years of imprisonment. The penalties above described become more severe in the cases of crime of homicide.”

LXXVI. MYANMAR⁴³

SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION OF MYANMAR RELATED TO TERRORISM

In Myanmar, effective measures against terrorists are taken under two laws: the Unlawful Associations Act of 1908 promulgated to take action against the members of terrorist organizations and its supporters and the Emergency Provisions Act of 1950 enacted for effective prevention and suppression of terrorism acts that affect the security of the Union.

Under these laws, terrorist acts are regarded as serious criminal offences and are punishable by sentences ranging from 7 years imprisonment to death penalty reflecting seriousness attributed to such terrorist acts.

The Emergency Provisions Act, *inter alia*, contains the following pertinent provisions:

Section 6

Whoever does any act with the intention of deteriorating, obstructing, or destroying the purpose and ability of:

- (a) a building, vehicle, machinery, equipment, or other property used or intended to be used for Government purpose;
- (b) a road, bridge, drainage-crossing, embankment, port or dockyard;
- (c) a building, an object, a sanitary installation, a mine, or a factory used with respect to the manufacture, distribution or supply of essential goods;

⁴³ Transmitted to the Secretariat by that Government on 30 November 2001 (S/2001/1144, annex) and 5 September 2001 (S/2002/1045, enclosure). Information was also provided in respect of the Control of Money Laundering Law of 2002 and the Law of Taking Action Against Owning and Marketing of Properties Obtained by Unlawful Means of 1986.