

## **XXXII. EGYPT<sup>81</sup>**

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

Egyptian law treats factors contributing to and sources serving as a basis for terrorist acts and activities as criminal, as follows:

(a) Article 86 (a) of the Penal Code provides the penalty of execution or lifelong hard labour for the supplying of groups, gangs or other terrorist formations with weapons, ammunition, explosives, materials, instruments, funds or information that assist them in carrying out their aims;

(b) The code also establishes penalties (under articles 88 (b), 97 and 98) for anyone who invites another to join even a mere agreement aimed at the commission of crime in connection with terrorist activity, even if his invitation is not accepted, and for anyone who has knowledge of the existence of a plan to commit such crimes and fails to inform the authorities thereof.

## **XXXIII. ESTONIA<sup>82</sup>**

### **1. SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION OF ESTONIA RELATED TO TERRORISM**

In Estonia, terrorism is deemed to be a crime against the state, which is punishable by law. According to § 64 of the Criminal Code, terrorism is defined as an assault upon an individual, establishment, or organisation; also, as the perpetration of acts with the aim of hijacking, destroying, or damaging of property, or the injuring of people so as to provoke war or international conflict, or for some other political or religious goal.

Terrorism is punishable with 6 to 12 years of imprisonment. If the terrorist act creates human loss or has some other dire results, it is punishable with 8 to 15 years of imprisonment, or even with a life sentence.

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<sup>81</sup> Transmitted to the Secretariat by that Government on 22 May 2002 (S/2002/601, enclosure).

<sup>82</sup> Transmitted to the Secretariat by that Government on 26 December 2001 (S/2001/1315, enclosure) and 18 February 2003 (S/2003/275, enclosure).