

# ALIGNING SECURITY *with* CIVIC SPACE



Database of  
Legislation on  
the Definition  
of Terrorism

CSIS | CENTER FOR STRATEGIC & INTERNATIONAL STUDIES | HUMAN RIGHTS INITIATIVE

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**iCON** The International Consortium  
on Closing Civic Space

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**THE HUMAN RIGHTS INITIATIVE (HRI)** at the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) created an international consortium (iCon) of scholars and experts from around the world to conduct research and develop concrete recommendations on how best to address and push back on closing space around civil society. The ultimate goal of iCon is to develop evidence-based solutions that enhance the resilience and sustainability of civil society and broaden constituencies for human rights.

To advance this goal, iCon is seeking to better understand the impact of counterterrorism legislation and legal frameworks on the work of civil society. Anecdotal evidence from around the world suggests that overly broad and vague definitions of terrorism have given governments the latitude to crack down on civil society within the bounds of the law. Yet, there is no systematic data demonstrating the scope of the problem.

As a first step, iCon has created a database of countries' laws defining terrorism and penalties associated with committing or supporting acts of terrorism. This database includes counterterrorism legislation, anti-money laundering and combating financing of terrorism legislation, criminal codes, NGO laws, and any other relevant domestic legislation in place that has a bearing on the way that the country defines terrorism and punishes those responsible for terrorist acts. In particular, iCon is interested in capturing how counterterrorism laws infringe on or protect fundamental human rights, including freedom of assembly, association, and/or expression. This information will be used to develop recommendations to safeguard the legitimate space for peaceful civil society actors, while addressing the real threat of terrorism.

*This database was produced through desktop research. Gaps in country coverage and information provided are due to unavailability of resources online.*

COUNTRY	DATE	MEASURE	TYPE	KEY PROVISIONS/ELEMENTS
AFGHANISTAN	2008	Law on Combat Against Terrorist Offenses	●	ARTICLE 3 (1): DEFINITIONS: 1. Terrorist Offenses: the commission of crime mentioned in this Law, in order to affect the political affairs of the Government of Afghanistan, a foreign government, national or international organizations or to destabilize the government system of Afghanistan or of a foreign government.
	2005	NGOs Law	●	ARTICLE 8: NGOs prohibited from: 1) engaging in campaign and political activities; 2) engaging in terrorist activities; 3) using financial resources against the national interest. ARTICLE 4: though there is no requirement for registration, the ministry of economy is the supervision and coordination body for the activities of the organizations in Afghanistan. ARTICLE 31: All NGOs (national and international) should submit annual, semi-annual, and audit reports to the Ministry of Economy
	2013	Law of Associations	●	ARTICLE 20 (2): If an association commits a violation, which is stipulated a crime by the law, the association shall be introduced to attorney for prosecution. If the crime is proven, in addition to the punishment of its actors, the court will rule to dissolve the association.
	2003	Law on Gatherings, Strikes and Demonstrations	●	ARTICLE 19: Police can announce termination of gatherings, strikes and demonstrations in the following cases: 1- In case of carrying out violence and violent acts. 2- In case of attempting to carry out destructive and terrorizing acts.
	2005	Law on Combating the Financing of Terrorism	●	ARTICLE 25: Any nonprofit organization that wishes to collect or receive, grant, or transfer funds and property must be entered in the registry of nonprofit organizations in accordance with methods and subject to procedures of the law of the country. ARTICLE 26: Any donation and gifts made to a non-profit organization indicated in the preceding article in an amount equal to or greater than an amount established by Da Afghanistan Bank shall be recorded in a record maintained for that purpose by the association or organization, containing the full details on the donor, the date, the nature, and the amount of the donation. The record shall be kept for a period of five years and shall be submitted to any authority responsible for the oversight of nonprofit organizations or to any public prosecutor, at their request.
ALBANIA	2013	Law no. 157/2013 "On Measures against terrorism Financing"	●	The law introduces risk based approach as related to Anti-Money Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) issues.
	1995	Criminal Law	●	ARTICLE 230 qualifies what constitutes terrorist acts: "Actions that cause the disruption of an important service, system, public or private activity, as a result of protests, civil disobedience, or strike, shall not be considered offenses for terrorist purposes under the meaning of this Article."

TYPE

● Legislation

● Presidential Decree

● Circular

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ALGERIA	1966 Amended in 2009	Penal Code	●	<p><b>ARTICLE 87:</b> Any act aimed at the security of the State, the integrity of the territory, the stability and the normal functioning of the institutions shall be regarded as a terrorist or subversive act by any action aimed at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Frightening the population and creating a climate of insecurity, morally or physically harming persons, or endangering their lives, liberty or security, or harming their property;</li> <li>• Obstructing traffic or freedom of movement on the roads and occupying public places by crowds;</li> <li>• Attacking the symbols of the Nation and the Republic and to profane the burials;</li> <li>• Infringing upon the means of communication and transport, public and private property, taking possession of or occupy them unduly;</li> <li>• Protecting the environment or introduce into the atmosphere, on the ground, in the subsoil or in the waters including those of the territorial sea, a substance liable to endanger the health of man or animals or the natural environment;</li> <li>• Impeding the action of public authorities or the free exercise of religion and public freedoms and the functioning of establishments contributing to the public service;</li> <li>• Impeding the functioning of public institutions or harm the life or property of their agents, or impede the application of laws and regulations.</li> </ul>
	2012	Law on Information	●	<p><b>ARTICLE 2:</b> Media activities shall be freely exercised as long as they respect the national identity, the society's cultural values, national defence and security exigencies, economic interests or still the nation's unity and sovereignty.</p>
ANDORRA	2005	Criminal Code	●	<p><b>ARTICLE 1:</b> Constitute acts of terrorism, as related to an individual or collective project aimed at the subversion of the constitutional order or the serious attack of public order and peace through intimidation and terror, the following offenses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Voluntary attacks on the life and integrity of persons;</li> <li>• Unlawful detention, sequestration, threats or pressures;</li> <li>• Theft, extortion, damage, fire, and computer-related infractions defined in this Code;</li> <li>• The deposit of weapons or ammunition, or the detention or deposit of explosive, inflammable, incendiary or asphyxiating substances or apparatus, or their components, as well as the manufacture, traffic, transport or supply of any kind.</li> </ul>
ANGOLA <i>[CONTINUES TO FOLLOWING PAGE]</i>	2015	Presidential Decree No. 74/15 Approving the Regulation of Non Governmental Organizations	●	<p><b>ARTICLE 7:</b> NGOs must enroll with the Institute for the Community Aid Promotion and Coordination (IPROCAC). <b>ARTICLE 15:</b> At the beginning of their activities, NGOs must communicate to IPROCAC the source or sources of funding and available amounts. Article 15 (2) NGOs can't receive funds from individuals or groups that have been involved in: a) Money laundering; b) Financing of terrorism; c) Tax evasion; d) Terrorism; e) Mercenary endeavors and activities; j) Drug trafficking; g) Racism; h) Xenophobia; j) Trafficking of human organs or in human beings; j) Incitement to violence or use of force for removal of democratically instituted powers; k) Bribery and corruption; l) Other activities contrary to the principles defended by the Angolan people or national sovereign bodies. <b>ARTICLE 15 (4):</b> The financing by other non-governmental foreign bodies, to national or international NGOs operating in Angola, should take place, necessarily, on the basis of an agreement in writing, subject to approval by IPROCAC. <i>[CONTINUES TO FOLLOWING PAGE]</i></p>

TYPE

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ANGOLA	2015	Presidential Decree No. 74/15 Approving the Regulation of Non Governmental Organizations	●	<b>ARTICLE 23:</b> 1. Without prejudice to other duties provided for in specific laws, NGOs are required to: a) Respect the Constitution of the Republic of Angola and other legislation in force; b) Refrain from the practice of political party actions of or a subversive nature; c) Refrain from involvement in or practice directly or indirectly related activities of money laundering, bribery and financing of terrorism, as well as obtaining advantages of illicit origin; d) Participate in the implementation of socio-economic programs approved by the Executive; e) Implement the projects approved in the country or county as determined by IPROCAC; f) Implement the projects under the coordination and supervision of the Provincial Government, in the framework of the planned needs and priorities for the area of intervention; g) Provide IPROCAC with information in the form of interim, monthly, quarterly, semi-annual and annual reports, during and at the end of projects; h) Open a bank account in the country where the funds for projects should be deposited; i) Procure and acquire the material and equipment needed for projects in the domestic market, using only and exclusively imports when proven non-existence of the needed goods and equipment in the country; j) Account in the budget of all projects indirect donations made by the Angolan State, in particular with tax and fees exemptions, tax benefits, and all the benefits that are subject to the execution of projects; k) Submit to IPROCAC, until the month of March, the annual report and past year's exercise of accounts as well as forecasts of internal and external grants receivable in the current year; l) Establish partnerships; enter into contracts for the acquisition of goods and services to the individual or body corporate, by open public tender procedure wherever required by law or under special regime; m) Promote, preserve and respect the traditional customs and habits of the context in which they operate; n) Promote education, civic, and technical professional training of its members, workers, employees, and beneficiaries of their actions; o) Inform the IPROCAC on the movement of expatriate staff, with regard to hiring, transfer and dismissal; p) Provide official entities and bodies in charge of matters related to NGOs with information on the terms and according to deadlines as defined in this Regulation; q) Promptly comply with tax obligations, requirements of social security, tax on labour income, liability and work injury insurance as well as those of house rent contract payments, equipment rental, livestock consumer goods, and public services; r) Submit to IPROCAC until October 31 of each year, all projects to be implemented the following year, including their detailed budgets for planning purposes. goods, and public services; r) Submit to IPROCAC until October 31 of each year, all projects to be implemented the following year, including their detailed budgets for planning purposes.
ARGENTINA	2007	Criminal Code	●	<b>ARTICLE 212:</b> Shall be punished with imprisonment of three to six years which publicly incites to collective violence against groups of people or institutions, by the single incitement. 2011 Amendment: <b>ARTICLE 41:</b> all sentences in the penal Code are doubled if the crimes are committed under Article 212.
ARMENIA	2003	Criminal Code	●	<b>ARTICLE 217:</b> Terrorism, i.e., committal of explosion, arson, or actions causing significant human losses, or other actions inflicting significant damage to property or actions causing danger to the public, or threat of such actions, if these actions were committed with the purpose of violating public security, intimidation of the population, or exerting pressure on decision making by a state official, as well as, for the purpose of fulfilling another demand of the perpetrator, is punished with imprisonment for the term of 5 to 10 years. <b>ARTICLE 226:</b> 1. Actions aimed at the incitement of national, racial or religious hatred, at racial superiority or humiliation of national dignity, are punished with a fine in the amount of 200 to 500 minimal salaries, or with correctional labor for up to 2 years, or with imprisonment for the term of 2-4 years.

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AUSTRALIA	2016	Counter-Terrorism Legislation Amendment Bill (No. 1) amending the 1995 Criminal Code	●	<p>Division 101 of the Criminal Act defines a terrorist act as an act, or a threat to commit an act, that is done with the intention to coerce or influence the public or any government by intimidation to advance a political, religious or ideological cause, and the act causes: death, serious harm, or endangers a person; serious damage to property; A serious risk to the health or safety of the public; or seriously interferes with, disrupts, or destroys critical infrastructure such as a telecommunications or electricity network;</p> <p>A terrorist act does not cover engaging in advocacy, protest, dissent, or industrial action where a person does not have the intention to urge force or violence or cause harm to others;</p> <p>A terrorist organization is an organization that: a court finds is either directly or indirectly engaged in preparing, planning, assisting in, or fostering the doing of a terrorist act, or an organization that has been listed by the Government.</p>
AUSTRIA <i>[CONTINUES TO FOLLOWING PAGE]</i>	Amended in 2010/2012	Criminal Code	●	<p><b>SECTION 278B CRIMINAL CODE TERRORIST ORGANIZATION - 2010:</b> (1) Anyone who leads a terrorist organization (para. 3) shall be punished with imprisonment of five to fifteen years. Anyone who leads a terrorist organization that restricts itself to the threat of terrorist offenses (§ 278c para. 1) or terrorist financing (§ 278d) shall be punished with a sentence of one to ten years imprisonment.</p> <p>(2) Anyone who participates in a terrorist organization as a member (§ 278 para. 3) shall be punished with a sentence of imprisonment of one to ten years.</p> <p>(3) A terrorist organization is a union, intended to be long-term, of more than two persons, aimed at the execution of one or more terrorist offenses (§ 278c) or terrorist financing (§ 278d) by one or more members of that association.</p> <p><b>SECTION 278C CRIMINAL CODE CRIMINAL OFFENSES - 2012:</b></p> <p>(1) Terrorist offenses are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Murder (§ 75),</li> <li>2. Criminal assault according to §§ 84 to 87,</li> <li>3. Extortionate abduction (§ 102),</li> <li>4. Serious coercion (§ 106),</li> <li>5. Dangerous threat according to § 107 para. 2,</li> <li>6. Serious damage to property (§ 126) and data damage (§ 126a) if this could lead to endanger the life of another or to property [not owned by oneself] on a large scale,</li> <li>7. Deliberate acts endangering the general public (§§ 169, 171, 173, 175, 176, 177a, 177b, 178) or deliberate impairment of the environment (§ 180),</li> <li>8. Air piracy (§ 185),</li> <li>9. Intentional endangering of aviation safety (§ 186),</li> <li>9a. Calling for terrorist offenses and the approval of terrorist offenses (§ 282a);</li> <li>10. An act punishable under § 50 of the Weapons Act 1996 or § 7 of the Federal Act on War Material if it is suitable to cause a serious or prolonged period of public disturbance or serious impairment of economic life and if it is committed with the intent to intimidate the public in a serious manner, to force public authorities or an international organization into an action, connivance or omission, or to seriously undermine or destroy the political, constitutional, economic, or social basic structures of a state or an international organization.</li> </ol> <p><i>[CONTINUES TO FOLLOWING PAGE]</i></p>

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AUSTRIA	Amended in 2010/2012	Criminal Code	●	(2) Anyone who commits a terrorist offense in terms of para. 1 shall be punished according to the law applicable to the offense referred to therein, with the maximum sentence to be raised by half, but not more than twenty years. (3) The act shall not be considered as a terrorist offense if it is directed to the establishment or restoration of democratic and legal relations or the exercise or maintenance of human rights.
AZERBAIJAN	Amended in 2005	Counter-Terrorism Law	●	ARTICLE 1: Terrorism – the commission of acts or the threat to commit acts involving explosives or arson, or other acts which threaten to cause loss of life of human beings, or damage their health, inflict significant damage to property, or other socially dangerous consequences, if these acts are implemented with the aim of undermining public security, spreading panic among the population, or forcing State authorities or international organizations to take decisions that comply with the demands of terrorists; Financing of terrorism – deliberately directing the financial resources or other property entirely or partially, directly or indirectly to the perpetration of terrorism or collecting money or other property for that purpose.
	2002	Criminal Code	●	ARTICLE 214.1. Terrorism, that is commitment of explosion, arson or other actions creating danger to destruction of people, causing harm to their health, significant property damage or approaches other socially dangerous consequences committed with a view of infringement of public safety, intimidation of population or rendering of influence to acceptance of decisions by the state authorities or international organizations, and also threat of commitment of a specified actions in a same purposes – is punished by imprisonment for the term from eight up to twelve years with confiscation of property.
BAHAMAS	2004	Anti-Terrorism Act	●	ARTICLE 3(1) qualifies what constitutes as an act of terrorism: “not being an interference or disruption resulting from lawful advocacy or from protest, dissent or stoppage of work.”
BAHRAIN <i>[CONTINUES TO FOLLOWING PAGE]</i>	2006	Law No. 58 of 2006 with Respect to Protection of the Community against Terrorist Acts	●	ARTICLE 1: “Terrorism” means the use of force or threatening to use it or any other unlawful means constituting a crime legally punishable by law resorted to by a perpetrator for the execution of an individual or collective criminal plan with the aim of disrupting public order, threatening the Kingdom’s safety and security, or damaging national unity or security of the international community if this would result in harming persons, terrorizing and intimidating them, and endangering their lives, freedoms, or security or causing damage to the environment, public health, national economy or public utilities, facilities or properties, or seizing them and obstructing the performance of their business activities, preventing or obstructing the government authorities, places of workshop or academic institutions from carrying out their activities. ARTICLE 6: Life imprisonment shall be the penalty for everyone who forms, establishes, organizes or operates, contrary to the provisions of the law, a society, association, organization, group, gang or a branch of any of the above or undertakes the leadership or command thereof for the purpose of calling for obstructing the enforcement of the provisions of the Constitution or the laws or preventing any of the government organizations or public authorities from carrying out their activities or infringes upon the citizen’s personal freedom or other freedoms or public rights secured by the Constitution, the law or undermines national unity if terrorism is one of the methods used in the realization or implementation of the purposes called for by the society, association, organization, group or gang or any of their branches. <i>[CONTINUES TO FOLLOWING PAGE]</i>

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● Legislation

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BAHRAIN	2006	Law No. 58 of 2006 with Respect to Protection of the Community against Terrorist Acts	●	ARTICLE 30: The Public Prosecution shall order proceeding with access or obtaining any data or information related to the accounts, deposits, trusts or safe deposit boxes with banks or other financial institutions or the transactions related thereto if this is deemed necessary for revealing the truth in any of the crimes provided for in this Law.
BANGLADESH	2009	Anti-Terrorism Act	●	ARTICLE 6: TERRORIST ACTIVITIES.– (1) If any person, entity or foreigner- (a) for the purposes of threatening the unity, integration, public security or sovereignty of Bangladesh by creating panic among the public or a section of the public with a view to compelling the Government or any entity or any person to do any act or preventing them from doing any act- (i) kills, causes grievous hurt, confines, or kidnaps any person or attempts to do the same, or damages or attempts to damage any property of any person, entity or the State; (ii) abets or instigates any person to murder, injure seriously, confine or kidnap any person, or abets or instigates to damage any property of any person or entity or the State; or (iii) damages or tries to damage the property of any other person, entity or the state; or (iv) conspires or abets or instigates to damage the property of any other person, entity or the state; or (v) uses or keeps in possession any explosive substance, inflammable substance and arms for the purposes of subclauses (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv); (b) with an intent to disrupt security of or to cause damage to the property of any foreign State, commits or attempts to commit or instigates or conspires or abets an offense mentioned under section 6(1) (a) sub-section (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) or (v); (c) for creating panic among the public or a section of the public with a view to compelling any international organization to do any act or preventing them from doing any act, commit or attempts to commit or instigates or conspires or abets to commit an offense mentioned under section 6(1) (a) sub-section (i), (ii) & (iii).
BARBADOS	2002	Anti-Terrorism Act	●	The Act qualifies the definition of Terrorist Act “not being an interference or disruption resulting from lawful advocacy, or from protest, dissent or stoppage of work”
BELARUS	2002	Law on the Fight Against Terrorism	●	ARTICLE 3 defines terrorism as: activity which includes the organization, planning, preparation and execution of an act of terrorism; incitement to [commit an] act of terrorism, to the use of violence against citizens or organizations, to the destruction of material objectives with terrorist aims; the organization of illegal armed formations, the creation of criminal organizations, of an organized group to perpetrate an act of terrorism, and also participation in such an act; recruitment, arming, training and use of terrorists, financing of known terrorist organizations or terrorist groups or other assistance to them.

TYPE

- Legislation
- Presidential Decree

- Circular

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BELGIUM	2003	The Terrorist Offenses Act	●	ARTICLE 137 defines a terrorist offense as an offense which “by its nature or context may cause serious harm to a country or an international organization” and which is “committed intentionally with the aim of seriously intimidating a population or unduly forcing public authorities or an international organization to take or refrain from taking certain action or seriously destabilizing or destroying the fundamental political, constitutional, economic or social structures of a country or an international organization.” The Act qualifies that an “organization whose real purpose is solely of a political, trade union or philanthropic, philosophical or religious nature, or which solely pursues any other legitimate aim, cannot, as such, be considered a terrorist group.”
BELIZE	2016	Money Laundering and Terrorism (Prevention) Act	●	ARTICLE 2C.2D defines act of terrorism: creates a serious risk to national security or the health or safety of the public or a section of the public. Non-profit organizations are subject to this act.
BHUTAN	2015	Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism Regulations	●	2.4 ONGOING CUSTOMER DUE DILIGENCE 2.4.1 A reporting entity must monitor the reporting entity’s customers in relation to the provision of financial services by the reporting entity in the Kingdom of Bhutan, with a view to: (i) identifying; (ii) mitigating; and (iii) managing; the risk the reporting entity may reasonably face that the provision by the reporting entity of a financial service at or through a permanent establishment of the reporting entity in the Kingdom Bhutan might (whether inadvertently or otherwise) involve or facilitate: (a) money laundering; or (b) financing of terrorism in the Kingdom of Bhutan or elsewhere. 2.4.2 A reporting entity must put in place appropriate risk-based systems and controls to determine whether any further KYC information should be collected in respect of customers for ongoing customer due diligence purposes. 2.4.3 A reporting entity must put in place appropriate risk-based systems and controls to determine whether and in what circumstances KYC information should be updated or verified in respect of its customers for ongoing customer due diligence purposes.
BOLIVIA	2003	Criminal Code	●	ARTICLE 133. (TERRORISM): The one who takes part, will act in the service or collaborate with an armed organization destined to commit crimes against the common security, life, corporal integrity, freedom of locomotion or property, with the purpose to subvert the constitutional order or to keep the population or a section of it in a state of anxiety, alarm or collective panic, will be punished with imprisonment from fifteen to twenty years, without prejudice to the penalty that corresponds to it if such crimes were committed.

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BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	2003	Criminal Code of Republika Srpska (2003) (excerpts)	●	<p>ARTICLE 4: “An act of terrorism” for the purpose of this Article, shall be understood to mean one of the following intentional acts which, given its nature or its context, may cause serious damage to the State or international organization:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) An attack against a person’s life, which may cause death;</li> <li>2) An attack against the physical integrity of a person;</li> <li>3) Any unlawful confinement, keeping confined or in some other way depriving another of his liberty, or restricting his freedom of movement, with the intention of compelling him or some other person to perform or refrain from performing any act, or to suffer (abduction) or taking hostages;</li> <li>4) Causing serious damage to the facilities of Republika Srpska, public facilities, transport system, infrastructure facilities, including any information system, a fixed platform located on the continental shelf, a public place or private property whose damage is likely to endanger human lives or result in major economic loss;</li> <li>5) Hijacking of aircraft, ships or other means of public transport or freight carriage;</li> <li>6) Manufacture, possession, acquisition, transport, supply, use of, or training for the use of, weapons, explosives, nuclear, biological or chemical weapons or radioactive material, including research and development of biological and chemical weapons or radioactive material;</li> <li>7) Releasing dangerous substances, or causing fire, explosion or floods, with the aim to endanger human life;</li> <li>8) Interfering with or disrupting the supply of water, power or any other fundamental natural resources with the aim to endanger human life;</li> <li>9) Threatening to perpetrate any of the acts referred to in items 1) through 8) of this paragraph.</li> </ol>
	2003	Criminal Code of Brcko District (excerpts) (2003)	●	<p>ARTICLE 198 (1) Whoever perpetrates a terrorist act with the aim of seriously intimidating the population or compelling the authorities of the Brcko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to perform or abstain from performing any act, or with the aim of seriously destabilizing or destroying the fundamental political, constitutional, economic or social structures or values of the Brcko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term not less than three years.</p>
BRAZIL [CONTINUES TO FOLLOWING PAGE]	2016	Anti-Terrorism Law (Law No. 13,260)	●	<p>ARTICLE 2 defines terrorism as the practice by one or more individuals of the certain enumerated acts for reasons of xenophobia; discrimination; or prejudice in regard to race, color, ethnicity, or religion, when committed for the purpose of causing social or generalized terror and exposing persons, property, public peace, or public safety to danger. It defines acts of terrorism as: i. to use or threaten to use, carry, keep, possess or bring explosives, toxic gases, poisons, biological content, chemical, nuclear or other means capable of causing damage or promote mass destruction; ii. to sabotage the functioning of or to seize with violence, by means of posing a serious threat to persons, or through making use of cyber mechanisms the total or partial control, albeit on a temporary basis, of means of communication or transportation; ports; airports; railways or bus stations; hospitals; nursing homes; schools; sports stadiums; public facilities or places where essential works of public services are performed; facilities for the generation or transmission of energy; military installations; facilities for the exploration, refining, and processing of oil and gas; and bank institutions or their service network; iii. to make an attempt against the life or physical integrity of a person.</p>

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BRAZIL	2016	Anti-Terrorism Law (Law No. 13,260)	●	Terrorist Financing: Receiving, providing, offering, obtaining, storing, keeping on deposit, requesting, or investing in any way (directly or indirectly) resources, assets, property, rights, valuables or money, or services of any kind for the planning, preparation, or execution of the crimes established in Law No. 13,260 will result in a sentence of 15 to 30 years in prison upon conviction. Whoever offers or receives, obtains, stores, keeps on deposit, requests, invests or otherwise contributes to the acquisition of assets or financial resources, in order to fund, in whole or in part, a person, group of people, association, organization, or criminal organization whose principal or secondary activity, even if occasionally, is the crimes set forth in Law No. 13,260 will incur the same punishment.
BRUNEI	2008	Anti-Terrorism (Financial and Measures) Act	●	<b>ARTICLE 2:</b> “terrorist act” means the use or threat of action (whether in Brunei Darussalam or elsewhere) – (a) where the action – (i) involves serious violence against any person; (ii) involves serious damage to property; (iii) endangers any person’s life; (iv) creates a serious risk to the health or safety of the public or a section of the public; (ix) involves prejudice to public security or national defense; (b) where the use or threat is intended or reasonably regarded as intending to – (i) influence the Government or any other government; or (ii) intimidate the public or a section of the public. <b>ARTICLE 11.</b> (1) The Minister may by order published in the Gazette declare any person named and described therein to be a terrorist for the purposes of this Act: Provided that he may make such an order in respect of any person only if he believes that such person has been concerned in any terrorist act.
BULGARIA	2002	Criminal Code	●	<b>ARTICLE 108A (NEW, SG NO. 92/2002)</b> (1) Anyone who, in view of causing disturbance or fear among the population or of threatening, or forcing a competent authority, a representative of a public institution or of a foreign state or international organization to perform or omit part of his/her duties... shall be punished for terrorism by deprivation of liberty from five to fifteen years, and where death has been caused - by deprivation of liberty of up to thirty years, to life imprisonment or to life imprisonment less substitution.
BURKINA FASO	2015	Anti-Terrorism Act	●	<b>ARTICLE 2:</b> The following offenses are acts of terrorism where, by their nature or context, such acts are intended to intimidate or terrorize a population or to compel a State or an international organization to perform or refrain from performing any act: offenses against civil aviation, ships and fixed platforms, means of public transport; • offenses against persons enjoying international protection, including diplomatic agents; • hostage taking; • explosive bombing; • nuclear offenses; • association of perpetrators.
	2016	Anti Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism Law	●	<b>ARTICLE 1. 1 AN ACT OF TERRORISM IS:</b> • an act constituting an offense within the meaning of any of the international legal instruments listed in the Annex to this Law; • any other act intended to kill or seriously injure a civilian or any other person who does not participate directly in hostilities in a situation of armed conflict, where by its nature or context the act is intended to intimidate a population or to compel A government or an international organization to perform or refrain from performing any act.

COUNTRY	DATE	MEASURE	TYPE	KEY PROVISIONS/ELEMENTS
BURUNDI	2008	Anti Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism Law	●	<p><b>ARTICLE 2: TERRORISM:</b> acts of an individual or collective enterprise that aim to seriously disturb public order through intimidation or terror, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• deliberate attacks on the life or physical integrity of the person, the kidnapping and confinement of the person and the hijacking of aircraft, ships or any other means of transport;</li> <li>• theft, extortion, destruction, deterioration and damage;</li> <li>• the manufacture, possession, storage, acquisition and disposal of machinery, killing, explosive or other biological, toxic or war weapons;</li> <li>• any other act of the same nature and purpose consisting in the introduction into the atmosphere, on the soil, in the subsoil or in the waters of the Republic, of a substance liable to endanger human health or animals or the natural environment.</li> </ul>
	2009	Criminal Code	●	<p><b>ARTICLE 614:</b> The intentional acts hereinafter referred to in the context of an individual or collective undertaking which are intended to seriously disturb public order by intimidation or terror are acts of terrorism: willful interference with the life and integrity of the person, kidnapping and forcible confinement and the diversion of aircraft, ships or other means of transport; theft, extortion, destruction, deterioration and damage; the manufacture or possession of machines, deadly or explosive devices; the production, sale, import or export of explosive substances; the acquisition, possession, transport or illegitimate carriage of explosive substances or devices manufactured with the aid of such substances. <b>ARTICLE 615:</b> They also constitute acts of terrorism: the introduction into the atmosphere, on the ground, in the subsoil or in the waters, rivers or the lake and belonging to the territory of Burundi, of a substance liable to endanger the health of human beings or animals, in order to seriously disturb public order through intimidation and terror. Participation in a consortium formed or an agreement established for the preparation, characterized by one or more material acts, of one of the acts of terrorism set out in article 614. <b>ARTICLE 616:</b> It is also an act of terrorism to finance a terrorist enterprise by supplying, assembling or managing funds, securities or property of any kind or by giving advice with the intention of seeing such funds, Securities or property used or knowing that they are intended to be used, in whole or in part, for the purpose of committing any of the acts of terrorism provided for in this chapter, irrespective of the eventual occurrence of such act.</p>
CABO VERDE	2003	Criminal Code	●	<p><b>ARTICLE 315:</b> (Terrorist organization). The qualification of a group as an organization or terrorist group requires verification of the following requirements: -concerted performance of two or more persons; purpose to destroy, alter or subvert the rule of constitutionally enshrined democratic right or its institutions, or offend or endanger the territorial or territorial integrity of the country, or even to create a climate of unrest or social disturbance;</p>
CAMEROON	2014	Anti-Terrorism Law	●	<p><b>ACTS OF TERRORISM:</b> 1. Whoever, acting alone as an accomplice or accessory, commits or threatens to commit an act likely to cause death, endanger physical integrity, cause bodily injury or material damage, destroy natural resources, the environment or cultural heritage with intent to: a. Intimidate the public, provoke a situation of terror or face the victim, the government and/or a national or international organization to carry out or refrain From carrying out an act, adopt or renounce a particular position; b. Disrupt the national functioning of public services, the delivery of essential services to the public to create a crisis situation among the public; c. Create widespread insurrection in the country; d. Shall be punished with the death penalty.</p>

COUNTRY	DATE	MEASURE	TYPE	KEY PROVISIONS/ELEMENTS
CANADA	2015	Anti-Terrorism Act	●	ARTICLE 2: “activity that undermines the security of Canada” means any activity, including any of the following activities, if it undermines the sovereignty, security or territorial integrity of Canada or the lives or the security of the people of Canada: (a) interference with the capability of the Government of Canada in relation to intelligence, defense, border operations, public safety, the administration of justice, diplomatic or consular relations, or the economic or financial stability of Canada; (b) changing or unduly influencing a government in Canada by force or unlawful means; (c) espionage, sabotage or covert foreign-influenced activities; (d) terrorism; (e) proliferation of nuclear, chemical, radiological or biological weapons; (f) interference with critical infrastructure; (g) interference with the global information infrastructure, as defined in section 273.61 of the National Defense Act; (h) an activity that causes serious harm to a person or their property because of that person’s association with Canada; and (i) an activity that takes place in Canada and undermines the security of another state. For greater certainty, it does not include advocacy, protest, dissent and artistic expression.
	1985	Criminal Code	●	SECTION 11.80.1(i) that is committed: (A) in whole or in part for a political, religious or ideological purpose, objective or cause, and (B) in whole or in part with the intention of intimidating the public, or a segment of the public, with regard to its security, including its economic security, or compelling a person, a government or a domestic or an international organization to do or to refrain from doing any act, whether the public or the person, government or organization is inside or outside Canada, and (ii) that intentionally (A) causes death or serious bodily harm to a person by the use of violence, (B) endangers a person’s life, (C) causes a serious risk to the health or safety of the public or any segment of the public, (D) causes substantial property damage, whether to public or private property, if causing such damage is likely to result in the conduct or harm referred to in any of clauses (A) to (C), or (E) causes serious interference with or serious disruption of an essential service, facility or system, whether public or private, other than as a result of advocacy, protest, dissent or stoppage of work that is not intended to result in the conduct or harm referred to in any of clauses (A) to (C) 83.02 Every one who, directly or indirectly, willfully and without lawful justification or excuse, provides or collects property intending that it be used or knowing that it will be used, in whole or in part, in order to carry out: (a) an act or omission that constitutes an offense referred to in subparagraphs (a)(i) to (ix) of the definition of terrorist activity in subsection 83.01(1), or (b) any other act or omission intended to cause death or serious bodily harm to a civilian or to any other person not taking an active part in the hostilities in a situation of armed conflict, if the purpose of that act or omission, by its nature or context, is to intimidate the public, or to compel a government or an international organization to do or refrain from doing any act,

COUNTRY	DATE	MEASURE	TYPE	KEY PROVISIONS/ELEMENTS
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	2010	Criminal Code	●	ARTICLE 296 defined act of terrorism, committing or threatening to commit an act or acts that aim to influence the government or intimidate the public and designed to serve a political cause, religious or ideological by using firearms, explosives or other means. also qualified terrorist acts and punished as such acts which create a serious risk to health, physical integrity or public safety or are designed to impede or seriously disrupt an electronic system and those referred to in Articles 298-326 of this Code. ARTICLE 322: Will be punishable by hard labor for time of at least ten years and a fine of up to ten times the amount of money involved years less than 10 million francs, anyone by any means whatsoever, directly or indirectly, unlawfully and willfully, provides or collects funds with the intention of used or knowing that they will be used in whole or part, to commit a) an act constituting a terrorist offense under this Code; b) Any other act intended to cause death or serious injury to a civilian, or anyone who is not participating in the hostilities in a situation of armed conflict, when by its nature or context
CHILE	1984	Law Determining Terrorist Behaviors and Penalties	●	ARTICLE 21.- In the case of an investigation of the offenses referred to in this law, if the Public Ministry considers that there is a risk to the safety of witnesses or experts, it may provide that certain actions, records or documents be kept secret of those interveners, in the terms set forth in article 182 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The term established in the third paragraph of the latter provision may be extended up to a total of six months. Whenever the needs of the investigation so require, at the request of the prosecutor and by resolution founded, the judge of guarantee may extend for up to ten days the deadlines to make the detainee at his disposal and to formalize the investigation. In the same resolution extending the term, the judge of guarantee shall order the detainee to enter a penitentiary and that the detainee be examined by the doctor designated by the judge, who shall practice the examination and inform the court the same day of the resolution. In no case may the appointment be made to an official of the police agency who has made the arrest or in whose possession the detainee is found.
CHINA	2015	Counter Terrorism Law	●	ARTICLE 3: "Terrorism" as used in this Law refers to propositions and actions that create social panic, endanger public safety, violate person and property, or coerce national organs or international organizations, through methods such violence, destruction, intimidation, so as to achieve their political, ideological, or other objectives.

COUNTRY	DATE	MEASURE	TYPE	KEY PROVISIONS/ELEMENTS
COLOMBIA	2000	Criminal Code	●	<p><b>ARTICLE 144:</b> Acts of terrorism: Which, on the occasion and development of conflict armed, perform or order to carry out indiscriminate or excessive attacks or makes subject to civilians of attacks, reprisals, acts or threats of violence the primary purpose of terrorizing, shall be liable for that act alone in prison of fifteen (15) to twenty (25) years, a fine of two thousand (2,000) to forty thousand (40,000) legal minimum monthly wages, and disqualification from the exercise of rights and public functions fifteen (15) to twenty (20) years. <b>ARTICLE 343:</b> Terrorism: Whoever provokes or maintains a state of anxiety or terror in the population or any segment thereof, through acts that endanger the life, physical integrity or liberty of persons or buildings or means of communication, transport, processing or fluid driving forces or drive, using means capable of wreaking havoc, be liable to imprisonment of ten (10) to fifteen (15) years and a fine of one thousand (1,000) to ten thousand (10,000) wages statutory monthly minimum wage, without prejudice penalty that corresponds for other crimes that cause this behavior.</p> <p>If the state of anxiety or terror is provoked by telephone, tape magnetophonic, video, cassette or anonymous letter, the penalty shall be two (2) to five (5) years and a fine of one hundred (100) (500) minimum wages monthly in force.</p>
CROATIA	2013	Criminal Code	●	<p><b>ARTICLE 141</b> Whoever, with an aim to endanger the constitutional order or the security of the Republic of Croatia, causes an explosion, fire, or by a generally dangerous act or device imperils the lives of people or endangers property or kidnaps a person, or commits some other act of violence within the territory of the Republic of Croatia or against its citizens, thus causing a feeling of personal insecurity in citizens, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than three years.</p>
CYPRUS	2010	Anti-Terrorism Act	●	<p><b>ARTICLE 5</b> stipulates “that a person, who intentionally commits an act which may critically damage any country or international organizations with the intention: to seriously intimidate the public or sections of the public, or to unjustifiably force public authorities or international organizations to do or abstain from doing any act, or of seriously destabilizing or destroying the fundamental political, constitutional, economical or social structures of a country or an international organization Article 8(1) criminalizes the act of any person to knowingly support, in any way (including funding), either a terrorist organization, or member of a terrorist organization or persons included on the lists and upon conviction will be liable to imprisonment not exceeding eight years.</p>
DENMARK	Amended in 2006	Criminal Code	●	<p><b>SECTION 114 OF THE CRIMINAL CODE DEFINES ACT OF TERRORISM AS:</b> “the intent seriously to intimidate a population or unlawfully to compel Danish or foreign public authorities or an international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act or to destabilize or destroy the fundamental political, constitutional, economic or social structures of a country or an international organization, provided that the offense may inflict serious harm on a country or an international organization by virtue of its nature or the context in which it is committed.”</p>

TYPE

● Legislation

● Presidential Decree

● Circular

COUNTRY	DATE	MEASURE	TYPE	KEY PROVISIONS/ELEMENTS
EGYPT	2015	Anti-Terrorism Law	●	ARTICLE 2: A terrorist act shall refer to any use of force, violence, threat, or intimidation domestically or abroad for the purpose of disturbing public order, or endangering the safety, interests, or security of the community; harming individuals and terrorizing them; jeopardizing their lives, freedoms, public or private rights, or security, or other freedoms and rights guaranteed by the Constitution and the law; harms national unity, social peace, or national security or damages the environment, natural resources, antiquities, money, buildings, or public or private properties or occupies or seizes them; prevents or impedes public authorities, agencies or judicial bodies, government offices or local units, houses of worship, hospitals, institutions, institutes, diplomatic and consular missions, or regional and international organizations and bodies in Egypt from carrying out their work or exercising all or some of their activities, or resists them or disables the enforcement of any of the provisions of the Constitution, laws, or regulations. ARTICLE 3: Funding terrorism shall refer to the collection, receipt, possession, supply, transfer, or provision of funds, weapons, ammunition, explosives, equipment, data, information, materials or other, directly or indirectly, and by any means, including digital or electronic format, in order to be used, in whole or in part, in the perpetration of any terrorist crime. ARTICLE 13: Whoever commits a terrorism financing crime shall be punished by life imprisonment if the funding was for a terrorist and by death if the financing was for a terrorist group or a terrorist act.
	2017	NGO Law	●	ARTICLE 3: the organization's basic statute should include a provision on the respect for Egypt's Constitution, and prohibition from engaging in any work that the government considers harmful for national security, public order, public morals, or public health. ARTICLE 14: the organization conducts activities that are in line with the state's development plan. The organization is prohibited from supporting and financing violence and terrorist groups. ARTICLE 23: without prejudice to counterterrorism and counter financing of terrorism legislations, the organization could receive financial support from citizens and local institutions and foundations.
FIJI	1990	Fiji Intelligence Service Decree of 1990	●	Terrorism is defined as including: (a) acts of violence for the purpose of achieving a political objective in Fiji or in a foreign country (including acts of violence for the purpose of influencing the policy or acts of a government in Fiji or in a foreign country); and (b) training, planning, preparations, or other activities for the purposes of violent subversion in a foreign country or for the purposes of the commission in a foreign country of other acts of violence of a kind referred to in paragraph (a); and (c) acts that are offenses punishable under any law relating to internationally protected persons, the hijacking of aircraft or the protection of aircraft.
FINLAND	Amended in 2015	Penal Code	●	SECTION 6 - DEFINITIONS: An offender has a terrorist intent if it is his or her intent to: cause serious fear among the population, unjustifiably force the government of a state or another authority or an international organization to perform, allow, or abstain from performing any act, unjustifiably overturn or amend the constitution of a state or seriously destabilize the legal order of a state or cause particularly extensive harm to the state economy or the fundamental social structures of the state, or cause particularly extensive harm to the finances or other fundamental structures of an international organization.

TYPE

● Legislation

● Presidential Decree

● Circular

COUNTRY	DATE	MEASURE	TYPE	KEY PROVISIONS/ELEMENTS
FRANCE	2014	Penal Code	●	ARTICLE 421-1: The following offenses constitute acts of terrorism where they are committed intentionally in connection with an individual or collective undertaking, the purpose of which is seriously to disturb the public order through intimidation or terror: 1) willful attacks on life, willful attacks on the physical integrity of persons, abduction and unlawful detention and also as the hijacking of planes, vessels, or any other means of transport, defined by Book II of the present Code; 2) theft, extortion, destruction, defacement and damage, and also computer offenses, as defined under Book III of the present Code; 3) offenses committed by combat organizations and disbanded movements as defined under articles 431-13 to 431-17, and the offenses set out under articles 434-6, 441-2 to 441-5; 4) the production or keeping of machines, dangerous or explosive devices, set out under article 3 of the Act of 19th June 1871 which repealed the Decree of 4th September 1870 on the production of military grade weapons.
GAMBIA	2002 Amended in 2008	Anti-Terrorism Act, 2002	●	Act of terrorism includes an act which : (a) may seriously damage a country or an international organization; (b) is intended or can reasonably be regarded as having been intended to – (i) intimidate a population, (ii) seriously destabilize or destroy the fundamental political, constitutional, economic, or social structures of a country or any international organization, or otherwise influence a Government or any international organization; (iii) otherwise influence a Government or an international organization; (c) involves or causes, as the case may be – (i) attacks on a person’s life which may cause death, (ii) attacks on the physical integrity of a person, including rape, (iii) forcible deprivation or taking of a person’s property, with or without the use of arms, including armed robbery against an individual or group of persons; (iii) kidnapping of a person, (iv) extensive destruction to a Government or public facility, a transport system, an infrastructure facility, including an information system, a fixed platform located on the continental shelf, a public place or private property, likely to endanger human life or result in major economic loss, (v) the seizure of an aircraft, a ship or other means of public or goods transport, (vi) the manufacture, possession, acquisition, transport, supply or use of weapons, explosives or of nuclear, biological or chemical weapons, as well as research into, and development of, biological and chemical weapons, (vii) the release of dangerous substance, or causing of fires, explosions or floods, the effect of which is to endanger human life, or (viii) interference with or disruption of the supply of water, power or any other fundamental natural resource, the effect of which is to endanger human life; (d) is designed to disrupt any computer system or the provision of services directly related to communication infrastructure, banking and financial services, utilities, transportation or key infrastructure; (e) is designed to disrupt the provision of essential emergency services such as the police, civil defense and medical services; or (f) involves prejudice to public security or national defense.

COUNTRY	DATE	MEASURE	TYPE	KEY PROVISIONS/ELEMENTS
GEORGIA	2013	Combating Terrorism Law	●	<p><b>ARTICLE 1 - DEFINITION OF TERMS</b></p> <p>The terms used in this Law have the following meanings:</p> <p>a) terrorism: violence or a threat of violence directed against natural or legal persons, destruction or damage or threat of destruction or damage of buildings and structures, vehicles, communications and other facilities by using weapons, explosives, nuclear, chemical, biological or other substances hazardous for human life and health, or by kidnapping or taking hostage people in order to compel a government and/or any of its agencies or international organisations to perform or abstain from performing any action that suits the interests of terrorists;</p> <p>b) terrorist act: an explosion, arson, attack on humans, or use of weapons or other actions that creates danger of causing death, significant damage of property or other grave results, and that is committed for terrorist purposes; or a threat to commit a terrorist act;</p> <p>1) terrorist purposes: intimidating a population or compelling governmental bodies, or foreign governmental bodies or international organizations to perform or abstain from performing any act, or destabilising or destroying the fundamental political, constitutional, economic or social structures of a country/a foreign country/an international organization;</p> <p>c) terrorist activities: activities entailing liability as defined in Chapter XXXVIII of the Criminal Code of Georgia.</p>
GEORGIA	2011	Penal Code	●	<p><b>ARTICLE 323. TERRORIST ACT 1.</b> Terrorist act, i.e. explosion, arson, application of arms or any other action giving rise to threat of a person's death, substantial property damage or any other grave consequence and undermines public security, strategic, political or economic interests of the state, perpetrated to intimidate the population or put pressure upon a governmental body, shall be punishable by prison sentences ranging from five to ten years in length.</p>
GERMANY <i>[CONTINUES TO FOLLOWING PAGE]</i>	1971 Amended in 2009	Criminal Code	●	<p><b>FORMING TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS (1):</b> Whoever forms an organization whose aims or activities are directed at the commission of 1. murder under specific aggravating circumstances (section 211), murder (section 212) or genocide (section 6 of the Code of International Criminal Law) or a crime against humanity (section 7 of the Code of International Criminal Law) or a war crime (section 8, section 9, section 10, section 11 or section 12 of the Code of International Criminal Law); or 2. crimes against personal liberty under section 239a or section 239b, 3. (repealed) or whoever participates in such a group as a member shall be liable to imprisonment from one to ten years.</p> <p>(2) The same penalty shall be incurred by any person who forms an organization whose aims or activities are directed at</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>causing serious physical or mental harm to another person, namely within the ambit of section 226,</li> <li>committing offenses under section 303b, section 305, section 305a or offenses endangering the general public under sections 306 to 306c or section 307 (1) to (3), section 308 (1) to (4), section 309 (1) to (5), section 313, section 314 or section 315 (1), (3) or (4), section 316b (1) or (3) or section 316c (1) to (3) or section 317 (1),</li> <li>committing offenses against the environment under section 330a (1) to (3),</li> <li>committing offenses under the following provisions of the Weapons of War (Control) Act: section 19 (1) to (3), section 20 (1) or (2), section 20a (1) to (3), section 19 (2) No 2 or (3) No 2, section 20 (1) or (2), or section 20a (1) to (3), in each case also in conjunction with section 21, or under section 22a (1) to (3) or</li> </ol> <p><i>[CONTINUES TO FOLLOWING PAGE]</i></p>

COUNTRY	DATE	MEASURE	TYPE	KEY PROVISIONS/ELEMENTS
GERMANY	1971 Amended in 2009	Criminal Code	●	<p>5. committing offenses under section 51 (1) to (3) of the Weapons Act; or by any person who participates in such a group as a member, if one of the offenses stipulated in Nos 1 to 5 is intended to seriously intimidate the population, to unlawfully coerce a public authority or an international organization through the use of force or the threat of the use of force, or to significantly impair or destroy the fundamental political, constitutional, economic or social structures of a state or an international organization, and which, given the nature or consequences of such offenses, may seriously damage a state or an international organization.</p> <p><b>SECTION 129B</b> Criminal and terrorist organizations abroad; extended confiscation and deprivation</p> <p>(1) Section 129 and section 129a shall apply to organizations abroad. If the offense relates to an organization outside the member states of the European Union, this shall not apply unless the offense was committed by way of an activity exercised within the Federal Republic of Germany or if the offender or the victim is a German or is found within Germany. In cases which fall under the 2nd sentence above the offense shall only be prosecuted on authorization by the Federal Ministry of Justice. Authorization may be granted for an individual case or in general for the prosecution of future offenses relating to a specific organization. When deciding whether to give authorization, the Federal Ministry of Justice shall take into account whether the aims of the organization are directed against the fundamental values of a state order which respects human dignity or against the peaceful coexistence of nations and which appear reprehensible when weighing all the circumstances of the case.</p> <p>(2) Section 73d and section 74a shall apply to cases under section 129 and section 129a, in each case also in conjunction with subsection (1) above.</p> <p>Federal Law Gazette (Federal Law Gazette, Volume 2009, Part I No. 49, issued to Bonn on August 3, 2009 - Page 2441)</p> <p>1. The following paragraph 32 is added to Section 1: “(32) financing of terrorism within the meaning of this Act is</p> <p>1. The provision or collection of financial resources, in the knowledge that they are to be used or used in whole or in part,</p> <p>(A) An act pursuant to § 129a, also in connection with § 129b of the Criminal Code, or</p> <p>(B) Commit another of the described offenses in Articles 1 to 3 of Council Framework Decision 2002/475 / JHA from 13 June 2002 on the fight against terrorism (ABl. EG Nr. L 164 p. 3) or to instigate to such an offense or to aid and abet someone to do so as well as 2. The commission of such an act pursuant to § 89a para. 1 in the cases of para. 2 no. 4 of the Criminal Code or the participation in such an act.”</p> <p>2. Terrorism financing within the meaning of this Act is 1. the provision or collection of financial means, in the knowledge that they are to be used or used in whole or in part:</p> <p>(A) An act according to § 129a, also in conjunction with § 129b of the Criminal Code , Or</p> <p>(B) Commit another of the described offenses in Articles 1 to 3 of Council Framework Decision 2002/475 / JHA from 13 June 2002 on the fight against terrorism (ABl. EG Nr. L 164 p. 3) or to instigate to such an offense or to aid and abet someone to do so as well as 2. The commission of such an act pursuant to § 89a para. 1 in the cases of para. 2 no. 4 of the Criminal Code or the participation in such an act.”</p>

COUNTRY	DATE	MEASURE	TYPE	KEY PROVISIONS/ELEMENTS
GHANA	2005	Anti-Terrorism Act	●	(1) A terrorist act is an act or threat of action in or outside the Republic which constitutes an offense within the scope of an international counter terrorism convention to which the Republic is a party. (2) Any of the following acts effected or performed in furtherance of a political, ideological, religious, racial, ethnic reason or for any other reason constitutes a terrorist act, these include, an action which (a) involves serious bodily harm to a person; (b) involves serious damage to property; (c) endangers a person's life; (d) creates a serious risk to the health or safety of the public; (e) involves the use of firearms or explosives; (f) involves the exposure of the public and the release into the environment of i. dangerous, hazardous, radioactive or harmful substances; ii. toxic chemicals; or iii. microbial or other biological agents or toxins; (g) is prejudicial to national security or public safety; (h) is designed or intended to disrupt a computer system or the provision of services directly related to communications, infrastructure, banking or financial services, utilities, transportation or other essential infrastructure; or (i) is designed or intended to disrupt the provision of essential services. (3) A terrorist act is also an act which is intended or by its nature and context may reasonably be regarded as being intended to (a) intimidate the public, or (b) compel a person, a government or an international organization to do or refrain from doing an act, and is made to advance a political, ideological or religious cause
GREECE	1950	Criminal Code	●	ARTICLE 187A defines as "terrorist actions", specific offenses which are already provided for and punished, in any case, by the Criminal Code or by special criminal laws, that are committed in such a way, to such an extent or under such conditions, that is possible to seriously harm a country or an international organization, along with the purpose of seriously intimidating a population or illegally forcing a public authority or an international organization to perform or to abstain from performing an action or with the purpose of seriously harming or destroying the fundamental constitutional, political and economic structures of a country or of an international organization.
GUATEMALA	1973	Penal Code	●	ARTICLE 391. Who, with the purpose of violating the constitutional order or of altering public order, carry out acts aimed at causing a fire or causing damage or rail, sea, river or air disasters, shall be punished with imprisonment from five to fifteen years. If explosive substances of great destructive power are used for the commission of this offense or, if it results in the death or serious injury of one or more Several persons, the person responsible will be punished with imprisonment of ten to thirty years.
HUNGARY	1970	Criminal Code	●	SECTION 261 (1)-(2) defines act of terrorism as: 1) Any person who commits a violent crime against persons or commits a crime that endangers the public or involves the use of a firearm referred to in Subsection (9) in order to: (a) coerce a government agency, another state or an international body into doing, not doing or countenancing something; (b) intimidate the general public; (c) conspire to change or disrupt the constitutional, economic or social order of another state, or to (d) disrupt the operation of an international organization; is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment between ten to twenty years, or life imprisonment.

TYPE

● Legislation

● Presidential Decree

● Circular

COUNTRY	DATE	MEASURE	TYPE	KEY PROVISIONS/ELEMENTS
ICELAND	1940 Amended in 2002	Criminal Code	●	ART. 100 A. For acts of terrorism the penalty shall be up to life imprisonment for anyone who for the purpose of causing the public considerable fear or in an illegal manner forces Icelandic or foreign authorities or an international establishment to do or omit something with the object of weakening or damaging the Constitution or the political, economic or sociological foundations of the State or an international establishment, commits one or more of the following offenses when the act in the light of its nature or having regard for circumstances at the time and place it is committed can seriously damage a State or an international establishment: 1. homicide as per Art. 211, 2. physical assault as per Art. 218, 3. deprivation of freedom as per Art. 226, 4. upsets traffic safety as per para. 1, Art. 168, disturbs public transport equipment et al. as per para. 1, Art. 176 or causes gross damage to properties as per para. 2, Art. 257 and if these violations are committed in such a manner as to endanger human lives or to cause extensive financial loss, 5. hijacking aircraft as per para. 2, Art. 165 or assaults persons present at airport intended for international air traffic as per para. 3, Art. 165, 6. arson as per para. 2, Art. 164 causing explosion, spreading of damaging gases, water flood, shipwreck, railway-, automobile or aircraft accident or accidents of other such vehicles or transport equipment as per para 1, Art. 165, causing general shortage of drinking water or introducing damaging substances to water wells, or water piping as per para. 1, Art. 170 or introducing toxic or other hazardous substances to articles intended for sale or general use as per para. 1, Art. 171. The same penalty shall apply to a person who for the same purpose threatens to commit the violations listed in para. 1
INDIA	2012	Unlawful Activities Prevention Act	●	CHAPTER IV, ARTICLE 15 Terrorist Act: Whoever, with intent to threaten the unity, integrity, security or sovereignty of India or to strike terror in the people or any section of the people in India or in any foreign country, does any act by using bombs, dynamite or other explosive substances or inflammable substances or firearms or other lethal weapons or poisons or noxious gases or other chemicals or by any other substances (whether biological or otherwise) of a hazardous nature, in such a manner as to cause, or likely to cause, death of, or injuries to any person or persons or loss of, or damage to, or destruction of, property or disruption of any supplies or services essential to the life of the community in India or in any foreign country or causes damage or destruction of any property or equipment used or intended to be used for the defence of India or in connection with any other purposes of the Government of India, any State Government or any of their agencies, or detains any person and threatens to kill or injure such person in order to compel the Government in India or the Government of a foreign country or any other person to do or abstain from doing any act, commits a terrorist act.
IRAQ	2005	Anti-Terrorism Law	●	ARTICLE 1: Every criminal act committed by an individual or an organized group that targeted an individual or a group of individuals or groups or official or unofficial institutions and caused damage to public or private properties, with the aim to disturb the peace, stability, and national unity or to bring about horror and fear among people and to create chaos to achieve terrorist goals.
IRELAND	2015	Criminal Justice Terrorist Offenses	●	ARTICLE 3: (a) “public provocation to commit a terrorist offense” shall mean the distribution, or otherwise making available, of a message to the public, with the intent to incite the commission of one of the offenses listed in Article 1(1)(a) to (h), where such conduct, whether or not directly advocating terrorist offenses, causes a danger that one or more such offenses may be committed

COUNTRY	DATE	MEASURE	TYPE	KEY PROVISIONS/ELEMENTS
ISRAEL	2016	Combatting Terrorism Law, 5776-2016	●	The Law defines a “terrorist action” as an action that: is driven by a political, religious, or ideological motive; is carried out with the goal of instilling in the public fear or anxiety, or of forcing the Israeli government or another governmental agency, including an agency of a foreign country, or an international organization to do or refrain from doing an act; or involves an actual act or a real threat to inflict severe harm on one of the following: a. a person’s body or liberty; b. public security or health; c. property, where the circumstances involved entail an intention or a real possibility to inflict severe harm on individuals or public safety and liberty; d. religious sites, burial places, and religious paraphernalia; or e. infrastructure, public systems or essential services, or the state economy or environment. (Id. § 2.)
ITALY	2005	Urgent Measures to Fight International Terrorism	●	ARTICLE 270 defines acts of terrorism as “acts which, by nature or because of their context, can cause serious harm to a country or international organization and are committed in order to intimidate people or coerce public authorities or an international organization to perform, or refrain from performing, any act or to destabilize or destroy the fundamental political, constitutional, economic and social structures of a country or international organization, as well as the other types of terrorist conduct or carried out for terrorist purposes as provided for by conventions or other international laws binding on Italy.”
JORDAN	2006	Anti-Terrorism Law	●	ARTICLE 2: Terrorist act: every intentional act, committed by any means and causing death or physical harm to a person or damage to public or private properties, or to means of transport, infrastructure, international facilities or diplomatic missions and intended to disturb public order, endanger public safety and security, cause suspension of the application of the provisions of the Constitution and laws, affect the policy of the State or the government or force them to carry out an act or refrain from the same, or disturb national security by means of threat, intimidation or violence. ARTICLE 3 Without prejudice to the provisions of the enforced Penal Code, terrorist acts shall be prohibited and they include the following acts: a. engaging whether directly or indirectly in providing, collecting or making funds available, for the purpose of using them to commit a terrorist act despite knowing that they shall be used in part or in whole, must the said act takes place in the Kingdom, or against its nationals or interests abroad; Article 4 a. Should it be brought to the knowledge of the Prosecutor General that any person or group of persons is/are involved in a terrorist act, he shall be entitled to issue any of the following decisions: 4) exercise preventive seizure of any funds suspected to be involved in terrorist activities....c. The suspect shall be entitled to challenge the decision issued against him under the provisions of paragraph (a) of this article before the State Security Court.
	1960 Amended in 2011	Criminal Code	●	ARTICLE 147: the definition of terrorism is the use of violence by any means or threat thereof, whatever the motive or the purpose of the act, of an individual or collective criminal nature designed to endanger the safety and security of the society, if it is implemented to: terrorize or intimidate the population, endanger their lives or damage the environment or facilities, public or private property, international facilities or diplomatic missions, or seize or endanger national resources or force any government or any international or regional organization to force the state or the government to carry out an act or refrain from the same.

COUNTRY	DATE	MEASURE	TYPE	KEY PROVISIONS/ELEMENTS
KAZAKHSTAN	1997 Amended in 2004	Criminal Code	●	<p><b>ARTICLE 233.</b> Terrorism: 1. The commission of an explosion, arson, or other actions which create a danger of people's death, causation of considerable material damage, or the emergence of other consequences dangerous for the public, if these actions are committed for the purposes of disruption of public safety, intimidating the population, or exercising coercion upon the adoption of decisions by state bodies of the Republic of Kazakhstan, by foreign states or international organization, as well as a threat of commission of such actions for the same purposes, shall be punished by deprivation of freedom for a period from four to ten years.</p>
KYRGYZSTAN	2006	Law on Combating Terrorism	●	<p><b>ARTICLE 1.</b> Main definitions The main definitions used in this Law are as follows: Terrorism is the unlawful penal action committed with the view to violate public security, compel public authorities to make decisions benefiting terrorists, frighten population, and to achieve other political, ideological and religious goals through implementing a terrorist act in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Violence or a threat of using thereof with regard to individuals or legal entities;</li> <li>• Destruction (damage) or a threat of destroying (damaging) property and other material facilities thus creating the risk of loss of life;</li> <li>• Causing significant property damage or other socially dangerous consequences;</li> <li>• Infringement on life of a statesman or a public figure, performed to discontinue his/her state or public activity or out of revenge for this activity;</li> <li>• Assault on a foreign state's representative or an international organization's official under international protection is well as on an office or vehicles of persons under international protection, where such an action is committed for the purpose of provoking a war or complicating international relations; and</li> <li>• Other actions defined as the terrorist ones pursuant to the laws of the Kyrgyz Republic and the international counter-terrorism statutes.</li> </ul> <p>... Terrorist activity is the activity aimed to commission of terrorist crimes and including any of the actions listed below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Propaganda of terrorism ideology, dissemination of materials or information urging to perform terrorist activity, or substantiating or justifying the necessity of this activity;</li> <li>2) Planning, organization, preparation and execution of terrorist acts as well as information and other assistance therein;</li> <li>3) Instigation to terrorist acts, sedition to violence to individuals and organizations and destruction of material facilities for terrorist purposes;</li> <li>4) Establishment of illegal paramilitary units or criminal organizations (groups) in order to commit terrorist acts as well as participation therein; and</li> <li>5) Support to terrorist activity.</li> </ol>

COUNTRY	DATE	MEASURE	TYPE	KEY PROVISIONS/ELEMENTS
LATVIA	1998 Amended in 2009	Criminal Code	●	<b>SECTION 88.</b> Terrorism (1) For a person who commits causing an explosion or fire, or other intentional acts directed towards destruction of human beings or infliction of bodily injury to or other harm to the health of human beings, or commits destruction or damaging of undertakings, structures, oil or gas lines, power lines, transport routes and means of transport, telecommunications networks, ionizing radiation facilities or other property of national significance for purposes of harming the Republic of Latvia or its inhabitants, or causes, for the same purposes, a nuclear accident, radiation accident, mass poisoning, or spreading of epidemics and epizootic diseases, the applicable sentence is life imprisonment or deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than eight and not exceeding twenty years, with confiscation of property. (2) For a person who, employing explosion or fire, or the causing of a nuclear or radiation emergency, or other generally dangerous means, intentionally commits violent acts, dangerous to life or health, against persons, or destruction or damaging of the property of another person, or commits the threatening of such acts, presented as a term of cessation of the violent acts, where there is reason to believe that these threats may be carried out, with the purpose of inducing the State, its institutions or international organizations to take any action or refrain therefrom, the applicable sentence is life imprisonment or deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than fifteen and not exceeding twenty years, with confiscation of property.
LEBANON	1943 Amended in 2003	Penal Code	●	<b>ARTICLE 314:</b> Terrorist acts are all acts designed to foment terror which are committed by means such as explosive devices, inflammable materials, toxic or corrosive products and infectious or microbial agents that are liable to create a public emergency. <b>ARTICLE 316:</b> Any association established with a view to altering the economic or social structure of the State or the political circumstances of society by any of the means referred to in Article 314 shall be dissolved and its members shall be sentenced to hard labor for life. <b>ARTICLE 316:</b> Any person who finances or contributes to the financing, willfully, by any direct or indirect means, of terrorism, terrorist acts or terrorist organizations, shall be punished by fixed-term hard labor of between three and seven years and by a fine that would not be less than the paid sum or more than three times that sum.
LIBYA	2014	Anti-Terrorism Law	●	<b>ARTICLE 2:</b> a terrorist act as one that impedes government or public authorities from carrying out their duties or where an individual gravely infringes the public order by obstructing the implementation of any provisions of the constitution, laws or regulations
LIECHTENSTEIN <i>[CONTINUES TO FOLLOWING PAGE]</i>	Amended in 2003	Criminal Code	●	<b>SECTION 278B</b> Terrorist association 1) Anyone who leads a terrorist organization (§ 3) shall be punished with a prison sentence of five to fifteen years. Anyone who leads a terrorist organization that restricts itself to the threat of terrorist offenses (§ 278c para. 1) shall be punished with a sentence of one to ten years imprisonment. 2) Anyone who participates in a terrorist organization as a member (§ 278a para. 2) or financially supports it shall be punished with a sentence of imprisonment of one to ten years. 3) A terrorist organization is a union, intended to be long-term, of more than two persons, which is aimed at the execution of one or more terrorist offenses (§ 278c) by one or more members of that organization. <i>[CONTINUES TO FOLLOWING PAGE]</i>

COUNTRY	DATE	MEASURE	TYPE	KEY PROVISIONS/ELEMENTS
LIECHTENSTEIN	Amended in 2003	Criminal Code	●	<p>Section 278c Terrorist offenses</p> <p>1) Terrorist offenses are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Murder (§ 75),</li> <li>2. Criminal assault according to §§ 84 to 87,</li> <li>3. Extortionate abduction (§ 102),</li> <li>4. Serious coercion (§ 106),</li> <li>5. Dangerous threat according to § 107 para. 2,</li> <li>6. Serious damage to property (§ 126) and data damage (§ 126a) if this could lead to endanger the life of another or to property [not owned by oneself] on a large scale,</li> <li>7. Deliberate acts endangering the general public (§§ 169, 171, 173, 175, 176 and 178 and Article 34 of the War Material Code) or deliberate endangering of water or air through contamination (§ 180),</li> <li>8. Air piracy (§ 185),</li> <li>9. Intentional endangering of aviation safety (§ 186) or</li> <li>10. An act which is punishable under § 20 of the Weapons Act if it is suitable to cause a serious or prolonged period of public disturbance or serious impairment of economic life and if it is committed with the intent to intimidate the public in a serious manner, to force public authorities or an international organization into an action, connivance or omission, or to seriously undermine or destroy the political, constitutional, economic or social basic structures of a state or an international organization.</li> </ol> <p>2) Anyone who commits a terrorist offense in terms of para. 1 shall be punished according to the law applicable to the offense referred to therein, with the maximum sentence to be raised by half, but not more than twenty years.</p>
LITHUANIA	2000 Amended in 2010	Criminal Code	●	<p>ARTICLE 250 defines acts of terrorism as: 1. A person who places explosives in a place of people's residence, work or gathering or in a public place with the intent to cause an explosion, causes an explosion or sets on fire shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of up to ten years. 2. A person who carries out the actions provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article, where this results in impairment to the victim's health or destruction of or damage to a vehicle or a structure or the equipment located in the structure, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three up to twelve years. 3. A person who causes an explosion, sets on fire or otherwise destroys or damages a building or an installation, where this poses a threat to the life or health of a large number of people, or who spreads radioactive, biological or harmful chemical substances, products or micro organisms shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three up to fifteen years. 4. A person who carries out the actions provided for in paragraph 3 of this Article, where they are directed against a strategic object or cause serious consequences, shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of ten up to twenty years or by life imprisonment. 5. A person who forms a group of accomplices or an organized group for the carrying out of the actions provided for in this Article or participates in the activities thereof, also finances or provides material assistance or other support to such a group shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four up to ten years. 6. A person who forms a terrorist group whose purpose is, by carrying out of the actions provided for in this Article, to intimidate people or to unlawfully demand that the State, institutions thereof or international organizations carry out certain actions or refrain from them or participates in the activities thereof, also finances or provides material assistance or other support to such a group shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of ten up to twenty years. 7. A legal entity shall also be held liable for the acts provided for in this Article.</p>

COUNTRY	DATE	MEASURE	TYPE	KEY PROVISIONS/ELEMENTS
LUXEMBOURG	1879 Amended in 2016	Criminal Code	●	<p><b>ARTICLE 135-1:</b> Every crime and offense that constitutes a terrorist act is punishable by at least 3 years' imprisonment or by a starker sentence, which, if in nature or in context, may jeopardize a country, an organization or an international body, and which has been intentionally committed in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seriously intimidate a population,</li> <li>• Unduly compel the public authorities, an organization, or an international body to accomplish or not to accomplish a given act, or</li> <li>• Seriously destabilize or to destroy the fundamental political, constitutional, economic and social structures of a country, of an organization, and of an international body.</li> </ul>
MALAWI	2006	Money Laundering, Proceeds of Serious Crime and Terrorist Financing I	●	<p>Act of terrorism means: (a) an act or omission, whether committed in or outside Malawi, which constitutes an offense within the scope of a counter-terrorism convention; or (b) an act, or threat of action in or outside Malawi which – (i) involves serious bodily harm to a person; (ii) involves serious damage to property; (iii) endangers a person's life; (iv) creates a serious risk to the health or safety of the public or a section of the public; (v) involves the use of firearms or explosives; (vi) involves releasing into the environment or any part thereof or distributing or exposing the public or any part thereof to any dangerous, hazardous, radioactive or harmful substance, any toxic chemical; or any microbial or other biological agent or toxin; (vii) is designed or intended to disrupt any computer system or the provision of services directly related to communications infrastructure, banking or financial services, utilities, transportation or other essential infrastructure; (viii) is designed or intended to disrupt the provision of essential emergency services such as police, civil, defense or medical services; (ix) involves prejudice to national security or public safety; (x) involves participating in the activities of a terrorist group, including the supplying of information or material resources, or the funding of its activities in any way, with knowledge of the fact that such participation will contribute to the criminal activities of the group, and is intended, or by its nature and context, may reasonably be regarded as being intended, to intimidate the public or a section of the public, or compel a government or an international organization to do, or refrain from doing, an act, or seriously destabilize or destroy the fundamental political, constitutional, economic or social structures of a country or an international organization, and for the purpose of advancing a political, ideological, or religious cause, but does not include an act which disrupts any services, and is committed in pursuance of a protest, demonstration or stoppage of work, as long, and as long only, as the act is not intended to result in any harm referred in this paragraph.</p>
MALAYSIA <i>[CONTINUES TO FOLLOWING PAGE]</i>	2015	Penal Code	●	<p>“Terrorist act” means: an act or threat of action within or beyond Malaysia where— (a) the act or threat falls within subsection (3) and does not fall within subsection (4); (b) the act is done or the threat is made with the intention of advancing a political, religious, or ideological cause; and (c) the act or threat is intended or may reasonably be regarded as being intended to— (i) intimidate the public or a section of the public; or (ii) influence or compel the Government of Malaysia or the Government of any State in Malaysia, any other government, or any international organization to do or refrain from doing any act. (3) An act or threat of action falls within this subsection if it— (a) involves serious bodily injury to a person; (b) endangers a person's life; (c) causes a person's death; (d) creates a serious risk to the health or the safety of the public or a section of the public; (e) involves serious damage to property; (f) involves the use of firearms, explosives, or other lethal devices; <i>[CONTINUES TO FOLLOWING PAGE]</i></p>

TYPE

● Legislation

● Presidential Decree

● Circular

COUNTRY	DATE	MEASURE	TYPE	KEY PROVISIONS/ELEMENTS
MALAYSIA	2015	Penal Code	●	(g) involves releasing into the environment or any part of the environment or distributing or exposing the public or a section of the public to— (i) any dangerous, hazardous, radioactive or harmful substance; (ii) any toxic chemical; or (iii) any microbial or other biological agent or toxin; (h) is designed or intended to disrupt or seriously interfere with, any computer systems or the provision of any services directly related to communications infrastructure, banking or financial services, utilities, transportation or other essential infrastructure; (i) is designed or intended to disrupt, or seriously interfere with, the provision of essential emergency services such as police, civil defense, or medical services; (j) involves prejudice to national security or public safety; (k) involves any combination of any of the acts specified in paragraphs (a) to (j), and includes any act or omission constituting an offense under the Aviation Offenses Act 1984 [Act 307]. An act or threat of action falls within this subsection if it— (a) is advocacy, protest, dissent, or industrial action; and (b) is not intended— (i) to cause serious bodily injury to a person; (ii) to endanger the life of a person; (iii) to cause a person's death; or (iv) to create a serious risk to the health or safety of the public or a section of the public. (5) For the purposes of subsection (2)— (a) a reference to any person or property is a reference to any person or property wherever situated, within or outside Malaysia; and (b) a reference to the public includes a reference to the public of a country or territory other than Malaysia.
MALDIVES	1990	Law on the Prevention of Terrorisms in the Maldives (1990)	●	Under this Act, the acts of terrorism which constitute the offense of terrorism shall include: (a) the causing of or the attempt to cause the death of a person or persons or bodily harm to a person or persons, with the intention of achieving political ends or putting any person or persons in fear, or instilling fear among the public or a section of the public; (b) kidnapping or hostage taking or the attempt to commit any of these acts; (c) hijacking or attempted hijacking; (d) the importation, manufacture, possession, sale or distribution of firearms, ammunition or any type of bombs or explosives without the express permission of the Government; (e) the use or the attempted use of firearms, ammunition, bombs, or any type of offensive weapons or explosives or anything else in any way that may cause death or injury to human life or damage to public property; (f) the setting on fire, or the causing of damage, or the attempt to do the same, to the property of any person or persons in any way that may harm life, people or property; (g) any act or the attempt to commit an act that may instill fear among the people.
MALTA [CONTINUES TO FOLLOWING PAGE]	1854 Amended in 2013	Criminal Code	●	ARTICLE 328A.(1) For the purposes of this sub-title, “act of terrorism” means any act listed in subarticle (2), committed wilfully, which may seriously damage a country or an international organization where committed with the aim of: (a) seriously intimidating a population, or (b) unduly compelling a Government or international organization to perform or abstain from performing any act, or (c) seriously destabilising or destroying the fundamental political, constitutional, economic, or social structures of a country or an international organization.(2) The acts to which reference is made in subarticle (1) are the following: (a) taking away of the life or liberty of a person; (b) endangering the life of a person by bodily harm; (c) bodily harm; [CONTINUES TO FOLLOWING PAGE]

COUNTRY	DATE	MEASURE	TYPE	KEY PROVISIONS/ELEMENTS
MALTA	1854 Amended in 2013	Criminal Code	●	(d) causing extensive destruction to a state or government facility, a public transportation system, an infrastructure facility, including an information system, a fixed platform located on the continental shelf, a public place or private property likely to endanger the life or to cause serious injury to the property of any other person or to result in serious economic loss; (e) seizure of aircraft, ships or other means of public or goods transport; (f) manufacture, possession, acquisition, transport, supply or use of weapons, explosives or of nuclear, biological or chemical weapons; (g) research into or development of biological and chemical weapons; (h) release of dangerous substances, or causing fires, floods or explosions endangering the life of any person; (i) interfering with or disrupting the supply of water, power or any other fundamental natural resource endangering the life of any person; (j) threatening to commit any of the acts in paragraphs (a) to (i): Provided that in this subarticle “state or government facility”, “infrastructure facility” and “public transportation system” shall have the same meaning assigned to them in article 314A(4). (3) Whosoever commits an act of terrorism shall be guilty of an offense and shall be liable on conviction to the punishment of imprisonment from five years to life.
MARSHALL ISLANDS	2002 Revised in 2012	Counter Terrorism Act	●	<b>ARTICLE 38:</b> Terrorist act means and includes any act that is intended, or by its nature or context can be reasonably regarded as intended, to intimidate the public or any portion of the public, or to compel a government or an international or regional organization to do or refrain from doing any act, and: (a) involves the seizing or detaining, and threatening to kill, injure, harm, or continue to detain, another person; (b) endangers the life of any person; (c) creates a risk to the health or the safety of the public, or to any portion of the public; (d) endangers the national security or national defense of any country; (e) involves substantial damage to property; (f) involves the hijacking, seizure, or sabotage of any conveyance (including an aircraft, vessel, ship, or vehicle), or of any fixed platform attached to the continental shelf; (g) involves any act that is designed to disrupt or destroy an electronic system, including, without limitation: (i) an information system; (ii) a telecommunications system; (iii) a financial system; (iv) a system used for the delivery of essential government services; (v) a system used for, or by, an essential public utility; (vi) a system used for, or by, a transport system; (h) involves any act that is designed to disrupt the provision of essential emergency services such as the police, civil defense and medical services.
MAURITIUS <i>[CONTINUES TO FOLLOWING PAGE]</i>	2002			In this section, “act of terrorism” means an act which: (a) may seriously damage a country or an international organization; and (b) is intended or can reasonably be regarded as having been intended to (i) seriously intimidate a population; (ii) unduly compel a Government or an international organization to perform or abstain from performing any act; (iii) seriously destabilize or destroy the fundamental political, constitutional, economic, or social structures of a country or an international organization; or (iv) otherwise influence such government, or international organization; and (a) involves or causes, as the case may be (i) attacks upon a person’s life which may cause death; (ii) attacks upon the physical integrity of a person; (iii) kidnapping of a person; (iv) extensive destruction to a Government or public facility, a transport system, an infrastructure facility, including an information system, a fixed platform located on the continental shelf, a public place or private property, likely to endanger human life or result in major economic loss; (v) the seizure of an aircraft, a ship or other means of public or goods transport; <i>[CONTINUES TO FOLLOWING PAGE]</i>

COUNTRY	DATE	MEASURE	TYPE	KEY PROVISIONS/ELEMENTS
MAURITIUS	2002	The Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002	●	(vi) the manufacture, possession, acquisition, transport, supply or use of weapons, explosives or of nuclear, biological or chemical weapons, as well as research into, and development of, biological and chemical weapons; (vii) the release of dangerous substance, or causing of fires, explosions or floods, the effect of which is to endanger human life; (viii) interference with or disruption of the supply of water, power or any other fundamental natural resource, the effect of which is to endanger life.
MEXICO	1931 Amended in 2017	Federal Penal Code	●	<b>ARTICLE 139:</b> A term of imprisonment of 15–40 years and 400–1200 days fine, without prejudice to the penalties that correspond for other crimes that result: I. Who using toxic substances, chemical, biological or similar weapons, material, radioactive material, nuclear material, nuclear fuel, radioactive mineral, source of radiation or instruments emitting radiations, explosives, or firearms, or by fire, flood or any other violent means, intentionally perform acts against goods or services, public or private, or against physical, emotional, or people, that produce alarm, fear or terror in the population or in a group or sector of it, to undermine national security or to pressure the authority or individual, or to force this to make a determination. II. Any person who agrees or prepares a terrorist act that is intended to be committed, committed, or has committed in national territory. The penalties referred to in the first paragraph of this article shall be increased by one half, when besides: I. The crime is committed against a real property of public access; II. Harm or injury to the national economy, or III. In the commission of the crime, a person is held hostage.
MOLDOVA	2002 Amended in 2009	Criminal Code	●	<b>ARTICLE 278. Acts of Terrorism</b> (1) Acts of terrorism meaning setting an explosion, arson, or any other action that creates the danger of causing death, bodily injury, damage to health, vital damage to property or to the environment or other severe consequences when such an act is committed to intimidate the population or a part thereof, to draw the attention of society to the political, religious or other ideas of the perpetrator, or to force the state, international organization, legal entity, or individual to commit or to refrain from committing an action, as well as threat to commit such acts for other purposes shall be punished by imprisonment for 6 to 12 years.
MONGOLIA	2001	Criminal Code	●	<b>ARTICLE 81.1</b> Act of terrorism Encroachment on the life of a state or public figure committed in connection with his/her state or public activities with the view of destabilizing the public order or influencing the decision taken by the government bodies or preventing political or other public activities shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of 11 to 15 years. <b>ARTICLE 81.2.</b> Assassination of a state or public figure with the view specified in paragraph 1 above shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of 15 to 25 years or the death penalty.
MONTENEGRO <i>[CONTINUES TO FOLLOWING PAGE]</i>	2013	Criminal Code	●	<b>ARTICLE 447</b> (1) Anyone who, with the intention to seriously intimidate the citizens or to coerce Montenegro, a foreign state or an international organization to act or refrain from acting, or to seriously endanger or violate the basic constitutional, political, economic, or social structures of Montenegro, a foreign state, or of an international organization, commits any of the following offenses: 1) attack on the life, body, or freedom of another, 2) abduction or hostage taking, 3) destruction of state or public facilities, traffic systems, infrastructure, including information systems, fixed platforms in the epicontinental shelf, public good or private property that may endanger the lives of people or cause considerable damage to the economy, <i>[CONTINUES TO FOLLOWING PAGE]</i>

TYPE

● Legislation

● Presidential Decree

● Circular

COUNTRY	DATE	MEASURE	TYPE	KEY PROVISIONS/ELEMENTS
MONTENEGRO	2013	Criminal Code	●	4) hijack of aircraft, vessel, means of public transport, or transport of goods that may endanger the lives of people, 5) development, possession, procurement, transport, provision or use of weapons, explosives, nuclear or radioactive material or devices, nuclear, biological or chemical weapons, 6) research and development of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons, 7) emission of dangerous substances or causing fires, explosions, or floods or taking other generally dangerous actions that might harm the lives of people, 8) obstruction or termination of water supply, electric energy or another energy generating product supply that might endanger the lives of people shall be punished by a prison term not shorter than five years. (2) Anyone who threatens to commit the criminal offense under para. 1 above shall be punished by a prison term from six months to five years. (3) Where the offense under para. 1 above resulted in the death of one or more persons or a large-scale destruction, the perpetrator shall be punished by a prison term not shorter than ten years. (4) Where during the commission of the offense under para. 1 above the perpetrator killed one or several persons with wrongful intent, he shall be punished by a prison term not shorter than twelve years or by a forty year prison term.
MOROCCO	2016	Amendment of Penal Code	●	<b>ARTICLE 218 (1):</b> The following acts are considered terrorist offenses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enrollment or attempt to join, individually or collectively, organized and unregulated terrorist organizations, groups, gangs, regardless of their form, purpose or location, even if the terrorist acts are not intended to harm the Kingdom of Morocco or its interests;</li> <li>• To receive training or formation, whatever its form, type or duration, inside or outside the Kingdom of Morocco, or to attempt to do so, with the intention of committing a terrorist act inside or outside the Kingdom, and whether or not such act occurred;</li> <li>• Recruitment by any means, training or formation of one or more persons in order to join or attempt to commit themselves to terrorist organizations, gangs or groups within or outside the Kingdom of Morocco.</li> </ul> Such acts shall be punishable by imprisonment of five to ten years and a fine of between 5,000 and 10,000 dirhams. The penalties referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be doubled when it comes to the recruitment, training or formation of a minor, or if the supervision of schools, institutes, educational centers or training of whatever kind is used to do so. However, if the perpetrator is an entity with a legal personality, it shall be fined between 1,000,000 and 10,000,000 dirhams, with the judgment of its dissolution and the preventive measures provided for in Chapter 62 of this law, without prejudice to the rights of third parties and without prejudice to the penalties that may be imposed on the criminal offenders or its users who commit the crime or attempt. <b>ARTICLE 218 (2):</b> Anyone who praises acts that constitute a terrorist offense by means of speeches, shouting or threats expressed in public places or meetings, or by written and printed materials sold, distributed, offered for sale or displayed in places or Public meetings or by means of posters presented to the public through various audiovisual and electronic media shall be punished. Whoever commits propaganda, praise or promotion for the benefit of a person, entity, organization, gang or terrorist group shall be punished by the same means as provided for in paragraph 1 of this article.

COUNTRY	DATE	MEASURE	TYPE	KEY PROVISIONS/ELEMENTS
MOZAMBIQUE	2001	Act Concerning Crimes Against the State Security	●	In accordance with paragraph I 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.
MYANMAR	1950	Emergency Provisions Act	●	<b>SECTION 6:</b> 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; (d) a restricted area or a protected area; (e) a water-supply work, pipe connections, machine, apparatus, or other objects related to water-supply shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not more than 7 years, or fined, or with both. <b>SECTION 6A (I)</b> Whoever with the intention of causing extreme suffering to the public or loss of lives or of endangering the lives or security of the public, or knowing that extreme suffering will befall the public or lives will be lost or that the lives or security of the public will be endangered, destroys, or causes to destroy: (a) a public train, a motor vehicle, a vessel, an aircraft or other vehicle; (b) a public road, a railway-line, a railway-bridge or other bridge; (c) a public reservoir, a water-supply work and a pipe connected thereto; (d) a public dam; shall be punished with death. (2) Whoever with the intention of causing extreme suffering to the public or loss of lives or of endangering the lives or the safety of the public, or knowing that extreme suffering will befall the public or lives will be lost or that the lives or security of the public will be endangered, uses a mine or dynamite in any manner to destroy any object mentioned in sub-section (I), shall be punished with death.
NAMIBIA <i>[CONTINUES TO FOLLOWING PAGE]</i>	2014	Prevention and Combating of Terrorist and Proliferation Activities Act, 2014	●	The Act defines terrorism as any act committed by a person with the intention of instilling terror and which is a violation of the criminal laws of Namibia and which may endanger the life, physical integrity, or freedom of, or cause serious injury or death to, any person, or group of persons or which causes or may cause damage to public or private property, natural resources, the environment, or cultural heritage and is calculated or intended to (i) intimidate, instill fear, force, coerce or induce any government, body, institution, the general public or any segment thereof, to do or abstain from doing any act, or to adopt or abandon a particular standpoint, or to act according to certain principles; (ii) disrupt any public service, the delivery of any essential service to the public or to create a public emergency; (iii) create general insurrection in a State; or (b) any act which constitutes an offense within the scope of, and as defined in one of the following treaties (i) the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (1970); (ii) the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (1971); <i>[CONTINUES TO FOLLOWING PAGE]</i>

COUNTRY	DATE	MEASURE	TYPE	KEY PROVISIONS/ELEMENTS
NAMIBIA	2014	Prevention and Combating of Terrorist and Proliferation Activities Act, 2014	●	(iii) the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents (1973); (iv) the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages (1979); (v) the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (1980); (vi) the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (1988); (vii) Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (2005); (viii) Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf (2005); (ix) International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (1997); and (x) International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999); (xi) International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (2005); (xii) Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts relating to International Civil Aviation (2010); and (xiii) Protocol Supplementary on the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (2010); (c) any promotion, sponsoring, contribution to, command, aid, incitement, encouragement, attempt, threat, conspiracy, organizing, or procurement of any person, with the intent to commit any act referred to in paragraph (a) or (b); (d) any other act intended to cause death or serious bodily injury to a civilian, or to any other person not taking an active part in the hostilities in a situation of armed conflict, when the purpose of such act, by its nature or context, is to intimidate a population, or to compel a Government or an international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act; or (e) the payment of ransom to designated persons or organizations, except where such payment is approved or authorized by any government to secure the safety of a national of that country;
NEPAL	2001	The Terrorism and Disruptive Activities and Punishment Ordinance 2058 (2001)	●	The Terrorism and Disruptive Activities Control and Punishment Ordinance has identified the following activities as terrorist activities: a) Any act or plan of using any kinds of arms, grenades or explosives, or any other equipment or goods with the objective of affecting or hurting sovereignty or the security and law and order of the Kingdom of Nepal or any part thereof or the property of the Nepalese diplomatic missions abroad thereby causing damage to property at any place or any act causing loss of life or dismemberment or injury or setting fire or hurting physically and mentally, or any act of poisoning goods of daily consumption causing loss of life or injury, or any other aforesaid acts thereby causing panic among the people in motion or assembled; b) Acts of intimidation or terrorizing of individuals at any place or in any vehicle or abducting them or creating terror among them by threatening to abduct them from vehicles and places or abduction of people travelling on such vehicles as well as activities like taking the life of others, causing physical mutilation, injury and harm or causing other types of damage by using substances mentioned in the relevant section in that connection or by threatening to use such substances or any other substances other than those mentioned in that section or threatening to use them, or, acts like the production, distribution, accumulation, peddling, import and export, marketing or possession or installation of any kind of arms and ammunition or bombs or explosive substances or poisonous substances or any assistance in this connection; c) Acts of recruiting people or giving training for this purpose; d) Any other acts aimed at creating and spreading fear and terror in public life; e) Acts such as extortion of cash or property or looting of property for this purpose, forcibly raising cash or other assets or looting property in pursuit of the said purpose;

TYPE

● Legislation

● Circular

● Presidential Decree

COUNTRY	DATE	MEASURE	TYPE	KEY PROVISIONS/ELEMENTS
NETHERLANDS	Amended in 2004	Criminal Code	●	<p><b>ARTICLE 83:</b> A terrorist crime is understood to mean: 1°. any of the crimes described in Articles 92 to 96, 108, paragraph two, 115, paragraph two, 117, paragraph two, 121, 122, 157, section 3°, 161 quarter, section 2°, 164, paragraph two, 166, section 3°, 168, section 2°, 170, section 3°, 174, paragraph two, and 289, as well as in Article 80, paragraph two, of the Nuclear Energy Act, if the crime has been committed with a terrorist objective; 2°. any of the crimes which carry prison sentences by virtue of Articles 114a, 114b, 120a, 120b, 130a, 176a, 176b, 282c, 289a, 304a, 304b, 415a and 415b, as well as Article 80, paragraph three, of the Nuclear Energy Act; 3°. any of the crimes described in Articles 140a, 282b, 285, paragraph three, and 288a, as well as in Article 55, paragraph five of the Weapons and Ammunition Act, Article 6, paragraph four, of the Economic Offenses Act, Article 33a of the Explosives for Civil Uses Act and Article 79 of the Nuclear Energy Act. Article 83a A terrorist objective is understood to mean the objective to cause serious fear in (part) of the population in a country and/or to unlawfully force a government or international organization to do something, not to do something, or to tolerate certain actions and/or to seriously disrupt or destroy the fundamental political, constitutional, economic or social structures of a country or an international organisation.</p> <p>Serious Offenses against the Security of the State; Section 92: An attack carried out with the intention of taking the life or liberty of the King, the reigning Queen or the Regent, or of rendering any of them incapable of reigning, shall be punishable by life imprisonment or a determinate term of imprisonment not exceeding thirty years or a fine of the fifth category; Section 93: An attack carried out with the intention of surrendering the Kingdom, in whole or in part, to a foreign power, or of separating a part thereof, shall be punishable by life imprisonment or a determinate term of imprisonment not exceeding thirty years or a fine of the fifth category; Section 94: An attack carried out with the intention of overthrowing or unlawfully altering the constitutional form of government or the order of succession to the throne, shall be punishable by life imprisonment or a determinate term of imprisonment not exceeding thirty years or a fine of the fifth category; Section 95: Any person who by an act of violence or by threat of violence either disrupts a meeting of the Acting Council of Government, or compels it to take or to refrain from taking any decision, or removes a member from that meeting, or intentionally prevents a member from attending such meeting or from performing his duties therein without let or hindrance, shall be liable to life imprisonment or a determinate term of imprisonment not exceeding thirty years or a fine of the fifth category; Section 95a: Any person who by an act of violence or by threat of violence either disrupts a meeting of the Council of Ministers, or compels it to take or to refrain from taking any decision, or removes a member from that meeting, or intentionally prevents a member from attending such meeting or from performing his duties therein without let or hindrance, shall be liable to life imprisonment or a determinate term of imprisonment not exceeding thirty years or a fine of the fifth category; Section 113: 1. Any person who distributes, publicly displays or posts, or has in store to be distributed, publicly displayed or posted, written matter or an image defaming the King, the King's consort, the King's heir apparent or his spouse, or the Regent, shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one year or a fine of the third category, if he knows or has serious reason to suspect such defamatory content of the written matter or image.</p>

COUNTRY	DATE	MEASURE	TYPE	KEY PROVISIONS/ELEMENTS
NEW ZEALAND	2002	Terrorism Suppression Act 2002 (Amended in 2003)	●	(1) An act is a terrorist act for the purposes of this Act if (a) the act falls within subsection (2); or (b) the act is against a specified terrorism convention (as defined in section 4(1)); or (c) the act is a terrorist act in armed conflict (as defined in section 4(1)). (2) An act falls within this subsection if it is intended to cause, in any 1 or more countries, 1 or more of the outcomes specified in subsection (3), and is carried out for the purpose of advancing an ideological, political, or religious cause, and with the following intention: (a) to induce terror in a civilian population; or (b) to unduly compel or to force a government or an international organization to do or abstain from doing any act. (3) The outcomes referred to in subsection (2) are (a) the death of, or other serious bodily injury to, 1 or more persons (other than a person carrying out the act); (b) a serious risk to the health or safety of a population; (c) destruction of, or serious damage to, property of great value or importance, or major economic loss, or major environmental damage, if likely to result in 1 or more outcomes specified in paragraphs (a), (b), and (d); (d) serious interference with, or serious disruption to, an infrastructure facility, if likely to endanger human life; (e) introduction or release of a disease-bearing organism, if likely to devastate the national economy of a country. (4) However, an act does not fall within subsection (2) if it occurs in a situation of armed conflict and is, at the time and in the place that it occurs, in accordance with rules of international law applicable to the conflict. (5) To avoid doubt, the fact that a person engages in any protest, advocacy, or dissent, or engages in any strike, lockout, or other industrial action, is not, by itself, a sufficient basis for inferring that the person: (a) is carrying out an act for a purpose, or with an intention, specified in subsection (2); or (b) intends to cause an outcome specified in subsection (3).
NICARAGUA	2008	Nicaragua Penal Code	●	ARTICLE 499 states that persons are guilty of terrorism and shall be subject to a non-commutable sentence of six months' to two years' imprisonment who, with the aim of disrupting public order and provoking or causing unrest in the country: (a) Use weapons, explosive, or incendiary devices or materials, asphyxiating or poisonous gases or tear gas in places of assembly, churches, public buildings, private homes, streets, or similar places; (b) Import, sell, manufacture, store, ship or transport such weapons, devices or explosive materials, or who incite, advise, direct or facilitate such import, sale, manufacture, storage, shipment, transport or use; (c) Sabotage or carry out acts intended to result in sabotage of goods, facilities, and machinery belonging to the State, to private individuals or to a public utility of any kind; and (d) Threaten harm to institutions, officials or individuals by means of correspondence, radio, telephone, telegraph, leaflets, images, drawings on walls or in other locations or by any similar means.
NIGER <i>[CONTINUES TO FOLLOWING PAGE]</i>	2011	Terrorism (Prevention) Act	●	1. Prohibition of Acts of Terrorism. (1) A person who knowingly (a) does, attempts, or threatens to do an act preparatory to or in furtherance of an act of terrorism; (b) commits to do anything that is reasonably necessary to promote an act of terrorism; or (c) assists or facilitates the activities of persons engaged in an act of terrorism, commits an offense under this Act. (2) In this section, "act of terrorism" means an act which is deliberately done with malice, aforethought and which: (a) may seriously harm or damage a country or an international organization; (b) is intended or can reasonably be regarded as having been intended to (i) unduly compel a government or international organization to perform or abstain from performing any act; (ii) seriously intimidate a population; <i>[CONTINUES TO FOLLOWING PAGE]</i>

COUNTRY	DATE	MEASURE	TYPE	KEY PROVISIONS/ELEMENTS
NIGER	2011	Terrorism (Prevention) Act	●	(iii)seriously destabilize or destroy the fundamental political, constitutional, economic, or social structures of a country or an international organization; or (iv)otherwise influence such government or international organization by intimidation or coercion; and (c) involves or causes, as the case may be (i)an attack upon a person's life which may cause serious bodily harm or death; (ii)kidnapping of a person; (iii) destruction to a Government or public facility, a transport system, an infrastructure facility, including an information system, a fixed platform located on the continental shelf, a public place or private property, likely to endanger human life or result in major economic loss; (iv)the seizure of an aircraft, ship, or other means of public or goods transport and diversion or the use of such means of transportation for any of the purposes in paragraph (b) (iv) of this subsection ; (v) the manufacture, possession, acquisition, transport, supply, or use of weapons, explosives or of nuclear, biological or chemical weapons, as well as research into, and development of biological and chemical weapons without lawful authority ; (vi) the release of dangerous substance or causing of fire, explosions or floods, the effect of which is to endanger human life;
NORWAY	1902 Amended in 2002	The General Civil Penal Code	●	<b>SECTION 147 a:</b> Any of these offenses may be deemed a terrorist act if the act was committed with the intention of seriously disrupting a function of vital importance to society, seriously intimidating a population, or unlawfully compelling public authorities or an intergovernmental organization to perform, tolerate, or refrain from performing any act of substantial importance for the country or the organization. It is not required that the commission of the enumerated acts results in one of these harmful consequences. It is sufficient that one or more of these harmful consequences constitute part of the perpetrator's intent.
OMAN	2007	Royal Decree on Anti-Terrorism	●	<b>ARTICLE 1:</b> Terrorism means the use of force or threatening to use it or any other unlawful means constituting a crime legally punishable by law resorted to by a perpetrator for the execution of an individual or collective criminal plan with the aim of disrupting public order or threatening the public safety and security or damaging national unity or security of the international community if this would result in harming persons terrorizing and intimidating them and endangering their lives, freedoms, honors, or security, or exposing national resources to threats, or threatening the national or regional order of Sultanate, or endangering its political unity or sovereignty preventing or obstructing the government authorities from undertaking responsibilities and the application of the Sultanate's basic law and legislations.
PAKISTAN <i>[CONTINUES TO FOLLOWING PAGE]</i>	1997	Anti-Terrorism Act	●	In this Act, "terrorism" means the use or threat of action where: (a) the action falls within the meaning of sub-section(2), and (b) the use of threat is designed to coerce and intimidate, to overawe the Government, public, or a section of the public, community, or sect, or create a sense of fear or insecurity in society; or (c) the use of threat is made for the purpose of advancing a religious, sectarian or ethnic cause. (2) An "action" shall fall within the meaning of sub-section (1), if it: (a) involves doing anything that causes death; (b) involves grievous violence against a person or grievous bodily injury or harm to a person; (c) involves grievous damage to property; (d) involves the doing of anything that is likely to cause death or endangers a person's life; (e) involves kidnapping for ransom, hostage-taking or hijacking; (f) incites hatred and contempt on religious, sectarian or ethnic basis to stir up violence or cause internal disturbance; (g) involves stoning, brick-batting or any other form of mischief to spread panic; <i>[CONTINUES TO FOLLOWING PAGE]</i>

TYPE

● Legislation

● Circular

● Presidential Decree

COUNTRY	DATE	MEASURE	TYPE	KEY PROVISIONS/ELEMENTS
PAKISTAN	1997	Anti-Terrorism Act	●	(h) involves firing on religious congregations, mosques, 'iruambar-gahs', churches, temples and all other places of worship, or random firing to spread panic, or involves any forcible takeover of mosques or other places of worship; (i) creates a serious risk to safety for the public or a section of the public, or is designed to frighten the general public and thereby prevent them from coming out and carrying on their lawful trade and daily business, and disrupting civic life; involves the burning of vehicles or any other serious form of arson; (k) involves extortion of money ("bhatta") or property; (l) is designed to seriously interfere with or seriously disrupt a communications system or public utility service; (m) involves serious coercion or intimidation of a public servant in order to force him to discharge or to refrain from discharging his lawful duties; or (n) involves serious violence against a member of the police force, armed forces, civil armed forces, or a public servant. (3) The use or threat of use of any action falling within sub-section (2) which involves the use of firearms, explosives or any other weapon is terrorism, whether or not sub-section I(c) is satisfied. (4) In this section "action" includes an act or a series of acts. (5) In this Act, terrorism includes any act done for the benefit of a proscribed organization.
PERU	1992	Decree Law No. 25745 (1992)	●	In accordance with Article 2 of Decree Law No. 25745 (1992), a terrorist act is an action carried out by one or more persons for the purpose of provoking, creating, or maintaining a state of anxiety, alarm, or fear in the population or a sector thereof, with a view to changing the power structure by installing a form of a totalitarian government. Such acts are considered to be multiple offenses because, through a single action, they injure or harm several legal rights protected and regulated by the Constitution and by the criminal laws in force.
PHILIPPINES	2007	Human Security Act of 2007	●	Any person who commits an act punishable under any of the following provisions of the Revised Penal Code: a. Article 122 (Piracy in General and Mutiny in the High Seas or in the Philippine Waters); b. Article 134 (Rebellion or Insurrection); c. Article 134-a (Coup d' Etat), including acts committed by private persons; d. Article 248 (Murder); e. Article 267 (Kidnapping and Serious Illegal Detention); f. Article 324 (Crimes Involving Destruction), or under 1. Presidential Decree No. 1613 (The Law on Arson); 2. Republic Act No. 6969 (Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Waste Control Act of 1990); 3. Republic Act No. 5207, (Atomic Energy Regulatory and Liability Act of 1968); 4. Republic Act No. 6235 (Anti-Hijacking Law); 5. Presidential Decree No. 532 (Anti-Piracy and Anti-Highway Robbery Law of 1974); and, 6. Presidential Decree No. 1866, as Amended (Decree Codifying the Laws on Illegal and Unlawful Possession, Manufacture, Dealing in, Acquisition or Disposition of Firearms, Ammunitions or Explosives) thereby sowing and creating a condition of widespread and extraordinary fear and panic among the populace, in order to coerce the government to give in to an unlawful demand

COUNTRY	DATE	MEASURE	TYPE	KEY PROVISIONS/ELEMENTS
POLAND	1997	Penal Code	●	ARTICLE 115: An act of terrorism is an act committed in order to 1) seriously intimidate many persons; 2) to compel the public authority of the Republic of Poland or of the other state or of the international organization to undertake or abandon specific actions; 3) cause serious disturbance to the constitutional system or to the economy of the Republic of Poland, of the other state or international organization and a threat to commit such an act.
QATAR	2004	Anti-Terrorism law	●	ARTICLE 1: when the motive for using force, violence, threat, or causing terror is obstructing application of the provisions of the Amended Provisional Constitution or the Law, breaching the public order, or exposing the public safety and security to danger or damaging the national unity that results or could have resulted in injuring the public, or terrifying them, exposing their life, liberty, or security to danger, harming the environment, public health, the national economy, public or private utilities, establishments, or properties, or seizure thereof or hindering their functions, or obstructing or hindering the public authorities from exercising their duties. ARTICLE 6: Every person who directs an entity, association, or private institution, founded under the Law, and uses such management to committing a terrorist crime, shall be punished with the death penalty or life imprisonment.
REPUBLIC OF KOREA <i>[CONTINUES TO FOLLOWING PAGE]</i>	2007	Act on Prohibition Against the Financing of Terrorism 2007 (Amended 2008, 2010)	●	The bill defines terrorism as any act falling under any of the following items, of the purposes of interfering with the State, a local government or a foreign government (including a foreign local government) in exercising its rights or forcing it to perform a non-obligatory act, or threatening or endangering the public; (a) murder, injuring human body part that may result in death or illegal arrest, confinement, abduction, enticement, or taking hostage; (b) an act related to an aircraft falling under any of the following sub items: (i) crashing, overturning, or destroying an aircraft during flight or causing sufficient damage to harm the safety of an aircraft during flight; (ii) hijacking or forcing the operation of an aircraft during flight by assault, intimidation, or other means; and (iii) damaging or interfering with the operation of aviation facilities related to the operation of an aircraft so as to harm the safety of an aircraft, (c) an act related to a ship falling under any of the following sub items: (i) destroying a ship from its operation or an offshore facility, or causing sufficient damage to harm the safety of a ship during its operation, any offshore facility, or freight stowed thereon; (ii) hijacking or forcing the operation of a ship by assault, intimidation, or other means; and (iii) destroying, causing major damage to, or impairing the functions of equipment or facilities related to the operation of a ship, so as to harm the safety of the ship during operation; (d) loading or exploding explosives or incendiary arms or devices which were produced, or are sufficiently powerful to kill, critically injure or cause major damage, or using them in other ways on any of the following vehicle or facilities: (i) public vehicles that are used for transporting humans or goods, such as trains, streetcars, automobiles, etc.; (ii) facilities or roads used for vehicle traffic falling under sub item (i), parks, stations, or other public facilities; (iii) facilities to supply electricity or gas, drinking water supply for the public, other facilities or facilities for the telecommunications provided to or used by the public; (iv) processing, transporting or storing facilities to produce or refine raw materials of petroleum, flammable gas, coal or other fuel, or process them into fuel; and (v) structures, aircraft, or ships, which the public may access, excluding facilities referred to in sub items (i) through (iv). <i>[CONTINUES TO FOLLOWING PAGE]</i>

COUNTRY	DATE	MEASURE	TYPE	KEY PROVISIONS/ELEMENTS
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	2007	Act on Prohibition Against the Financing of Terrorism 2007 (Amended 2008, 2010)	●	(e) an act related to nuclear materials, radioactive materials, or nuclear facilities falling under any of the following sub items: (i) killing a human, injuring a body part or property, or endangering other public safety by destroying a nuclear reactor; (ii) endangering human life or body part by wrongfully using radioactive materials, a nuclear reactor or facility related thereto a nuclear fuel cycle facility, a radiation generator, etc.; (iii) receiving, caring, processing, storing, using, transporting, altering, disposing of, or dispersing nuclear materials; and (iv) destroying or damaging nuclear materials or a nuclear facility or causing such or interfering with the normal operation of a nuclear facility, resulting in the discharge of radioactive material or radiation leak.
ROMANIA	2004	Law on Prevention and Combating Terrorism no. 535/2004	●	<b>ARTICLE 1:</b> Terrorism is the ensemble of actions and/or threats that represent a public danger and affect national security, with the following characteristics: a) they are committed with premeditation by terrorist entities, motivated by extremist beliefs and attitudes, hostile to other entities, against which they act through violent and/or destructive modalities; b) they are aimed at specific objectives of a political nature; c) they concern human and/or material factors within the public authorities and institutions, the civil population, or any other segment belonging to these; d) they produce situations that have a deep psychological impact upon the population, which are meant to draw attention to the goals that they pursue.
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	2006	Federal Law on Counteraction of Terrorism	●	<b>ARTICLE 3:</b> 1) terrorism shall mean the ideology of violence and the practice of influencing the adoption of a decision by state power bodies, local self-government bodies, or international organizations connected with frightening the population and (or) other forms of unlawful violent actions; 2) terrorist activity shall mean activity including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arranging, planning, preparing, financing, and implementing an act of terrorism;</li> <li>• Instigation of an act of terrorism;</li> <li>• Establishment of an unlawful armed unit, criminal association (criminal organization), or an organized group for the implementation of an act of terrorism, as well as participation in such a structure;</li> <li>• Recruiting, arming, training, and using terrorists;</li> <li>• Informational or other assistance to planning, preparing, or implementing an act of terrorism;</li> <li>• Popularization of terrorist ideas, dissemination of materials or information urging terrorist activities, substantiating or justifying the necessity of the exercise of such activity;</li> </ul> 3) terrorist act shall mean making an explosion, arson, or other actions connected with frightening the population and posing the risk of loss of life, of causing considerable damage to property or the onset of an ecological catastrophe, as well as other especially grave consequences, for the purpose of unlawful influence upon the adoption of a decision by state power bodies, local self-government bodies or international organizations, as well as the threat of committing the said actions for the same purpose.

COUNTRY	DATE	MEASURE	TYPE	KEY PROVISIONS/ELEMENTS
SEYCHELLES	2004 revised in 2015	Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2004 (Revised 2015)	●	It defines “terrorist act” as an act or threat of action which (a) involves the death of, or serious bodily harm to, a person; (b) involves serious damage to property; (c) endangers a person’s life; (d) creates a serious risk to the health or safety of the public or a section of the public; (e) involves the use of firearms or explosives; (f) involves releasing into the environment or any part thereof or distributing or exposing the public or any section thereof to (i) any dangerous, hazardous, radioactive, or harmful substance; (ii) any toxic chemical; (iii) any microbial or other biological agent or toxin; (g) is designed or intended to disrupt any computer system or the provision of services directly related to communications infrastructure, banking or financial services, utilities, transportation or other essential infrastructure; (h) is designed or intended to disrupt the provision of essential emergency services such as police, civil defense or medical services; (i) involves prejudice to national security or public safety; and is intended, or by its nature and context may reasonably be regarded as being intended, to (i) intimidate the public or a section of the public; or (ii) seriously destabilize or destroy the religious, political, constitutional, economic, or social institutions of a country, or an international organization; or (iii) compel a government or an international organization to do, or refrain from doing, any act: Provided that an act which disrupts any services and is committed in pursuance of a protest, demonstration or stoppage of work shall be deemed not to be a terrorist act within the meaning of this definition so long and so long only as the act is not intended to result in any harm referred to in paragraph (a), (b), (c) or (d).
SIERRA LEONE	2011	Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism Act 2012	●	“Terrorist act” means- (a) an act or omission in or outside Sierra Leone which constitutes an offense within the scope of a counter terrorism convention; (b) an act or threat of action in or outside Sierra Leone which (i) involves serious bodily harm to a person; (ii) involves serious damage to property; (iii) endangers a person’s life; (iv) creates a serious risk to the health or safety of the public or a section of the public; (v) involves the use of firearms or explosives; (vi) involves releasing into the environment or any part of it or distributing or exposing the public or any part thereof to (a) any dangerous, hazardous, radioactive or harmful substance; (b) any toxic chemical; or (c) any microbial or other biological agent or toxin; (vii) is designed or intended to disrupt any computer system or the provision of services directly related to communications infrastructure, banking or financial services, utilities, transportation or other essential infrastructure; (viii) is designed or intended to disrupt the provision of essential emergency services such as police, civil defense or medical services; (ix) involves prejudice to national security or public safety; (x) involves participating in the activities of a terrorist group, including by supplying information or material resources, or by funding its activities in any way, with knowledge of the fact that the participation will contribute to the criminal activities of the group, and is intended, or by its nature and context, may reasonably be regarded as being intended to (a) intimidate the public or a section of the public; or (b) compel a government or an international organization to do or refrain from doing, any act, (c) seriously destabilize or destroy the fundamental political, constitutional, economic, or social structures of a country or an international organization; and (d) advance a political, ideological, or religious cause. But an act which (a) disrupts any services; and (b) is committed in pursuance of a protest, demonstration, or stoppage of work shall not be considered a terrorist act if the act is not intended to result in any harm referred to in sub-paragraphs, (i), (ii), (iii) or (iv).

COUNTRY	DATE	MEASURE	TYPE	KEY PROVISIONS/ELEMENTS
SINGAPORE	2002 (revised multiple times)	Terrorism (Terrorism Suppression of Financing_ Act 2002)	●	<p>“Terrorist” means any person who (a) commits, or attempts to commit, any terrorist act; or (b) participates in or facilitates the commission of any terrorist act, and includes any person set out in the First Schedule; “terrorist entity” means any entity owned or controlled by any terrorist or group of terrorists and includes an association of such entities, and any entity set out in the First Schedule. (2) Subject to subsection (3), for the purposes of this Act, “terrorist act” means the use or threat of action (a) where the action (i) involves serious violence against a person; (ii) involves serious damage to property; (iii) endangers a person’s life; (iv) creates a serious risk to the health or the safety of the public or a section of the public; (v) involves the use of firearms or explosives; (vi) involves releasing into the environment or any part thereof, or distributing or otherwise exposing the public or any part thereof to (A) any dangerous, hazardous, radioactive or harmful substance; (B) any toxic chemical; or (C) any microbial or other biological agent, or toxin; (vii) disrupts, or seriously interferes with, any public computer system or the provision of any service directly related to communications infrastructure, banking and financial services, public utilities, public transportation, or public key infrastructure; (viii) disrupts, or seriously interferes with, the provision of essential emergency services such as the police, civil defense and medical services; or (ix) involves prejudice to public security or national defense; and (b) where the use or threat is intended or reasonably regarded as intending to (i) influence or compel the Government, any other government, or any international organization to do or refrain from doing any act; or (ii) intimidate the public or a section of the public, and includes any action specified in the Second Schedule.</p> <p>(3) Notwithstanding anything in subsection (2), a terrorist act does not include the activities undertaken by military forces of a State in the exercise of their official duties, to the extent that those activities are governed by other rules of international law.</p>
SLOVAKIA	2005	Criminal Code	●	<p><b>SECTION 94</b> Terrorism: (1) Any person who, with the intention to seriously intimidate the population, to seriously destabilize or destroy the constitutional, political, economic, or social order of the country or of an international organization or to force a government of a country or an international organization to do something or to refrain from doing something, threatens to commit or has intentionally committed a particularly serious crime (Section 41 paragraph 2), imperiling the life, health of people, or property shall be liable to a term of imprisonment of twelve to fifteen years or to an exceptional sentence of imprisonment or confiscation of property.</p>
SLOVENIA <i>[CONTINUES TO FOLLOWING PAGE]</i>	2008	Criminal Code	●	<p><b>ARTICLE 108</b> stipulates: (1) Whosoever with the intention to destroy or severely jeopardize the constitutional, social, or political foundations of the Republic of Slovenia or another country or international organization, to arouse fright among the population, or to force the Government of the Republic of Slovenia or another country or international organisation to perform or stop performing something; to perform or threaten to perform one or more of the following actions: assault on life or body or human rights and freedoms; taking hostages; considerable destruction of state or public buildings or representations of foreign states, transport system, infrastructure, information system, secured platforms in the continental shelf, public place or private property; <i>[CONTINUES TO FOLLOWING PAGE]</i></p>

COUNTRY	DATE	MEASURE	TYPE	KEY PROVISIONS/ELEMENTS
SLOVENIA	2008	Criminal Code	●	hijacking of an aircraft, ship, or public transport; production, possession, purchase, transport, supply or use of weapons, explosives, nuclear, biological or chemical weapons; research and development of nuclear, biological, or chemical weapons, endangering security by releasing hazardous substances or causing fires, floods or explosions; disturbance or termination of the supply of water, electrical energy, or other basic natural resources, which could endanger human life, shall be sentenced to imprisonment between three and fifteen years.
SOLOMON ISLANDS	2009	Counter-Terrorism Act 2009	●	It defines a “terrorist act” as an action or threat where the act or threat (a) causes serious physical injury or harm to a person; (b) causes serious damage to property; (c) causes a person’s death; (d) endangers a person’s life, other than the life of the person taking the action; (e) creates a serious risk to the health or safety of the public or a section of the public; (f) is contrary to or constitutes an offense under any counter-terrorism convention; or (g) seriously interferes with, seriously disrupts, or destroys, an electronic system including, but not limited to: (i) an information system; (ii) a telecommunication system; (iii) a financial system; (iv) a system used for the delivery of essential government services; (v) a system used for, or by, an essential public utility, such as water or electricity; or (vi) a system used for, or by, a transport system; and the action is done or the threat is made with the intention of (aa) advancing a political, religious, or ideological cause; (bb) coercing, or influencing or attempting to influence by intimidation the Government, provincial government, international organization, or foreign country; or (cc) intimidating the public or a section of the public.
SOMALIA	2010	Somaliland NGOs law	●	<b>ARTICLE 11:</b> An NGO is prohibited from performing the following activities: 1. Participation in political activities and campaigns; payment to and fundraising for political parties and candidates; 2. The promotion, encouragement and support of violence and participation in military activities and military training of individuals; 4. Engagement in terrorist activities or support, encouragement and financing of terrorism; 6. The use of financial resources against the national interest, religious rights or religious proselytizing, value of the society, security, tribalism and discrimination; 8. The performance of other illegal activities.
SOUTH AFRICA <i>[CONTINUES TO FOLLOWING PAGE]</i>	2004 (multiple revisions added later)	Protection of Constitutional Democracy Against Terrorism and Related Activities Act, 2004	●	The act defines terrorism as: any act committed in or outside the Republic, which (i) involves the systematic, repeated, or arbitrary use of violence by any means or method; (ii) involves the systematic, repeated, or arbitrary release into the environment or any part of it or distributing or exposing the public or any part of it to (aa) any dangerous, hazardous, radioactive, or harmful substance (bb) any toxic chemical; or (cc) any microbial or other biological agent or toxin; (iii) endangers the life, or violates the physical integrity or physical freedom of, or causes serious bodily injury to or the death of, any person, or any number of persons; (iv) causes serious risk to the health or safety of the public or any segment of the public; stance or organism; (v) causes the destruction of or substantial damage to any property, natural resource, or the environmental cultural heritage, whether public or private; (vi) is designed or calculated to cause serious interference with or serious disruption of an essential service, facility or system, or the delivery of any such service, facility or system, whether public or private, including, but not limited to (aa) a system used for, or by, an electronic system, including (bb) a telecommunication service or system; (cc) a banking or financial service or financial system; <i>[CONTINUES TO FOLLOWING PAGE]</i>

TYPE

● Legislation

● Circular

● Presidential Decree

COUNTRY	DATE	MEASURE	TYPE	KEY PROVISIONS/ELEMENTS
SOUTH AFRICA	2004 (multiple revisions added later)	Protection of Constitutional Democracy Against Terrorism and Related Activities Act, 2004	●	(dd) a system used for the delivery of essential government; (ee) a system used for, or by, an essential public utility; or (ff) an essential infrastructure facility; or (gg) any essential emergency services, such as police, medical (vii) causes any major economic loss or extensive destabilization of an economic system or substantial devastation of the national economy of a country; or (viii) creates a serious public emergency situation or a general insurrection in the Republic, whether the harm contemplated in paragraphs (a)(i) to (vii) is or may be suffered in or outside the Republic, and whether the activity referred to in subparagraphs (ii) to (viii) was committed by way of any means or method; and (b) which is intended, or by its nature and context, can reasonably be regarded as being intended, in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, to an information system; services; transport provider; or civil defense services; (i) threaten the unity and territorial integrity of the Republic; (ii) intimidate, or to induce or cause feelings of insecurity within, the public, or a segment of the public, with regard to its security, including its economic security, or to induce, cause or spread feelings of terror, fear, or panic in a civilian population; or (iii) unduly compel, intimidate, force, coerce, induce, or cause a person, a government, the general public or a segment of the public, or a domestic or an international organization or body or intergovernmental organization or body, to do or to abstain or refrain from doing any act, or to adopt or abandon a particular standpoint, or to act in accordance with certain principles, whether the public or the person, government, body, or organization or institution referred to in subparagraphs (ii) or (iii), as the case may be, is inside or outside the Republic; and (c) which is committed, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, for the purpose of the advancement of an individual or collective political, religious, ideological or philosophical motive, objective, cause or undertaking.
SOUTH SUDAN	2012	Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Terrorist Act, 2012	●	It defines “terrorism” as the use of organized intimidation or extreme fear to coerce a government or community.
SRI LANKA <i>[CONTINUES TO FOLLOWING PAGE]</i>	1979 Amended in 1988	Anti-Terrorism Act	●	(1) Any person who: (a) causes the death of any specified person, or kidnaps or abducts a specified person, or commits any other attack upon any such person, which act would, under the provisions of the Penal Code, be punishable with death or a term of imprisonment of not less than seven years; or (b) causes the death of any person who is a witness to any offense under this Act, or kidnaps or abducts or commits any other attack upon any such person, which act would, under the provisions of the Penal Code, be punishable with death or a term of imprisonment of not less than seven years; or (c) commits criminal intimidation of any special person or a witness referred to in paragraph (b); or (d) commits the offense of robbery of the property of the government, any department, statutory board, public corporation, bank, co-operative union or co-operative society; or (e) commits the offense of mischief to the property of the Government, any department, statutory board, public corporation, bank, cooperative union or co-operative society or to any other public property; or (f) without lawful authority imports, manufactures or collects any firearms, offensive weapons, ammunition or explosives or any article or thing used, or intended to be used, in the manufacture of explosives; or (g) possesses without lawful authority, within any security area, any firearms or any offensive weapon, ammunition or explosives or any article or thing used, or intended to be used, in the manufacture of explosives; <i>[CONTINUES TO FOLLOWING PAGE]</i>

COUNTRY	DATE	MEASURE	TYPE	KEY PROVISIONS/ELEMENTS
SRI LANKA	1979 Amended in 1988	Anti-Terrorism Act	●	or (h) by words either spoken or intended to be read or by signs or by visible representations or otherwise causes or intends to cause commission of acts of violence or religious, racial or communal disharmony or feelings of ill-will or hostility between different communities or racial or religious groups; or (i) without lawful authority erases, mutilates, defaces or otherwise interferes with any words, inscriptions, or lettering appearing on any board or other fixture on, upon or adjacent to, any highway, street, road or any other public place; or (j) harbours, conceals or in any other manner prevents, hinders or interferes with the apprehension of, a proclaimed person or any other person, knowing or having reason to believe that such person has committed an offense under this Act, shall be guilty of an offense under this Act.
SUDAN	2001	Anti-Terrorism Act	●	<b>ARTICLE 2:</b> Terrorism means any act or threat of violence, whatever its motive or purpose, is committed in the implementation of an individual or collective criminal enterprise aimed at terrorizing or intimidating people, endangering their lives, freedom or security, or harming the environment or public or private property or in a public or private facility or property, occupation or seizing or endangering a national resource or national strategy. Article 3 of this act will applied to any person accused of committing an act of terrorism or of attempting to commit or instigate it within or outside the Sudan if the crime affects the interests of Sudan, its economy, its national security or the country's social order.
	2010	Anti Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism Law	●	Obligations of the Financial and Non-financial Institutions The Financial and Non-financial Institutions shall abide by the following: Exerting due care to know the identity of clients and beneficiaries of the natural persons and ascertain and identify the nature of their activity according to regulation in particular the following cases ; • Upon performing an operation for a casual client, the value of which exceeds the limit shown by the regulations; • Upon performing international telegraphic transmissions; • Upon the presence of doubts about the precision, or validity of the pre-registered identification data; • Upon the presence of a suspicion of Money Laundering, or Terrorism Financing.
SWEDEN	2003	Act on Criminal Responsibility for Terrorist Offenses		<b>SECTION 2:</b> A person who commits an act referred to in section 3 shall be sentenced for terrorist offense, provided the act might seriously damage a state or an intergovernmental organization and the intent of the act is to 1. seriously intimidate a population or a group of population; 2. unduly compel a public authority or an intergovernmental organization to perform an act or abstain from acting; or 3. seriously destabilize or destroy fundamental political, constitutional, economic, or social structures in a state or in an intergovernmental organization.
SYRIA	2012	Anti-Terrorism law	●	<b>ARTICLE 1:</b> Terrorist act: Any act aimed at creating panic among people, disrupting public security, or harming the infrastructure or the infrastructure of the state, and is committed using weapons, ammunition, explosives, inflammable materials, poisonous products, incinerators, or epidemiological or bacterial agents, or using any tool that performs the same purpose. "Financing terrorism" defined as providing, either directly or indirectly, money, weapons, ammunition, explosives, means of communication, information, or other things with the intention of using them to carry out a terrorist act.

COUNTRY	DATE	MEASURE	TYPE	KEY PROVISIONS/ELEMENTS
TAJIKISTAN	1999	Counter terrorism law	●	Terrorism: violence or the threat of violence against individuals, compulsion or threat of compulsion against legal entities, and also the destruction (damaging) of or threat to destroy (damage) property and other material objects of individuals and legal entities, which threaten to cause loss of life, significant damage to property, or other socially dangerous consequences and are implemented with a view to violating public security, intimidating the population, or influencing the adoption by state organs of decisions advantageous to terrorists, or satisfying their unlawful material and (or) other interests; attempts on the lives of statesmen or public figures perpetrated with a view to weakening the foundation of the constitutional order and security of the state or with a view to ending their state or other political activity or out of revenge for such activity; attempts on the life or infliction of a bodily harm to statesmen, public figures, or representatives of authorities perpetrated because of their political or public activity, with a view to destabilizing the public order or influencing the adoption of decisions by organs of power or obstructing the political or public activity; attacks on representatives of foreign states or staffers of international organizations enjoying international protection, or members of family living together, and also on the offices, dwelling places, or vehicles of persons enjoying international protection if these actions are committed with a view to provoking war or complicating international relations.
THAILAND	2003	Criminal Code	●	Section 135/1 added to Thai Criminal Code in 2003: Whoever, performing the Criminal Offense, as follows: 1. Commit an act of violence or exercise any act to cause a danger to life or a bodily harm or any person's freedom harm seriously; 2. Commit any act to cause seriously injury to a transportation system, communication system or structure base of public interest; 3. Commit any act to cause injury to any State's property or any person's property or an envelopment to cause an important economic injury.
TUNISIA	2003	Law 75 in Support of Efforts in the International Fight against Terrorism and the Suppression of Money Laundering	●	<b>ARTICLE 4:</b> Will be qualified as terrorism, all crimes whatever their aim, in relation to individual or collective enterprise capable of terrorizing a person or a group of persons, to sow terror among the population in view of influencing state politics and force it to do what it is not supposed to do, or to abstain from what it is supposed to do, or to trouble public order, peace or international security, to put into danger to persons and their property, cause damage to buildings housing diplomatic, consular, or international organization, to cause grave damage to the environment, in a manner to the lives or health of the inhabitants in danger or damage to vital resources, infrastructure, means of transport and communication and informatics systems and to public services; <b>ARTICLE 18:</b> Will be punished with imprisonment of five to twelve years and a fine of five to twenty thousand dinars, whosoever will procure a meeting place for members of an organization, an agreement or persons in relation with terrorist crimes, assist to lodge or hide them or facilitate their escape, procure a refuge for them or ensure their impurity, or gain from the fruits of their misdemeanor; <b>ARTICLE 19:</b> Will be punished with imprisonment of five to twelve years and a fine of five to fifty thousand dinars, whosoever will furnish or collect goods by whatever means possible be it directly, which he knows are destined to financing persons, organizations or activities related to terrorist crimes notwithstanding the legal or illegal origin of the goods so furnished or collected.

TYPE

- Legislation
- Presidential Decree

- Circular

COUNTRY	DATE	MEASURE	TYPE	KEY PROVISIONS/ELEMENTS
TURKEY	1991 Amended in 2010	Law on Fight Against Terrorism	●	ARTICLE 1 – Any criminal action conducted by one or more persons belonging to an organization with the aim of changing the attributes of the Republic as specified in the Constitution, the political, legal, social, secular or economic system, damaging the indivisible unity of the State with its territory and nation, jeopardizing the existence of the Turkish State and the Republic, enfeebling, destroying or seizing the State authority, eliminating basic rights and freedoms, damaging the internal and external security of the State, the public order or general health, is defined as terrorism.
TURKMENISTAN	2003	Law on Fight Against Terrorism	●	ARTICLE 1: “Terrorism” - policy and tactics of actions, with the aim to seizing power or changing forcibly the constitutional order of the country, violating public security, intimidating the population, creating circumstances of chaos or influencing the adoption by state organs of decisions advantageous to terrorists, or satisfying terrorists’ illegal material or (and) other interests.
UGANDA	2002	Anti-Terrorism Act	●	This law defines terrorism as an action for purposes of influencing the Government or intimidating the public or a section of the public and for a political, religious, social, or economic aim, indiscriminately without due regard to the safety of others or property, carrying out all or any of the following acts: (a) intentional and unlawful manufacture, delivery, placement, discharge, or detonation of an explosive or other lethal device, whether attempted or actual, in, into, or against a place of public use, a State or Government facility, a public transportation system, or an infrastructure facility, with the intent to cause death or serious bodily injury, or extensive destruction likely to or actually resulting in major economic loss; (b) direct involvement or complicity in the murder, kidnapping, maiming or attack, whether actual, attempted or threatened, on a person or groups of persons, in public or private institutions; (c) direct involvement or complicity in the murder, kidnapping, abducting, maiming or attack, whether actual, attempted or threatened on the person, official premises, private accommodation, or means of transport or diplomatic agents or other internationally protected persons; (d) intentional and unlawful provision or collection of funds, whether attempted or actual, with the intention or knowledge that any part of the funds may be used to carry out any of the terrorist activities under this Act; (e) direct involvement or complicity in the seizure or detention of and threat to kill, injure or continue to detain a hostage, whether actual or attempted in order to compel a State, an international intergovernmental organization, a person or group of persons, to do or abstain from doing any act as an explicit or implicit condition for the release of the hostage; (f) unlawful seizure of an aircraft or public transport or the hijacking of passengers or group of persons for ransom; (g) serious interference with or disruption of an electronic system; (h) unlawful importation, sale, making, manufacture or distribution of any firearms, explosive, ammunition or bomb; (i) intentional development or production or use of, or complicity in the development or production or use of a biological weapon; (j) unlawful possession of explosives, ammunition, bomb or any materials for making of any of the foregoing.
UKRAINE	2003 Amended in 2005	Law on Fight Against Terrorism	●	ARTICLE 1 terrorism: publicly dangerous activity, which consists in conscious, purposeful application of violence by the capture of hostages, arsons, murders, tortures, intimidation of population and organs of power, or accomplishing of other encroachments on the life or health of in anything not guilty people or threats of accomplishing of criminal acts with the purpose of achievement of criminal purposes.

TYPE

● Legislation

● Presidential Decree

● Circular

COUNTRY	DATE	MEASURE	TYPE	KEY PROVISIONS/ELEMENTS
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	2004	Counter Terrorism Law	●	ARTICLE 1: A terrorist act means any act or omission by an offender in the execution of an individual or collective criminal enterprise with the aim of inciting or terrorizing people, if such disruption of public order or endangering the safety and security of society or harming or endangering their lives, freedoms or security, including kings, heads of State and Government, ministers and their family members, any representative or official of a State or international organization of a governmental character and members of their families living in their protected area in accordance with international law, facilities or public or private property, occupation or seizure or endangering a natural resource.
	2001	Anti Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism Law	●	Banks are not authorized to open bank accounts for NGOs with the approval of the Minister of Labor and Social Affairs.
UNITED KINGDOM <i>[CONTINUES TO FOLLOWING PAGE]</i>	2001	Terrorism Act	●	(1) In this Act “terrorism” means the use or threat of action where: (a) the action falls within subsection (2), (b) the use or threat is designed to influence the government or to intimidate the public or a section of the public and (c) the use or threat is made for the purpose of advancing a political, religious, or ideological cause. (2) Action falls within this subsection if it: (a) involves serious violence against a person, (b) involves serious damage to property, (c) endangers a person’s life, other than that of the person committing the action, (d) creates a serious risk to the health or safety of the public or a section of the public or (e) is designed seriously to interfere with or seriously to disrupt an electronic system.
	2006	Terrorism Act	●	Encouragement of terrorism (Section 1): Prohibits the publishing of “a statement that is likely to be understood by some or all of the members of the public to whom it is published as a direct or indirect encouragement or other inducement to them to the commission, preparation or instigation of acts of terrorism or Convention offenses. Disseminating terrorist publications (Section 2): Prohibits the dissemination of a publication which is either (a) likely to be understood as directly or indirectly encouraging terrorism, or (b) includes information which is likely to be understood as being useful in the commission or preparation of an act of terrorism. The maximum penalty is seven years’ imprisonment. Preparation of terrorist acts (Section 5): Prohibits anyone from engaging in any conduct in preparation for an intended act of terrorism. The maximum penalty is life imprisonment. Training for terrorism (Section 6): Prohibits anyone from training others in terrorist activities, or from receiving training. The maximum penalty is 10 years’ imprisonment. Powers of forfeiture in respect of offenses under section 6 (section 7): A court before which a person is convicted of an offense under section 6 may order the forfeiture of anything the court considers to have been in the person’s possession for purposes connected with the offense. Attendance at a place used for terrorist training (Section 8): Prohibits anyone from being at a place where training is going on (whether in the United Kingdom or abroad), provided the person knew or reasonably believed that it was happening. The maximum penalty is 10 years’ imprisonment. <i>[CONTINUES TO FOLLOWING PAGE]</i>

TYPE

● Legislation

● Circular

● Presidential Decree

COUNTRY	DATE	MEASURE	TYPE	KEY PROVISIONS/ELEMENTS
UNITED KINGDOM	2006	Terrorism Act	●	<p>Making and possession of devices or materials (Section 9): Prohibits the making or possession of any radioactive device (i.e. a dirty bomb). The maximum penalty is life imprisonment.</p> <p>Misuse of devices or material and misuse and damage of facilities (Section 10): Prohibits using radioactive materials or a radioactive device in a terrorist attack, and the sabotage of nuclear facilities which causes a radioactive leak. The maximum penalty is life imprisonment.</p> <p>Terrorist threats relating to devices, materials or facilities (Section 11): Prohibits anyone from making threats to demand that they be given radioactive materials. The maximum penalty is life imprisonment.</p> <p>Trespassing etc. on nuclear sites (Section 12): Extends a previous ban on trespassing, imposed by the Serious Organized Crime and Police Act 2005, to cover any nuclear site.</p>
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA	2002	Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002	●	<p>(2) A person commits terrorist act if, with terrorist intention, does an act or omission which: (a) may seriously damage a country or an international organization; or (b) is intended or can reasonably be regarded as having been intended to: (i) seriously intimidate a population; (ii) unduly compel a Government or perform or abstain from performing any act; (iii) seriously destabilize or destroy the fundamental political, constitutional, economic, or social structures of country or an international organization; or (iv) otherwise influence such Government or international organization; or (c) involves or causes, as the case may be: (i) attacks upon a person's life which may cause death; (ii) attacks upon the physical integrity of a person; (iii) kidnapping of a person; (3) An act shall also constitute terrorism within the scope of this Act if it is an act or threat of action which: (a) involves serious bodily harm to a person; (b) involves serious damage to property; (c) endangers a person's life; (d) creates a serious risk to the health or safety of the public or a section of the public; (e) involves the use of firearms or explosives; (f) involves releasing into the environment or any part of it or distributing or exposing the public or any part of it to (i) any dangerous, hazardous, radioactive, or harmful substance; (ii) any toxic chemical; (iii) any microbial or other biological agent or toxin; (g) is designed or intended to disrupt any computer system or the provision of services directly related to communications infrastructure, banking or financial services, utilities, transportation, or other essential infrastructure; (h) is designed or intended to disrupt the provision of essential emergency services such as police, civil defense, or medical services; (i) involves prejudice to national security or public safety, and is intended, or by its nature and context, may reasonably be regarded as being intended to (i) intimidate the public or a section of the public; (ii) compel the Government or an international organization to do, or refrain from doing, any act, and is made for the purpose of advancing or supporting act which constitutes terrorism within the meaning of this Act. (4) An act which: (a) disrupts any services; (b) is committed in pursuance of a protest, demonstration or stoppage of work, shall be deemed not to be a terrorist act within the meaning of this section, so long and so long only as the act is not intended to result in any harm referred to in paragraphs, (a), (b), (c), or (d) of subsection (3). (5) In this Act, unless the context requires, otherwise, any reference to "terrorist act" shall include any act referred to in sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10.</p>

COUNTRY	DATE	MEASURE	TYPE	KEY PROVISIONS/ELEMENTS
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	2010	18 U.S. Code § 2331 - Definitions	●	<p>(1) The term “international terrorism” means activities that—</p> <p>(A) involve violent acts or acts dangerous to human life that are a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State, or that would be a criminal violation if committed within the jurisdiction of the United States or of any State;</p> <p>(B) appear to be intended—</p> <p>(i) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population;</p> <p>(ii) to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or</p> <p>(iii) to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping; and</p> <p>(C) occur primarily outside the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, or transcend national boundaries in terms of the means by which they are accomplished, the persons they appear intended to intimidate or coerce, or the locale in which their perpetrators operate or seek asylum;</p> <p>(5) the term “domestic terrorism” means activities that—</p> <p>(A) involve acts dangerous to human life that are a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State;</p> <p>(B) appear to be intended—</p> <p>(i) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population;</p> <p>(ii) to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or</p> <p>(iii) to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping; and</p> <p>(C) occur primarily within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States.</p>
UZBEKISTAN	2000	Law on Combat Terrorism	●	<p><b>ARTICLE 2</b> terrorism: violence, threat of violence or other criminal acts, which cause danger for life and health of a person, of destruction (damage) of property and other material objects, and which are intended to force the state, an international organization, physical or juridical person to undertake or withhold of undertaking of certain actions, to bring tension into international relations, to violate sovereignty, territorial integrity, to undermine security of the state, to provoke armed conflicts, to frighten the population, to destabilize the social-political situation, in order to reach political, religious, ideological and other aims, which are punishable under Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan.</p>
YEMEN	2010	Anti Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism Law	●	<p><b>ARTICLE 4:</b> any act or threat of violence, whatever its motives or purposes, is committed in the implementation of an individual or collective criminal enterprise and aims to terrorize or intimidate people by harming them, endangering their lives, their freedom or security, or harming the environment or public or private facilities or property, occupying or seizing, endangering a national resource or forcing the Government or an international organization to engage in any unlawful act or refrain from any legitimate action.</p>