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CRIMINAL LIABILITY OF COVID-19 CARRIERS (LEBANON)

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Abstract

Since the spread of COVID-19, all governments tried to cope with this international pandemic which was classified by the World Health Organization (WHO) on March, 11 as a pandemic. Lebanese ministry of health, recommended in a statement issued on 21.03.2020 the date of the beginning of COVID-19 spread, that all of individuals with a confirmed or probable COVID-19 be quarantined at home and those who don't follow the preventive precautions will be legally punished. On 04.03.2020 the Lebanese ministry of health issued an announcement no. 42 about "defining COVID-19 cases which are classified as transmitted and infectious diseases cases which should be announced within 24 hours. COVID-19 carrier will be considered responsible for transmitting the infection in case he did not follow the preventive measures among which contacting people before he is cured. The problematic is as follows: What is the criminal liability of COVID-19 carrier in case he transmitted the infection to others by default or on purpose? What are the legal effects attached to this responsibility?

Keywords

Liability of COVID19 carrier, Criminal liability, responsibility of COVID19 transmitter, intentional COVID19 transmitter, unintentional COVID19 transmitter by fault, sanctions imposed.

1. INTRODUCTION

Every person as a human being shall enjoy his general legal rights which should be approved since the beginning of his humanity. This is what is called natural and personal rights. Most important of which are those related to the physical body of the person, i.e. his physical safety and abuse protection, thus, protecting the person from himself or from the others. It is worth mentioning that rights include the protection of one's personality where every person is sanctioned in case, he decided to commit suicide. (Adawi, n.d.)

Physical safety is linked with the person's life, i.e. the human body is legally protected and blessed. No one shall have the right to hurt other's human bodies not even the governmental authorities or any citizen. (UN, 1966) The Lebanese constitution mentioned in article 22 the following "as agreed upon by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UN,1948) and other charters every human shall enjoy the right to live and the right to be mentally and physically safe".

Every person shall have the right to be healthy (UN, 1966) and live in a healthy environment. For this reason, every country shall be obliged to maintain healthy life for every person including providing him/her with healthy services, healthy working atmosphere, suitable housing and healthy food. (UN, 1966)

Since the spread of COVID-19 (Ministry of Information, 2019), all governments tried to cope with this international pandemic (WHO, 2019) which was classified by the World Health Organization (WHO) on March 11 as a pandemic. Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, WHO general director, declared that UN organization has considered that COVID-19 is an international epidemic (WHO, 2019).

On 21.03.2020 Lebanon confirmed that the first case with COVID -19 was caught by a woman coming from Iran in addition to two other cases in the country. Then, cases started to increase to reach 58645 according to the ministry of health dated between 21.02.2020 and 15.10.2020 (MOPH, 2020).

Lebanese ministry of health, recommended in a statement issued on 21.03.2020 the date of the beginning of COVID-19 spread, that all of individuals with a confirmed or probable COVID-19 be quarantined at home (MOPH, 2020) and those who don't follow the preventive precautions will be legally punished. Security forces started applying the general mobilisation (PCM, 1983) order amid COVID-19 dated 15.03.2020 stating that all citizens should stay at home till the date of 29.03.2020 which will be extended to 02.08.2020. These procedures will be applied and accompanied with patrols and direct awareness campaigns through speakers and through social media in order to make sure that all commercial stores and institutions are closed in addition to hundred minutes prepared by regional centers against those who breach their duties.

On 04.03.2020 the Lebanese ministry of health issued an announcement no. 42 about "defining COVID-19 cases which are classified as transmitted and infectious diseases cases which should be announced within 24 hours (MOPH, 2020).

COVID-19 carrier will be considered responsible for transmitting the infection in case he didn't follow the preventive measures among which contacting people before he is cured. The problematic is as follows: What is the criminal liability of COVID-19 carrier in case he transmitted the infection to others by default or on purpose? What are the legal effects attached to this responsibility?

To answer the problematic this research is divided into two parts as follows:

2. COVID-19 CARRIER CRIMINAL LIABILITY

The Criminal liability is a main factor in the criminal legal law since both prosecution goals punishment and incrimination are only applied when the crime elements are complete, thus, the person shall be responsible for his crime and must be subject to punishment. Criminal liability is attached to two elements fault and capacity; fault could be voluntary or involuntary (Awaji, 2016). In order to consider COVID 19 carrier intentionally or unintentionally criminal, he should be capable to be subject to criminal liability and he shall commit a fault intentionally or unintentionally (Aliya, & Aliya, 2010). Criminal liability differs between COVID-19 carrier who transmits the virus intentionally or unintentionally by default. Also, it differs if the infected person knows that he is infected or doesn't know. Thus, it is difficult to consider the person as criminal, adding that the search in criminal intention reflects many problems since it is not yet considered as fatal, criminal adjustment to transmit the COVID 19 virus, is not yet clear, since the crime or

the punishment needs a text which is here infectious disease, thus, adjustment shall be considered based on general rules of punishment and incrimination. Lebanese penal code, article 604, states that: “Anyone who plays a role in the spread of a certain disease because of his lack of precaution, or negligence or breaching Laws or regulations, he shall be sentenced up to six months of imprisonment. In case the person did this intentionally without willing to kill someone, he shall be sentenced to one year to three years of imprisonment in addition to a fine”. Hence, the responsibility is not only attached to transmitting the virus intentionally or unintentionally but also it is related to the person who does not take preventive measures in order to protect himself or herself from diseases.

We will shed the light on criminal liability types as follows:

2.1 Criminal Liability on Intentional COVID 19 Transmitters

In case COVID 19 carrier willingly decided to spread the virus, by using certain tools to be distributed among other people and enforcing them to use such tools. In such a case, criminal code considers this act as intentional crime. Thus, criminal punishment related to intentionally spreading of the virus to healthy people for the purpose to kill them, shall be subject to penal code texts related to intentional crime act. If the death occurred since the timing between the act and the result (death) of the crime provided that the evidence between Causal relationship between action and result (death) occurred then, mentioning that the intention to kill is present even though the result wasn't achieved.

We will discuss these points as follows:

A-Elements of murder crime through transmitting COVID 19 intentionally

The Lebanese legislator did not know the murder but punished the killer as specified in article 547 “a person who killed a human being intentionally is punished by hard labour from 15 to 20 years”. Crime can be defined as any attack on the life of others, intentional and planned murder is an act where a person attacks another voluntarily, and takes his soul without any right (Aleya, &, Aleya, 2010). If we considered that the act of transmitting COVID 19 virus intentionally lead to killing someone we should clarify the elements of such a crime first:

Material element of a murder crime through transmitting COVID 19 intentionally

Material element of a murder crime is the act done by the offender to achieve the result, which criminalised by law, i.e. the offender did or did not do something that lead to death (Mersfawi, 2015). If we applied this definition on COVID 19 carrier, we will deduce that material element is any act done by the carrier to achieve the death outcome, thus, the elements of material element concerning murder through the transmission of the virus is divided into:

- i- Criminal behaviour represented by attacking human life through transmitting COVID 19
- ii- Outcome is the crime
- iii- Causal relationship between criminal behaviour and criminal outcome

i - Criminal behaviour

The criminal behaviour in this crime is when a crime is committed on a victim such as sneezing intentionally or kissing the person intentionally to transmit the virus. The question is what is the tool used in this behaviour? It is COVID 19, epidemiological surveillance “is a continuous surveillance to collect data related to health and dangers”, which is related to the ministry of health, confirmed that COVID 19 is an epidemic that shall be reported considering that COVID 19 belongs to the family of viruses causing disease starting from cold to acute respiratory distress syndrome. Thus, COVID 19 is considered as a criminal tool where the criminal behaviour is represented by transmitting the virus to others for the purpose of killing to death (criminal outcome). After contacting virologists and doctors, WHO approved that 80% of COVID 19 cases are not dangerous unless the case develops into pneumonia which causes death, provided that the patient has already diseases related to HIV or respiratory system diseases. COVID 19 causes fatal pneumonia different from traditional pneumonia; pneumonia caused by COVID 19 is different since the viruses don't affect the bronchioles such as traditional pneumonia, but it affects the tissues through which blood vessels pass, thus, due to this openness and

hemorrhage, the process of inhalation and exhalation becomes more difficult. The patient's body will no longer be able to receive oxygen to especially for the organs like the brain, muscles, heart, lungs which are all affected and stop functioning, at this moment, the patient needs artificial respiratory devices without of which death might occur. The disease is considered dangerous because it is spread quickly and easily transmitted among people through sneezing, touch, saliva in addition to other daily human routines which help in spreading this virus among thousands of people with no cure. Number of patients exceeds the number of available devices that help the patients to stay alive (DW, 2020) .

According to this, COVID 19 is considered fatal since it is poisonous, thus, transmitting this virus is an intentional crime.

ii- Criminal outcome in the intentional crime through transmitting COVID19

Criminal outcome means the effect on criminal behaviour represented by positive crime that make changes in the external world (Tharwat,1989) criminal outcome is achieved by killing through transmitting the virus, if the outcome is not pursued then, as penal code states it is an attempted crime, the act aimed at the commission of a crime were not completed owing to circumstances unrelated to the intent of the perpetrator (Aleya, 2001).

There are 3 types of criminal trial:

- Full attempt: It is where the perpetrator begins to carry out his or her criminal behaviour, yet the result is dismaved by circumstances beyond his or her control. For example, the virus to be transmitted to the victim didn't kill the patient because the medical care treated the symptoms related to the virus.
- Suspended crime or missing crime: It is those in which it stops the initiation of the act that the offender wishes to commit. For example, the patient tries to put his/her saliva on the elevator on purpose to transmit the virus to another victim, who in his turn, sprays an antiseptic on the Elevator buttons before being infected, thus killing the virus or uses a tissue paper to press on the buttons thus killing the virus.
- Impossible crime where the outcome can't be achieved (Husni, 1988) . The offender thinks that he is infected with COVID 19 thus spreading his saliva won't affect healthy people, such tools can't commit a COVID 19 crime.

iii- Causal relationship between the criminal behaviour and the criminal outcome in intentional killing through COVID 19 transmitting

For the causal relationship to be achieved the act of the offender must achieve the outcome that is criminalised by law even though the elements were interrelated (Awad,1963). If COVID 19 carrier didn't transmit the virus the victim won't be dead.

Mental element of a murder crime through transmitting COVID 19 intentionally

In every murder, there must be a psychological link between the perpetrator and the mental element. Such psychological link between criminal outcome and the will to achieve it is divided into:

1. The will of the perpetrator by his criminal act to achieve a certain outcome.
2. The will of the offender to achieve a certain outcome but an aggravated result has been achieved.
3. The will to commit an act but without causing a criminal outcome and here If the crime occurs, the offender is responsible for it unintentionally.
4. The will of the perpetrator to foresee the consequences of his act with accepting its risks.

We do conclude that every crime has an intention where the type of the crime is to be specified either intentional or unintentional (Awad, 1963).

The mental element is composed of criminal intention and unintentional fault.

Criminal intention, i.e., where the offender willing to commit a crime is surrounded by crime elements and circumstances as specified by law (Awad, 1963).

Then the criminal intent of the intentional crime through transmitting the virus is based on knowledge and will, where COVID 19 carrier knows that he is a COVID 19 carrier and his behaviour to transmit the virus, thus, his will for the criminal behaviour which is transmitting the virus to others leading to death and his will must achieve this outcome. For example, to hug a victim who suffers from respiratory problems, thus, the virus is going to be transmitted leading to death through hugging and transmitting the virus.

If the offender will transmit the virus without the intention of killing and the victim didn't die, then intentional hurt appears here which is stated in articles 554 and 555 and 556 penal code (Lebanese Penal Code, 1943), however, if the victim dies and the intention of killing wasn't proved, then the offender will be subject to intentional killing articles.

Hence, we can say that transmitting COVID 19 to others is a crime fulfilling all legal elements.

2.2 Criminal Liability of COVID 19 Carrier Unintentionally (Criminal Fault)

Lebanese penal code didn't define unintentional fault, but it showed where it might exist, article 190 states that: "Fault exists where a harmful act results from negligence, recklessness or failure to comply with laws and regulations."

Article 191 of the Lebanese Penal Code defined unintentional crime: "An offence shall be deemed unintentional if the perpetrator did not foresee the consequence of his wrongful act or omission although he could or should have done so, or if he foresaw it and believed that he could prevent it" (Aleya, 2001).

Since COVID 19 is a rapidly spreading virus and it is transmitted in many ways, such as transmitting the virus by the carrier who doesn't know, due to moderate symptoms. In such a case where COVID 19 is unintentionally transmitted to others where the victim didn't follow preventive measures such as touching the carrier or using his tools or sharing his food, if the victim dies then the carrier is responsible for his death.

We will show the criminal liability of the COVID 19 carrier as an unintentional crime (criminal fault) through the following:

A- Forms of criminal fault regarding unintentional crimes through transmitting COVID 19 virus

Lebanese code states that there are three forms of fault including Negligence, recklessness, and failure to comply with rules and regulations.

I- Negligence

Negligence occurs with a negative attitude of abstention, avoiding or failure to exercise due care and precautions to prevent the harmful outcome. (Aliya, 2001)

II- Recklessness

This means when someone does something he shouldn't do. It is the element when the offender does an act without being aware of its dangers (Aliya, 2001). Recklessness is represented by the fault done by specialists including doctors, pharmacists, nurses, and engineers who don't follow their professional rules leading to fatal accidents.

It is noted that liability is not imposed on the offender who is transmitting COVID 19 himself, Recklessness is done in case the offender invited people to a funeral or a marriage event where a lot of attendees were present from an infected town.

For example, an offender who coughs in a transportation tool, thus, transmitting COVID 19 to all the passengers. Despite law obliges everyone to follow preventive measures, the fault is not recognized if the victim complied with the preventive measures. The fault isn't also recognized if the death accident couldn't be foreseen by the victim, or if he foresaw it, but his will wasn't to achieve it, and he couldn't take the preventive measures to prevent it.

III- Failure to comply with the rules and regulations

The fault is achieved by violating a peremptory norm set by rules and regulations (The Ministry of interior and municipalities in Lebanon, 2020.) like the rules that prevent gatherings during a pandemic or as if the perpetrator decides to open a coffee shop breaching the rules during COVID19.

B- Elements of the Unintentional fault

Unintentional murder (criminal fault) has common elements in crimes, which is attacking a person; the outcome of such attack is death, and a causal relationship between the act and the outcome.

Since the material elements of this crime do not differ from the crime of unintentional murder, we will discuss the remaining elements:

I- The moral element of Unintentional murder

The moral element of this crime identified in article 191 that stipulates “An offence shall be deemed unintentional if the perpetrator did not foresee the consequence of his wrongful act or omission although he could or should have done so, or if he foresaw it and believed that he could prevent it”. In the absence of a definition of fault as mentioned earlier, we can identify it by comparing it with the criminal intent.

Intent is based on the perpetrators foreseeing the criminal result directly or indirectly, so fault depends on the perpetrators intent without attaining the outcome, although he could or should have done so, or if he foresaw it and believed that he could prevent it. Since the perpetrator did not foresee the outcome then, behavior goes beyond the scope of the criminal intent to enter into the frame of unintentional fault. (Aliya, 2001).

II- Causal relationship for Unintentional crime

The Lebanese legislator depended on the theory of appropriate cause concerning causal relationship according to article 204 of the Lebanese Penal code that means that the perpetrator’s act was an appropriate cause for the criminal outcome and should be punished.

The standard of appropriateness in unintentional murder is that the act of COVID 19 transmitter caused the death of the victim.

It is important to show that the causal relationship and proving its availability or not is related to the judge with no control of the court of cassation except general monitoring on the integrity of the evidence and the adequacy of the reasons given by the judgment (Abd elmonem, &, Awad, 1995)

3. COVID-19 CARRIER LEGAL EFFECTS

Criminal liability is when every person is responsible for his acts and respects the penal rules; it is a personal liability that represents the punishment of the perpetrator for his criminal faults, thus the punishment will play its protective and deter role. No one shall be sentenced unless he committed a crime, no one shall be exempted from criminal liability for violating the law (Oubaid, 1968).

Hence, whether COVID 19 transmitter does his act intentionally or unintentionally, he is responsible for his acts and law determines punishment, this chapter is divided into two sections:

3.1 Sanctions Imposed in The Lebanese Penal Code 1943

Penalty is a punishment and a remedy imposed by the community on the responsible person for the crime committed, pursuant to a judicial decision of a competent criminal court (Al-Sarraj, 1999). Penalties are classified on the basis of their seriousness, as criminal, misdemeanour (Al-Sarraj, 1999). The Lebanese legislator divided punishment to sanctions and measures since sanction is the punishment imposed for committing a crime to protect interests. (Aleya, 2001).

Concerning the transmission of COVID19 there are many articles in the Lebanese Penal code related to intentional murder, attempted murder and unintentional murder as follows:

- Intentional murder sanctions

Murder sanction

Article 547 of the Lebanese Penal code stated that: “Anyone who kills another person shall be punished by hard labor for a term between 15 and 20 years.”

Article 547 shall be applied when COVID19 carrier transmits the virus intentionally to others causing death.

Sanctions on criminal attempt and impossible crime for transmitting COVID 19

- Sanction of criminal attempt

Article 202 of the Lebanese Penal Code stated that: “Neither an attempted nor an abortive misdemeanor shall be punished except in cases explicitly provided by law. The penalty incurred for a completed misdemeanor may be commuted by up to one half in the case of attempted misdemeanor and by up to one third in the case of an abortive crime.”

It is worth mentioning that the sanction for criminal attempt and intentional murder are the same, the legislator himself allows the judge to mitigate the punishment, i.e. instead of death sentence there shall be permanent or temporary hard work between 7 and 20 years, instead of permanent hard work or temporary imprisonment there shall be half or two thirds of the punishment, the punishment for a misdemeanour can be mitigated to half in full attempt and to third in case of false attempt. (Lebanese Penal Code,1943).

- Sanctions of impossible crime on transmitting COVID 19

The Lebanese law does not take into consideration the impossible crime but rather consider it as an abortive crime, also if it is absolute or relative, material, or non- material as the basis of punishment depends on the intent of the criminal act to make a crime regardless of the result in the material world according to article 544 of the Lebanese Penal law (Lebanese Penal law,1943), except for insanity and mental deficiency.

In this regard, the Egyptian cessation court has issued a judgment that stated, “Putting mercury in the victim’s ear with the intention of murder is an executive instrument to commit the crime by poison as the material used lead to the expected results, as if there were injuries in the ear the poison will pass to the body. The material used may in some cases lead to the result expected; it cannot be an impossible crime. Also in another decision it mentioned that: “If the perpetrator inserted a poisonous material (coper sulfate) in the jar of water and drinking from it in large amounts may cause death but the victim survived. In this case the act is considered a criminal attempt for it was combined with intentional homicide, it is not an impossible crime on the basis that the material inserted in the jar may cause death if it was drunk in large amounts despite its bitter taste may prevent the victim from drink it and causes vomiting. So, these circumstances are beyond the perpetrators intention that prevented the crime. (Husni, 1998)

- Sanctions of unintentional murder for transmitting COVID19

Article 564 of the Lebanese Penal code specified the penalty concerning unintentional murder by one month to 3 years of imprisonment. Article 586 of the same code stated on mitigating the penalty if the death or injuries with or without intention resulting from plurality of causes unknown to the perpetrator or independent of his act, it is possible to commute the penalty as mentioned in article 200 of the Lebanese Penal code. For the sanctions of unintentional murder imprisonment is from 6 month to three years commuted up from half to two third so the judge can issue a judgment by imprisonment from two months instead of six and by one year instead of three.

3.2 Sanctions Imposed in the Lebanese Law of Infectious Diseases 1957

Law penalised due to certain texts transmitting COVID19 intentionally (first) or unintentionally (second) as well as in case of violating the Lebanese law of infectious diseases 1957.

Sanctions for intentional killing according to article 304 of the penal code and law number 1957.

We will discuss article 304 of the penal code and then sanctions imposed by law number 1957 for violating its rules.

- Article 304 of the Lebanese Penal code

Article 304 of the penal code states that: “All acts intended to create a panic state done by these tools as incendiary weapons and toxic or incendiary products is considered a terrorist crime.”

- According to the Lebanese law of infectious diseases 1957

In addition to the abovementioned, law 1957 penalise any violations for its rules, by a sanction up to six-month imprisonment, in particular, when the doctor hides the fact that there are transmissible diseases or violates preventive measures or when he/she moves the COVID 19 carriers without the competent authorities supervision. The legislator in 1957 decides to guarantee the preventive measures and make them compulsory (Lebanese law of infectious diseases, 1957).

Article 14 of the same law states that:

1. Anyone who is responsible for declaring a contagious disease shall be liable to a penalty of imprisonment up to six months and a fine.
2. Every person infected by a contagious disease listed in the first and second table contacts people with his knowledge of his disease is sentenced up to six month of imprisonment and a fine of 100 Lira or both.
3. Every person transports a disease carrier without a license or expose him to public is sanctioned of imprisonment up to six month and a fine of 100 Lira or with one of them.
4. Everyone who has contacted a carrier of a contagious disease and violates the rule of contacting people is sanctioned to imprisonment up to six month and a fine of 100 lira or both.
5. Anyone who give, sell, offer for sale, or transfer furniture or clothing to a patient with a contagious disease before obtaining a certificate of fumigation, and all those who imported goods or merchandise from infected countries without fumigation are sanctioned to six month of imprisonment and a fine of 100 Lebanese lira or both. The costs of fumigation are on the owners.

- Sanction imposed for unintentional murder according to article 604 of the Lebanese Penal code.

Article 604 of the Lebanese penal code states that: “a person who causes the spreading of a contagious disease by negligence, recklessness or failure to comply with laws and regulations is sanctioned with a fine between twenty-five and two hundred lira, and if the perpetrator commits his act with knowledge without the intention to kill someone is sanctioned with imprisonment from one year to three years in addition to a fine.”

4. CONCLUSION

This legal research focused on dealing with the responsibility of the Corona virus carrier who intentionally or misses the transmission of infection to others. Its main purpose was to try to highlight Legal problems of criminal liability on COVID 19 carrier and transmitting it to others.

It is recognized that the new COVID 19 still occupies the countries of the world. Since the beginning of the pandemic, the number of people infected has increased steadily as a result of its rapid spread and multiple methods of infection among of which can be caused by coughing, sneezing, or handshaking, by touching an object touched by an injured person and then touching the mouth, nose, or eye.

In view of the seriousness of the pandemic, various States, including Lebanon, have taken a series of measures and preventive measures to besiege it and reduce the number of cases. The most prominent of these measures is the quarantine of people who have been proven to be infected with or suspected of carrying the virus.

We have also noted in the period of the Coronus pandemic the behavior of some people who by deliberately or intentionally transmit the virus to others by air on some food in a shop. Other cases when the carriers put their saliva on masks and pillars in public vehicles.

Whether these cases are confirmed or presumed, these acts constitute crimes punishable under the Lebanese Penal Code by a intentional crime, criminal attempt or unintentional crime, if not a separate crime. Thus, as an assault on the right of physical integrity of a human being by any act that would impair the normal functioning of the organs of the body, whether it is a reduction in the vital functions of some members, or not it has resulted in physical pain or not. Thus, it is considered as intentional crime.

The existence of a victim to whom the Corona infection was transmitted is considered an essential element of this crime. The human character is a major consideration of this crime. This is the case with offenses of assault against persons, including intentional crime, unintentional crime or criminal attempt.

Therefore, in this legal research, I have endeavored to focus on the legal liability, especially the penal responsibility of those who carry the virus, if they transmitted it to others either intentionally or unintentionally due to negligence, and the legal adaptation that may be granted to such behaviour.

By referring to the Lebanese penal law, the legislator punished according to article 604 those who caused the transmission of the COVID19 virus to others. In addition to article 304 of the Penal Code, all acts which would create panic, and which were committed by certain means, such as toxic products, were considered a terrorist crime.

In this legal research, we have found that the new Corona virus is a global pandemic according to the World Health Organization (WHO) classification that is included among the deadly toxic substances according to its biological composition.

In this regard, it must be pointed out that the elimination of the virus is not enforced or limited by the application of penal provisions only when being breached. It is linked to awareness, responsibility, application of instructions by competent authorities, personal and public hygiene, and adherence to quarantine that contributes to the reduction of the virus's spread.

Hence, although people responsible for transmitting the virus can be prosecuted, intentionally and on purpose, the responsibility of judicial authority shall always be clear, since it applies law in a fair and correct way, however, legal rules are not enough to stop such practices in the future, since morals should play a role to decrease the spread of the virus. Thus, every victim must not hesitate to use health centers for therapeutic services and strictly abide by the measures and procedures imposed by the competent authority.

In my own opinion, we are all fighting. Diseases and epidemics are part of human life; therefore, we must strive for cooperation, solidarity and trust in some and the State and put a hand in order to overcome this critical stage, to protect our lives and the lives of future generations. This is not a major effort; respect for the procedures and measures that have been issued by the State, in quarantine and in compliance with the requirements of a health emergency, comply with the requirements of a health emergency and remain at home Only in the utmost need instead of being subject to legal actions. The purpose of these measures is to protect citizens' public health to curb the spread of the Corona pandemic, and thus not to extend the state of health emergency if it is committed to doing so.

In view of the increase in the number of people infected with the virus of Corona in the countries of the region, which required strict measures to face its spread, these measures were represented in hindering schools, universities, entertainment houses and closing the border outlets. In addition to raising awareness of the symptoms of virus infection through all available means, those responsible for the awareness campaigns neglected a very important aspect, namely, legal education on the subject. In addition to medical education, it was necessary to focus on dissemination Legal awareness in this regard and an indication of the consequences in the event of failure. In case the injured person abstained from going to the competent authorities and reporting his or her condition, thus, what is his legal liability?

It was also intended to raise awareness of the consequences of the illness carrier if he deliberately transferred it to another person, did his conduct entail criminal liability?

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