



Number 16 of 2000

**CRIMINAL JUSTICE (SAFETY OF UNITED NATIONS
WORKERS) ACT, 2000**

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

Section

1. Interpretation.
2. Offences against United Nations workers.
3. Offences in connection with premises or vehicles of United Nations workers.
4. Related offences.
5. Proceedings under Act.
6. Amendment of Defence Act, 1954.
7. Amendment of Criminal Procedure Act, 1967.
8. Amendment of Schedule to Extradition (Amendment) Act, 1994.
9. Amendment of Schedule to Bail Act, 1997.
10. Double jeopardy.
11. Expenses.
12. Short title.

FIRST SCHEDULE

Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel

SECOND SCHEDULE

Part I

Part II

[No. 16.] *Criminal Justice (Safety of United Nations Workers) Act, 2000.* [2000.]

Acts Referred to

Bail Act, 1997	1997, No. 16
Criminal Damage Act, 1991	1991, No. 31
Criminal Justice (United Nations Convention against Torture) Act, 2000	2000, No. 11
Criminal Law (Rape) (Amendment) Act, 1990	1990, No. 32
Criminal Procedure Act, 1967	1967, No. 12
Defence Act, 1954	1954, No. 18
Explosive Substances Act, 1883	1883, 46 & 47 Vict. c.3
Extradition Act, 1965	1965, No. 17
Extradition (Amendment) Act, 1994	1994, No. 6
Non-Fatal Offences against the Person Act, 1997	1997, No. 26



Number 16 of 2000

**CRIMINAL JUSTICE (SAFETY OF UNITED NATIONS
WORKERS) ACT, 2000**

AN ACT TO GIVE EFFECT TO THE CONVENTION ON THE SAFETY OF UNITED NATIONS AND ASSOCIATED PERSONNEL DONE AT NEW YORK ON THE 9TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1994, AND FOR THAT PURPOSE TO AMEND CERTAIN ENACTMENTS AND TO PROVIDE FOR RELATED MATTERS. [28th June, 2000]

BE IT ENACTED BY THE OIREACHTAS AS FOLLOWS:

1.—(1) In this Act, except where the context otherwise requires— Interpretation.

“act” includes omission and a reference to the doing of an act includes a reference to the making of an omission;

“the Act of 1965” means the Extradition Act, 1965;

“the Act of 2000” means the Criminal Justice (United Nations Convention against Torture) Act, 2000;

“the Convention” means the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel done at New York on the 9th day of December, 1994, the text of which, in the English language, is, for convenience of reference, set out in the *First Schedule* to the Act;

“specialised agency” has the meaning assigned to it by Article 57 of the Charter of the United Nations;

“United Nations operation” means an operation established by the competent organ of the United Nations in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and conducted under United Nations authority and control where—

- (a) the operation is for the purpose of maintaining or restoring international peace and security, or
- (b) the Security Council or the General Assembly has declared, for the purposes of the Convention, that there exists an exceptional risk to the safety of the personnel participating in the operation,

S.1

but does not include a United Nations operation authorised by the Security Council as an enforcement action under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations in which any of the personnel are engaged as combatants against organised armed forces and to which the law of international armed conflict applies;

a “United Nations worker” means a person who, in relation to an alleged offence, at the time of the alleged offence—

- (a) is engaged or deployed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations as a member of the military, police or civilian component of a United Nations operation,
- (b) is, in his or her capacity as an official or expert on mission of the United Nations, a specialised agency of the United Nations or the International Atomic Energy Agency, present in an area where a United Nations operation is being conducted,
- (c) is assigned, with the agreement of the competent organ of the United Nations, by a Government or intergovernmental organisation to carry out activities in support of the fulfilment of the mandate of a United Nations operation,
- (d) is engaged by the Secretary-General of the United Nations or by a specialised agency or by the International Atomic Energy Agency to carry out such activities, or
- (e) is deployed by a humanitarian non-governmental organisation or agency under an agreement with the Secretary-General of the United Nations or with a specialised agency or with the International Atomic Energy Agency to carry out such activities.

(2) In any proceedings under this Act, where a question arises as to whether—

- (a) a person is or was a United Nations worker, or
- (b) an operation is or was a United Nations operation,

a certificate signed by, or by a person authorised by, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and stating any fact relating to the question shall be evidence of that fact.

(3) In this Act—

- (a) a reference to any enactment shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be construed as a reference to that enactment as amended or extended by or under any subsequent enactment including this Act,
- (b) a reference to a section or Schedule is a reference to a section or Schedule of this Act unless it is indicated that reference to some other enactment is intended,
- (c) a reference to a subsection, paragraph or subparagraph is a reference to the subsection, paragraph or subparagraph of the provision in which the reference occurs unless it is indicated that reference to some other provision is intended.

[2000.] *Criminal Justice (Safety of United Nations Workers) Act, 2000.* [No. 16.]

2.—Where a person does outside the State an act to, or in relation to, a United Nations worker that, if done in the State, would constitute an offence specified in *Part I* of the *Second Schedule*, he or she shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to the penalty to which he or she would have been liable if he or she had done the act in the State.

Offences against United Nations workers.

3.—(1) Where a person does outside the State an act in connection with an attack on a premises or vehicle that, if done in the State, would constitute an offence specified in *Part II* of the *Second Schedule*, he or she shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to the penalty to which he or she would have been liable if he or she had done the act in the State.

Offences in connection with premises or vehicles of United Nations workers.

(2) In this section—

“premises” means the official premises or private accommodation of a United Nations worker, and

“vehicle” means any means of transportation of a United Nations worker.

4.—(1) Where a person in or outside the State contravenes *subsection (2)*, he or she shall be guilty of an offence.

Related offences.

(2) A person contravenes this subsection if, in order to compel a person to do or to refrain from doing any act, he or she—

(a) makes a threat to commit an act which is an offence under *section 2* or *3*, and

(b) intends that the person to whom he or she makes the threat shall fear that it will be carried out.

(3) A person guilty of an offence under this section shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years.

5.—(1) Where a person is charged with an offence under this Act, no further proceedings in the matter (other than any remand in custody or on bail) shall be taken except by or with the consent of the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Proceedings under Act.

(2) No proceedings shall be taken under section 38 of the Act of 1965 in respect of an act that constitutes an offence by virtue of that section and also an offence under this Act.

(3) For the purpose of the exercise of jurisdiction, in relation to an offence under this Act, by any court of competent jurisdiction the act constituting the offence shall be deemed to have been committed within the area of the Dublin Metropolitan District.

6.—The Defence Act, 1954, is hereby amended—

Amendment of Defence Act, 1954.

(a) in section 169, by the insertion in subsection (3) after paragraph (dd) of the following:

“(ddd) if he or she is convicted of an offence under the *Criminal Justice (Safety of United Nations Workers) Act, 2000*, be liable either

[No. 16.] *Criminal Justice (Safety of United Nations Workers) Act, 2000.* [2000.]

S.6

to suffer any punishment assigned for such offence by that Act or any less punishment awardable by a court-martial.”,

and

(b) in section 192, by—

(i) the insertion in subsection (2)(c) after “or an offence under the Criminal Justice (United Nations Convention against Torture) Act, 2000” of “or an offence under the *Criminal Justice (Safety of United Nations Workers) Act, 2000*”, and

(ii) the insertion in subsection (3) after “an offence under the Criminal Justice (United Nations Convention against Torture) Act, 2000” of “an offence under the *Criminal Justice (Safety of United Nations Workers) Act, 2000*”.

Amendment of Criminal Procedure Act, 1967.

7.—The Criminal Procedure Act, 1967, is hereby amended—

(a) in section 13(1) by the insertion after “an offence under the Criminal Justice (United Nations Convention against Torture) Act, 2000,” (inserted by section 8 of the Act of 2000) of “the offence of murder under section 2 of the *Criminal Justice (Safety of United Nations Workers) Act, 2000*, or an attempt or conspiracy to commit that offence,”, and

(b) in section 29(1) by the insertion after paragraph (h) (inserted by section 8 of the Act of 2000) of the following:

“(i) the offence of murder under *section 2* of the *Criminal Justice (Safety of United Nations Workers) Act, 2000*, or an attempt or conspiracy to commit that offence.”.

Amendment of Schedule to Extradition (Amendment) Act, 1994.

8.—The First Schedule to the Extradition (Amendment) Act, 1994, is hereby amended by the insertion after paragraph 6A of the following:

“6B. Any offence under the *Criminal Justice (Safety of United Nations Workers) Act, 2000*”.

Amendment of Schedule to Bail Act, 1997.

9.—The Schedule to the Bail Act, 1997, is hereby amended by the insertion after paragraph 31 of the following paragraph:

“*Offences against United Nations workers*

32. Any offence under the *Criminal Justice (Safety of United Nations Workers) Act, 2000*”.

Double jeopardy.

10.—Where a person has been acquitted or convicted, in a place other than the State, of an offence, that person shall not be proceeded against for an offence under this Act, in respect of the act constituting the first-mentioned offence.

[2000.] *Criminal Justice (Safety of United Nations Workers) Act, 2000.* [No. 16.]

11.—The expenses incurred in the administration of this Act shall, to such extent as may be sanctioned by the Minister for Finance, be paid out of moneys provided by the Oireachtas. Expenses.

12.—This Act may be cited as the Criminal Justice (Safety of United Nations Workers) Act, 2000. Short title.

FIRST SCHEDULE

Section 1.

Convention on the Safety of United Nations
and Associated Personnel

The States Parties to this Convention,

Deeply concerned over the growing number of deaths and injuries resulting from deliberate attacks against United Nations and associated personnel,

Bearing in mind that attacks against, or other mistreatment of, personnel who act on behalf of the United Nations are unjustifiable and unacceptable, by whomsoever committed,

Recognising that United Nations operations are conducted in the common interest of the international community and in accordance with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations,

Acknowledging the important contribution that United Nations and associated personnel make in respect of United Nations efforts in the fields of preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peace-keeping, peace-building and humanitarian and other operations,

Conscious of the existing arrangements for ensuring the safety of United Nations and associated personnel, including the steps taken by the principal organs of the United Nations, in this regard,

Recognizing none the less that existing measures of protection for United Nations and associated personnel are inadequate,

Acknowledging that the effectiveness and safety of United Nations operations are enhanced where such operations are conducted with the consent and cooperation of the host State,

Appealing to all States in which United Nations and associated personnel are deployed and to all others on whom such personnel may rely, to provide comprehensive support aimed at facilitating the conduct and fulfilling the mandate of United Nations operations,

Convinced that there is an urgent need to adopt appropriate and effective measures for the prevention of attacks committed against United Nations and associated personnel and for the punishment of those who have committed such attacks,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

Definitions

For the purposes of this Convention:

(a) “United Nations personnel” means:

(i) Persons engaged or deployed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations as members of the

Sch.1

military, police or civilian components of a United Nations operation;

- (ii) Other officials and experts on mission of the United Nations or its specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency who are present in an official capacity in the area where a United Nations operation is being conducted;

(b) “Associated personnel” means:

- (i) Persons assigned by a Government or an intergovernmental organization with the agreement of the competent organ of the United Nations;
- (ii) Persons engaged by the Secretary-General of the United Nations or by a specialized agency or by the International Atomic Energy Agency;
- (iii) Persons deployed by a humanitarian non-governmental organization or agency under an agreement with the Secretary-General of the United Nations or with a specialized agency or with the International Atomic Energy Agency,

to carry out activities in support of the fulfilment of the mandate of a United Nations operation:

(c) “United Nations operation” means an operation established by the competent organ of the United Nations in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and conducted under United Nations authority and control:

- (i) Where the operation is for the purpose of maintaining or restoring international peace and security; or
- (ii) Where the Security Council or the General Assembly has declared, for the purposes of this Convention, that there exists an exceptional risk to the safety of the personnel participating in the operation;

(d) “Host State” means a State in whose territory a United Nations operation is conducted;

(e) “Transit State” means a State, other than the host State, in whose territory United Nations and associated personnel or their equipment are in transit or temporarily present in connection with a United Nations operation.

Article 2

Scope of application

1. This Convention applies in respect of United Nations and associated personnel and United Nations operations, as defined in article 1.

2. This Convention shall not apply to a United Nations operation authorized by the Security Council as an enforcement action under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations in which any of the personnel are engaged as combatants against organized armed forces and to which the law of international armed conflict applies.

Article 3

Sch.1

Identification

1. The military and police components of a United Nations operation and their vehicles, vessels and aircraft shall bear distinctive identification. Other personnel, vehicles, vessels and aircraft involved in the United Nations operation shall be appropriately identified unless otherwise decided by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. All United Nations and associated personnel shall carry appropriate identification documents.

Article 4

Agreements on the status of the operation

The host State and the United Nations shall conclude as soon as possible an agreement on the status of the United Nations operation and all personnel engaged in the operation including, *inter alia*, provisions on privileges and immunities for military and police components of the operation.

Article 5

Transit

A transit State shall facilitate the unimpeded transit of United Nations and associated personnel and their equipment to and from the host State.

Article 6

Respect for laws and regulations

1. Without prejudice to such privileges and immunities as they may enjoy or to the requirements of their duties, United Nations and associated personnel shall:

- (a) Respect the laws and regulations of the host State and the transit State; and
- (b) Refrain from any action or activity incompatible with the impartial and international nature of their duties.

2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall take all appropriate measures to ensure the observance of these obligations.

Article 7

Duty to ensure the safety and security of United Nations and associated personnel

1. United Nations and associated personnel, their equipment and premises shall not be made the object of attack or of any action that prevents them from discharging their mandate.

[No. 16.] *Criminal Justice (Safety of United Nations Workers) Act, 2000.* [2000.]

Sch.1

2. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure the safety and security of United Nations and associated personnel. In particular, States Parties shall take all appropriate steps to protect United Nations and associated personnel who are deployed in their territory from the crimes set out in article 9.

3. States Parties shall cooperate with the United Nations and other States Parties, as appropriate, in the implementation of this Convention, particularly in any case where the host State is unable itself to take the required measures.

Article 8

Duty to release or return United Nations and associated personnel captured or detained

Except as otherwise provided in an applicable status-of-forces agreement, if United Nations or associated personnel are captured or detained in the course of the performance of their duties and their identification has been established, they shall not be subjected to interrogation and they shall be promptly released and returned to United Nations or other appropriate authorities. Pending their release such personnel shall be treated in accordance with universally recognized standards of human rights and the principles and spirit of the Geneva Conventions of 1949.

Article 9

Crimes against United Nations and associated personnel

1. The intentional commission of:

- (a) A murder, kidnapping or other attack upon the person or liberty of any United Nations or associated personnel;
- (b) A violent attack upon the official premises, the private accommodation or the means of transportation of any United Nations or associated personnel likely to endanger his or her person or liberty;
- (c) A threat to commit any such attack with the objective of compelling a physical or juridical person to do or to refrain from doing any act;
- (d) An attempt to commit any such attack; and
- (e) An act constituting participation as an accomplice in any such attack, or in an attempt to commit such attack, or in organizing or ordering others to commit such attack,

shall be made by each State Party a crime under its national law.

2. Each State Party shall make the crimes set out in paragraph 1 punishable by appropriate penalties which shall take into account their grave nature.

Article 10

Establishment of jurisdiction

1. Each State Party shall take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the crimes set out in article 9 in the following cases:

[2000.] *Criminal Justice (Safety of United Nations Workers) Act, 2000.* [No. 16.]

- (a) When the crime is committed in the territory of that State or on board a ship or aircraft registered in that State; Sch.1
- (b) When the alleged offender is a national of that State.

2. A State Party may also establish its jurisdiction over any such crime when it is committed:

- (a) By a stateless person whose habitual residence is in that State; or
- (b) With respect to a national of that State; or
- (c) In an attempt to compel that State to do or to abstain from doing any act.

3. Any State Party which has established jurisdiction as mentioned in paragraph 2 shall notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations. If such State Party subsequently rescinds that jurisdiction, it shall notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

4. Each State Party shall take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the crimes set out in article 9 in cases where the alleged offender is present in its territory and it does not extradite such person pursuant to article 15 to any of the States Parties which have established their jurisdiction in accordance with paragraph 1 or 2.

5. This Convention does not exclude any criminal jurisdiction exercised in accordance with national law.

Article 11

Prevention of crimes against United Nations and associated personnel

States Parties shall cooperate in the prevention of the crimes set out in article 9, particularly by:

- (a) Taking all practicable measures to prevent preparations in their respective territories for the commission of those crimes within or outside their territories; and
- (b) Exchanging information in accordance with their national law and coordinating the taking of administrative and other measures as appropriate to prevent the commission of those crimes.

Article 12

Communication of information

1. Under the conditions provided for in its national law, the State Party in whose territory a crime set out in article 9 has been committed shall, if it has reason to believe that an alleged offender has fled from its territory, communicate to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, directly or through the Secretary-General, to the State or States concerned all the pertinent facts regarding the crime committed and all available information regarding the identity of the alleged offender.

2. Whenever a crime set out in article 9 has been committed, any State Party which has information concerning the victim and circumstances of the crime shall endeavour to transmit such information,

Sch.1

under the conditions provided for in its national law, fully and promptly to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the State or States concerned.

Article 13

Measures to ensure prosecution or extradition

1. Where the circumstances so warrant, the State Party in whose territory the alleged offender is present shall take the appropriate measures under its national law to ensure that person's presence for the purpose of prosecution or extradition.

2. Measures taken in accordance with paragraph 1 shall be notified, in conformity with national law and without delay, to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, either directly or through the Secretary-General, to:

- (a) The State where the crime was committed;
- (b) The State or States of which the alleged offender is a national or, if such person is a stateless person, in whose territory that person has his or her habitual residence;
- (c) The State or States of which the victim is a national; and
- (d) Other interested States.

Article 14

Prosecution of alleged offenders

The State Party in whose territory the alleged offender is present shall, if it does not extradite that person, submit, without exception whatsoever and without undue delay, the case to its competent authorities for the purpose of prosecution, through proceedings in accordance with the law of that State. Those authorities shall take their decision in the same manner as in the case of an ordinary offence of a grave nature under the law of that State.

Article 15

Extradition of alleged offenders

1. To the extent that the crimes set out in article 9 are not extraditable offences in any extradition treaty existing between States Parties, they shall be deemed to be included as such therein. States Parties undertake to include those crimes as extraditable offences in every extradition treaty to be concluded between them.

2. If a State Party which makes extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty receives a request for extradition from another State Party with which it has no extradition treaty, it may at its option consider this Convention as the legal basis for extradition in respect of those crimes. Extradition shall be subject to the conditions provided in the law of the requested State.

3. States Parties which do not make extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty shall recognise those crimes as extraditable offences between themselves subject to the conditions provided in the law of the requested State.

4. Each of those crimes shall be treated, for the purposes of extradition between States Parties, as if it had been committed not only in the place in which it occurred but also in the territories of the States Parties which have established their jurisdiction in accordance with paragraph 1 or 2 of article 10. Sch.1

Article 16

Mutual assistance in criminal matters

1. States Parties shall afford one another the greatest measure of assistance in connection with criminal proceedings brought in respect of the crimes set out in article 9, including assistance in obtaining evidence at their disposal necessary for the proceedings. The law of the requested State shall apply in all cases.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall not affect obligations concerning mutual assistance embodied in any other treaty.

Article 17

Fair treatment

1. Any person regarding whom investigations or proceedings are being carried out in connection with any of the crimes set out in article 9 shall be guaranteed fair treatment, a fair trial and full protection of his or her rights at all stages of the investigations or proceedings.

2. Any alleged offender shall be entitled:

(a) To communicate without delay with the nearest appropriate representative of the State or States of which such person is a national or which is otherwise entitled to protect that person's rights or, if such person is a stateless person, of the State which, at that person's request, is willing to protect that person's rights; and

(b) To be visited by a representative of that State or those States.

Article 18

Notification of outcome of proceedings

The State Party where an alleged offender is prosecuted shall communicate the final outcome of the proceedings to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit the information to other States Parties.

Article 19

Dissemination

The States Parties undertake to disseminate this Convention as widely as possible and, in particular, to include the study thereof, as well as relevant provisions of international humanitarian law, in their programmes of military instruction.

Article 20

Savings clauses

Nothing in this Convention shall affect:

- (a) The applicability of international humanitarian law and universally recognised standards of human rights as contained in international instruments in relation to the protection of United Nations operations and United Nations and associated personnel or the responsibility of such personnel to respect such law and standards;
- (b) The rights and obligations of States, consistent with the Charter of the United Nations, regarding the consent to entry of persons into their territories;
- (c) The obligation of United Nations and associated personnel to act in accordance with the terms of the mandate of a United Nations operation;
- (d) The right of States which voluntarily contribute personnel to a United Nations operation to withdraw their personnel from participation in such operation; or
- (e) The entitlement to appropriate compensation payable in the event of death, disability, injury or illness attributable to peace-keeping service by persons voluntarily contributed by States to United Nations operations.

Article 21

Right of self-defence

Nothing in this Convention shall be construed so as to derogate from the right to act in self-defence.

Article 22

Dispute settlement

1. Any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention which is not settled by negotiation shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration. If within six months from the date of the request for arbitration the parties are unable to agree on the organization of the arbitration, any one of those parties may refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice by application in conformity with the Statute of the Court.

2. Each State Party may at the time of signature, ratification, acceptance or approval of this Convention or accession thereto declare that it does not consider itself bound by all or part of paragraph 1. The other States Parties shall not be bound by paragraph 1 or the relevant part thereof with respect to any State Party which has made such a reservation.

3. Any State Party which has made a reservation in accordance with paragraph 2 may at any time withdraw that reservation by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 23

Sch.1

Review meetings

At the request of one or more States Parties, and if approved by a majority of States Parties, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall convene a meeting of the States Parties to review the implementation of the Convention, and any problems encountered with regard to its application.

Article 24

Signature

This Convention shall be open for signature by all States, until 31 December 1995, at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

Article 25

Ratification, acceptance or approval

This Convention is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval. Instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 26

Accession

This Convention shall be open for accession by any State. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 27

Entry into force

1. This Convention shall enter into force thirty days after twenty-two instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession have been deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. For each State ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

Article 28

Denunciation

1. A State Party may denounce this Convention by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. Denunciation shall take effect one year following the date on which notification is received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Sch.1

Article 29

Authentic texts

The original of this Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send certified copies thereof to all States.

Section 2.

SECOND SCHEDULE

Part I

Common law offences

1. Murder.
2. Manslaughter.
3. Rape.

Non-fatal offences

4. Any offence under the following provisions of the Non-Fatal Offences against the Person Act, 1997—

- (a) section 2 (assault);
- (b) section 3 (assault causing harm);
- (c) section 4 (assault causing serious harm);
- (d) section 5 (threats to kill or cause serious harm);
- (e) section 12 (poisoning);
- (f) section 13 (endangerment);
- (g) section 15 (false imprisonment).

Sexual offences

5. Any offence under the following provisions of the Criminal Law (Rape) (Amendment) Act, 1990—

- (a) section 2 (sexual assault);
- (b) section 3 (aggravated sexual assault);
- (c) section 4 (rape under section 4).

Explosives

6. Any offence under section 2 (causing explosion likely to endanger life or damage property) of the Explosive Substances Act, 1883.

Section 3.

Part II

Explosives

1. Any offence under section 2 (causing explosion likely to endanger life or damage property) of the Explosive Substances Act, 1883.

[2000.] *Criminal Justice (Safety of United Nations Workers) Act, 2000.* [No. 16.]

Criminal damage

Sch.2

2. Any offence under the following provisions of the Criminal Damage Act, 1991—

- (a) section 2 (damaging property);
- (b) section 3 (threat to damage property);
- (c) section 4 (possessing any thing with intent to damage property).