

hurt, voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means, or an offence under—

- (a) section 3 or section 4 of the Corrosive and Explosive Substances and Offensive Weapons Ordinance 1958;
- (b) subsection (1) of section 32 or section 37 of the Arms Act 1960;
- (c) section 6 or section 7 of the Explosives Act 1957;
- (d) section 3 of the Kidnapping Act 1961.

## **XXVII. MALDIVES<sup>67</sup>**

### **LAW ON THE PREVENTION OF TERRORISM IN THE MALDIVES 1990 (LAW NO: 10/90)**

#### *Title*

1. The Act shall be entitled the “Law on the Prevention of Terrorism in the Maldives 1990”.

#### *Act of Terrorism*

2. Under this Act, the acts of terrorism which constitute the offence 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;

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<sup>67</sup> Transmitted to the Secretariat by that Government on 20 June 1995.

(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 or threaten life, person or property of any person orally or in writing.

*Contributing, assisting and organizing*

3. The provision of funds or materials or any other form of assistance towards the commission or planning of any of the acts specified in section 2 shall also be regarded as acts of terrorism.

*De-registration of corporate or associate bodies contributing to or assisting terrorism.*

4. Where a corporate or associate body registered in the Maldives is found to have contributed to or assisted in the commission of any act of terrorism, the registration of such corporate or associate body shall be cancelled.

*Civil damages to victims*

5. In addition to the punishments imposed in accordance with Section 6 of this Law the court may order the offenders to compensate the victims of terrorism for any damage or injury caused by the acts of terrorism.

*Punishment*

6. (a) Whoever commits an act of terrorism which results in the death of any person shall be punishable by death or, imprisonment or banishment for life. The punishment for any person found to have participated in the commission or planning of such an act shall also be the same. Any person found to have aided or abetted in the commission of the crime or concealed any information relating to the crime shall be punishable by imprisonment or banishment for a term not less than ten years but not exceeding fifteen years.

(b) Whoever commits an act of terrorism which does not involve the death of any person shall be punishable with imprisonment or banishment for a term not less than ten years but not exceeding fifteen years. The punishment for any person found to have participated in the commission or planning of such an act shall also be the same. Any person found to have aided or abetted in the commission of the crime or concealed any information relating to the crime shall be punishable by

imprisonment or banishment for a term not less than three years but not exceeding seven years.

(c) In imposing a sentence of imprisonment under sub-sections (a) and (b) of this Section, the court shall have the discretion to order a specified period of the term of imprisonment to be served with hard labour.

*Application of the Law*

7. This Act shall apply retrospectively to previous acts of terrorism on which the courts have not yet passed judgement as well as to future acts of terrorism.

## XXVIII. MAURITIUS<sup>68</sup>

### 1. CIVIL AVIATION (HIJACKING AND OTHER OFFENCES) ACT 1985 ACT 33 OF 1985 — 26 APRIL 1985

To give effect to the Hague Convention, the Montreal Convention and the Tokyo Convention

*1. Short title*

This Act may be cited as the Civil Aviation (Hijacking and other Offences) Act 1985.

*2. Interpretation*

In this Act—

“aerodrome” has the same meaning as in the Civil Aviation Act;

“aircraft” shall not include a police, military or customs aircraft;

“airport” means an aerodrome, any passenger and freight terminal and other facilities serving international and domestic civil aviation;

“Minister” means the Prime Minister;

“serious injury” has the same meaning as in the Civil Aviation Regulations 1986;

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<sup>68</sup> Transmitted to the Secretariat by that Government on 4 August 1997. The following pieces of legislation have also been provided to the Secretariat and are available for consultation from the Codification Division, Office of Legal Affairs: The Explosives Act, RL 2/687; 12 December 1959 and The Firearms (Amendment) Act 1996.