

Crimes (Internationally Protected Persons, United Nations and Associated Personnel, and Hostages) Act 1980

Public Act 1980 No 44
Date of assent 2 December 1980

The title of this Act was amended, as from 1 March 1999, by section 2(1) Crimes (Internationally Protected Persons and Hostages) Amendment Act 1998 (1998 No 36) by substituting the words “Internationally Protected Persons, United Nations and Associated Personnel, and Hostages” for the words “Internationally Protected Persons and Hostages”. See clause 2 Crimes (Internationally Protected Persons and Hostages) Amendment Act 1998 Commencement Order 1999 (SR 1999/9).

Contents

	Page
Title	2
1 Short Title and commencement	2
2 Interpretation	3
Internationally protected persons and United Nations and associated personnel	
3 Crimes against persons	6
4 Crimes against premises or vehicles	7
5 Threats against persons	7
6 Threats against premises or vehicles	8
6A Sections 3 to 6 not to apply to certain United Nations operations	9
7 Prosecution need not prove certain matters	10
Hostages	
8 Hostage-taking	11
General provisions	
9 Extradition Act amended [<i>Repealed</i>]	11
10 Crimes deemed to be included in extradition treaties	11
10A Further provision on crimes deemed to be included in extradition treaties	13
11 Surrender of offenders [<i>Repealed</i>]	13

Note

This Act is administered in the Department of Justice.

**Crimes (Internationally Protected Persons,
United Nations and Associated Personnel,
and Hostages) Act 1980**

Reprinted as at
3 September 2007

12	Restrictions on surrender	14
13	Further restrictions on surrender of offenders [<i>Repealed</i>]	15
14	Attorney-General's consent required to prosecutions	15
15	Evidence	15
16	Application of certain provisions of Crimes Act	16
17	Other Acts not affected	16
	Schedule 1	16
	Crimes against persons protected by a convention	
	Schedule 2	18
	Crimes against premises or vehicles of persons protected by a convention	

An Act to give effect to—

- (a) The Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, 1973; and**
- (b) The Convention Against the Taking of Hostages 1979; and**
- (c) The Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel 1994;—**

and for matters incidental to the implementation of those Conventions.

The Long Title was substituted, as from 1 March 1999, by section 2(2) Crimes (Internationally Protected Persons and Hostages) Amendment Act 1998 (1998 No 36).

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1 Short Title and commencement

- (1) This Act may be cited as the Crimes (Internationally Protected Persons, United Nations and Associated Personnel, and Hostages) Act 1980.
- (2) This Act shall come into force on a date to be appointed by the Governor-General by Order in Council, and different dates may be so appointed for the commencement of this Act in respect of the 1973 Convention and the 1979 Convention.

This Act was brought into force on 12 December 1985 pursuant to the Crimes (Internationally Protected Persons and Hostages) Act Commencement Order 1985 (SR 1985/313).

The Short Title was amended, as from 1 March 1999, by section 2(3) Crimes (Internationally Protected Persons and Hostages) Amendment Act 1998 (1998 No 36) by substituting the words “Internationally Protected Persons, United Nations and Associated Personnel, and Hostages” for the words “Internationally Protected Persons and Hostages”. *See* clause 2 Crimes (Internationally Protected Persons and Hostages) Amendment Act 1998 Commencement Order 1999 (SR 1999/9).

2 Interpretation

(1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

Associated person, in relation to an alleged act or omission that constitutes a crime by virtue of or against any of sections 3 to 6, means—

- (a) A person assigned by a Government or an intergovernmental organisation with the agreement of the competent organ of the United Nations; or
- (b) A person engaged by—
 - (i) The Secretary-General of the United Nations; or
 - (ii) A specialised agency of the United Nations; or
 - (iii) The International Atomic Energy Agency; or
- (c) A person deployed by a humanitarian non-governmental organisation or agency under an agreement with—
 - (i) The Secretary-General of the United Nations; or
 - (ii) A specialised agency of the United Nations; or
 - (iii) The International Atomic Energy Agency—
to carry out activities in support of the fulfilment of the mandate of a United Nations operation:

Conviction on indictment has the same meaning as in section 3 of the Crimes Act 1961

Fugitive Offenders Act 1881*[Repealed]*

Fugitive Offenders Act 1881: this definition was repealed, as from 1 September 1999, by section 111 Extradition Act 1999 (1999 No 55).

[Repealed]

Internationally protected person, in relation to an alleged act or omission that constitutes a crime by virtue of or against any of sections 3 to 6, means—

- (a) A person who, at the time of the alleged act or omission, is—
 - (i) A Head of State; or
 - (ii) A member of a body that performs the functions of a Head of State under the constitution of the State; or
 - (iii) A Head of Government; or
 - (iv) A Minister of Foreign Affairs—
and is outside the territory of the State in which he or she holds office:
- (b) A member of the family of a person referred to in paragraph (a) who is accompanying that person:
- (c) A person who, at the time of the alleged act or omission, is—
 - (i) A representative or an official of a State; or
 - (ii) An official or agent of an international organisation of an intergovernmental character—
and is entitled under international law to special protection from attack on his or her person, freedom, or dignity:
- (d) A member of the family of a person referred to in paragraph (c) who is a member of that person's household:

New Zealand includes all waters within the outer limits of the territorial sea of New Zealand (as defined by section 3 of the Territorial Sea, Contiguous Zone, and Exclusive Economic Zone Act 1977)

Person protected by a convention means—

- (a) An associated person; or
- (b) An internationally protected person; or
- (c) A United Nations person:

The 1973 Convention means the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, opened for signature at New York on 14 December 1973

The 1979 Convention means the Convention Against the Taking of Hostages, opened for signature at New York on 18 December 1979

The 1994 Convention means the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel, opened for signature at New York on 9 December 1994

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—

- (a) If the operation is for the purpose of maintaining or restoring international peace and security; or
- (b) If the Security Council of the United Nations, or the General Assembly of the United Nations, has declared, for the purposes of the 1994 Convention, that there exists an exceptional risk to the safety of the personnel participating in the operation:

United Nations person, in relation to an alleged act or omission that constitutes a crime by virtue of or against any of sections 3 to 6, means—

- (a) A person engaged or deployed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations as a member of the military, police, or civilian components of a United Nations operation; or
- (b) An official or expert on mission of—
 - (i) The United Nations; or
 - (ii) A specialised agency of the United Nations; or
 - (iii) The International Atomic Energy Agency—
who is present in an official capacity in the area where a United Nations operation is being conducted:

Vehicle includes any means of conveyance.

- (2) In paragraph (a)(i) of the definition of the term **internationally protected person** in subsection (1) of this section, the term **Head of State** includes, in relation to any Commonwealth country (other than the United Kingdom) of which Her Majesty the Queen is Head of State, the Governor-General or

other person who performs the functions of the Head of State as Her Majesty's representative.

Compare: 1972 No 137 s 2; Internationally Protected Persons Act 1978, s 1(5) (UK)

Subsection (1) was substituted, as from 1 March 1999, by section 3 Crimes (Internationally Protected Persons and Hostages) Amendment Act 1998 (1998 No 36). *See* clause 2 Crimes (Internationally Protected Persons and Hostages) Amendment Act 1998 Commencement Order 1999 (SR 1999/9).

Internationally protected persons and United Nations and associated personnel

This heading was substituted for the heading "Internationally protected persons", as from 1 March 1999, by section 4 Crimes (Internationally Protected Persons and Hostages) Amendment Act 1998 (1998 No 36). *See* clause 2 Crimes (Internationally Protected Persons and Hostages) Amendment Act 1998 Commencement Order 1999 (SR 1999/9).

3 Crimes against persons

- (1) Without limiting anything in the Crimes Act 1961, every one commits a crime who does an act or omits to do an act, if—
- (a) He or she does the act, or omits to do the act, in New Zealand or outside New Zealand; and
 - (b) He or she does the act, or omits to do the act, to or in relation to a person whom he or she knows to be a person protected by a convention; and
 - (c) The act or omission is one that constitutes, or would, if done or made in New Zealand, constitute,—
 - (i) A crime referred to or described in a provision of the Crimes Act 1961 specified in Schedule 1; or
 - (ii) An attempt to commit such a crime, if the crime is not itself constituted by a mere attempt.
- (2) Every one who commits a crime against this section is liable on conviction on indictment to the same penalty to which he or she would have been liable had he or she been charged with a crime against the relevant provision of the Crimes Act 1961.

Compare: Internationally Protected Persons Act 1978, s 1(1)(a), (2)(a), (4) (UK)

Section 3 was substituted, as from 1 March 1999, by section 4 Crimes (Internationally Protected Persons and Hostages) Amendment Act 1998 (1998 No 36). *See* clause 2 Crimes (Internationally Protected Persons and Hostages) Amendment Act 1998 Commencement Order 1999 (SR 1999/9).

4 Crimes against premises or vehicles

- (1) Without limiting anything in the Crimes Act 1961, every one commits a crime who does an act or omits to do an act, if—
- (a) He or she does the act, or omits to do the act, in New Zealand or outside New Zealand; and
 - (b) He or she does the act, or omits to do the act, to or in relation to—
 - (i) Premises that he or she knows to be the official premises or private residence of a person protected by a convention; or
 - (ii) A vehicle that he or she knows is used by a person protected by a convention; and
 - (c) He or she does the act, or omits to do the act, while such a person is present in those premises or that residence or vehicle; and
 - (d) The act or omission is one that constitutes, or would, if done or made in New Zealand, constitute,—
 - (i) A crime referred to or described in a provision of the Crimes Act 1961 specified in Schedule 2; or
 - (ii) An attempt to commit such a crime, if the crime is not itself constituted by a mere attempt.
- (2) Every one who commits a crime against this section is liable on conviction on indictment to the same penalty to which he would have been liable had he been charged with a crime against the relevant provision of the Crimes Act 1961.

Compare: Internationally Protected Persons Act 1978, s 1(1)(b), (2)(a), (4) (UK)

Subsection (1) was substituted, as from 1 March 1999, by section 5 Crimes (Internationally Protected Persons and Hostages) Amendment Act 1998 (1998 No 36). *See* clause 2 Crimes (Internationally Protected Persons and Hostages) Amendment Act 1998 Commencement Order 1999 (SR 1999/9).

5 Threats against persons

- (1) Every one commits a crime who threatens to do an act, if—
- (a) The act constitutes a crime against section 3; and
 - (b) He or she makes the threat in New Zealand or outside New Zealand; and
 - (c) He or she makes the threat to or in relation to a person whom he or she knows to be an internationally protected person.

- (1A) Every one commits a crime who threatens to do an act, if—
- (a) The act constitutes a crime against section 3; and
 - (b) He or she makes the threat in New Zealand or outside New Zealand; and
 - (c) He or she makes the threat to or in relation to a person whom he or she knows to be a United Nations person or an associated person; and
 - (d) He or she makes the threat with the intention of compelling the person, or any other person, to do or refrain from doing an act.
- (2) Every one who commits a crime against this section is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding—
- (a) Seven years; or
 - (b) The term of years prescribed by the relevant provision of the Crimes Act 1961 in respect of the crime that he would have committed had he carried out his threat in New Zealand,—
- whichever is the lesser.

Compare: Internationally Protected Persons Act 1978, s 1(3), (4) (UK)

Subsection (1) was substituted, as from 1 March 1999, by section 6 Crimes (Internationally Protected Persons and Hostages) Amendment Act 1998 (1998 No 36).

Subsection (1A) was inserted, as from 1 March 1999, by section 6 Crimes (Internationally Protected Persons and Hostages) Amendment Act 1998 (1998 No 36). *See* clause 2 Crimes (Internationally Protected Persons and Hostages) Amendment Act 1998 Commencement Order 1999 (SR 1999/9).

6 Threats against premises or vehicles

- (1) Every one commits a crime who threatens to do an act, if—
- (a) The act constitutes a crime against section 4; and
 - (b) He or she makes the threat in New Zealand or outside New Zealand; and
 - (c) He or she makes the threat to or in relation to—
 - (i) Premises that he or she knows to be the official premises or private residence of an internationally protected person; or
 - (ii) A vehicle that he or she knows is used by an internationally protected person.
- (1A) Every one commits a crime who threatens to do an act, if—

- (a) The act constitutes a crime against section 4; and
 - (b) He or she makes the threat in New Zealand or outside New Zealand; and
 - (c) He or she makes the threat to or in relation to—
 - (i) Premises that he or she knows to be the official premises or private residence of a United Nations person or an associated person; or
 - (ii) A vehicle that he or she knows is used by a United Nations person or an associated person; and
 - (d) He or she makes the threat with the intention of compelling the person, or any other person, to do or refrain from doing an act.
- (2) Every one who commits a crime against this section is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years.

Compare: Internationally Protected Persons Act 1978, s 1(3), (4) (UK)

Subsection (1) was substituted, as from 1 March 1999, by section 7 Crimes (Internationally Protected Persons and Hostages) Amendment Act 1998 (1998 No 36).

Subsection (1A) was inserted, as from 1 March 1999, by section 7 Crimes (Internationally Protected Persons and Hostages) Amendment Act 1998 (1998 No 36). *See* clause 2 Crimes (Internationally Protected Persons and Hostages) Amendment Act 1998 Commencement Order 1999 (SR 1999/9).

6A Sections 3 to 6 not to apply to certain United Nations operations

Sections 3 to 6 do not apply, in relation to United Nations personnel and associated personnel, to a United Nations operation—

- (a) Authorised by the Security Council of the United Nations as an enforcement action under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations; and
- (b) In which United Nations personnel or associated personnel are engaged as combatants against organised armed forces; and
- (c) To which the law of international armed conflict applies.

Section 6A was inserted, as from 1 March 1999, by section 8 Crimes (Internationally Protected Persons and Hostages) Amendment Act 1998 (1998 No 36). *See* clause 2 Crimes (Internationally Protected Persons and Hostages) Amendment Act 1998 Commencement Order 1999 (SR 1999/9).

7 Prosecution need not prove certain matters

Notwithstanding anything in sections 3 to 6 of this Act, in any proceedings brought under any of those sections, it shall not be necessary for the prosecution to prove the following matters:

- (a) In respect of—
 - (i) An internationally protected person to whom paragraph (a) or paragraph (c) of the definition of that term in section 2(1) applies; or
 - (ii) A United Nations person or an associated person,—

that the defendant knew, at the time of the alleged crime, the identity of that person or the capacity in which that person was an internationally protected person, a United Nations person, or an associated person:
- (b) In respect of any internationally protected person to whom paragraph (b) of that definition applies, that the defendant knew, at the time of the alleged crime, that the internationally protected person was accompanying any other person to whom paragraph (a) of that definition applies:
- (c) In respect of any internationally protected person to whom paragraph (c) of that definition applies, that the defendant knew, at the time of the alleged crime, that the internationally protected person was entitled under international law to special protection from attack on his person, freedom, or dignity:
- (d) In respect of any internationally protected person to whom paragraph (d) of that definition applies, that the defendant knew, at the time of the alleged crime, that the internationally protected person was a member of the household of any other person referred to in paragraph (c) of that definition.

Paragraph (a) was substituted, as from 1 March 1999, by section 9 Crimes (Internationally Protected Persons and Hostages) Amendment Act 1998 (1998

No 36). *See* clause 2 Crimes (Internationally Protected Persons and Hostages) Amendment Act 1998 Commencement Order 1999 (SR 1999/9).

Hostages

8 Hostage-taking

- (1) Subject to subsection (2) of this section, every one commits the crime of hostage-taking who, whether in or outside New Zealand, unlawfully seizes or detains any person (in this section called the hostage) without his consent, or with his consent obtained by fraud or duress, with intent to compel the Government of any country or any international intergovernmental organisation or any other person to do or abstain from doing any act as a condition, whether express or implied, for the release of the hostage.
- (2) No one shall be convicted of the crime of hostage-taking if—
 - (a) The act of hostage-taking takes place in New Zealand; and
 - (b) The alleged offender and the hostage are New Zealand citizens; and
 - (c) The alleged offender is in New Zealand.
- (3) Every one who commits the crime of hostage-taking is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 14 years.

General provisions

9 Extradition Act amended

[Repealed]

Section 9 was repealed, as from 1 September 1999, by section 111 Extradition Act 1999 (1999 No 55).

10 Crimes deemed to be included in extradition treaties

- (1) For the purposes of the Extradition Act 1999 and any Order in Council in force under section 15 or section 104 of that Act,—
 - (a) Each crime described in section 3 or section 4 or section 8, including—
 - (i) Attempting to commit that crime (where it is not itself constituted by a mere attempt); or

- (ii) Aiding, abetting, inciting, counselling, or procuring any person to commit that crime; or
 - (iii) Inciting, counselling, or attempting to procure any person to commit that crime when it is not in fact committed; or
 - (iv) Being an accessory after the fact to that crime; and
- (b) Each crime described in section 5 or section 6,—
is, if not already described in the treaty, deemed to be an offence described in any extradition treaty concluded before 12 December 1985 and for the time being in force between New Zealand and any country that is a party to the 1973 Convention or, as the case may require, the 1979 Convention.
- (2) It under subsection (1) a crime is deemed to be an offence described in an extradition treaty, no person may be surrendered for that crime in accordance with the provisions of the Extradition Act 1999 if the alleged act or omission occurred before 12 December 1985.
- (3) For the purposes of this section, **country** includes any territory for whose international relations the government of a country is responsible and to which the extradition treaty and the 1973 Convention or, as the case may require, the 1979 Convention, extends.

Compare: 1972 No 137 s 7; Internationally Protected Persons Act 1978, s 3(2) (UK)

Subsection (1) was amended, as from 1 March 1999, by section 10(1) Crimes (Internationally Protected Persons and Hostages) Amendment Act 1998 (1998 No 36) by substituting the words “, the 1979 Convention, or the 1994 Convention” for the words “or, as the case may require, the 1979 Convention”. See clause 2 Crimes (Internationally Protected Persons and Hostages) Amendment Act 1998 Commencement Order 1999 (SR 1999/9).

Subsection (3) was amended, as from 1 March 1999, by section 10(2) Crimes (Internationally Protected Persons and Hostages) Amendment Act 1998 (1998 No 36) by substituting the words “, the 1979 Convention, or the 1994 Convention” for the words “or, as the case may require, the 1979 Convention.”. See clause 2 Crimes (Internationally Protected Persons and Hostages) Amendment Act 1998 Commencement Order 1999 (SR 1999/9).

Section 10 was substituted, as from 1 September 1999, by section 111 Extradition Act 1999 (1999 No 55).

10A Further provision on crimes deemed to be included in extradition treaties

- (1) For the purposes of the Extradition Act 1999 and any Order in Council in force under section 15 or section 104 of that Act,
 - (a) Each crime described in section 3 or section 4 or section 8, including—
 - (i) Attempting to commit that crime (where it is not itself constituted by a mere attempt); or
 - (ii) Aiding, abetting, inciting, counselling, or procuring any person to commit that crime; or
 - (iii) Inciting, counselling, or attempting to procure any person to commit that crime when it is not in fact committed; or
 - (iv) Being an accessory after the fact to that crime; and
 - (b) Each crime described in section 5 or section 6,—
is, if not already described in the treaty, deemed to be an offence described in any extradition treaty concluded before the commencement of the Crimes (Internationally Protected Persons and Hostages) Amendment Act 1998 and for the time being in force between New Zealand and any country that is a party to the 1994 Convention.
- (2) If under subsection (1) a crime is deemed to be an offence described in an extradition treaty, no person may be surrendered for that crime in accordance with the provisions of the Extradition Act 1999 if the alleged act or omission occurred before the commencement of the Crimes (Internationally Protected Persons and Hostages) Amendment Act 1998.
- (3) For the purposes of this section, **country** includes any territory for whose international relations the government of a country is responsible and to which the extradition treaty and the 1994 Convention extends.

Section 10A was inserted, as from 1 September 1999, by section 111 Extradition Act 1999 (1999 No 55).

11 Surrender of offenders

[Repealed]

Compare: 1972 No 137 s 8; Internationally Protected Persons Act 1978, s 3(3) (UK)

Subsection (1)(b) was amended, as from 1 March 1999, by section 11(1) Crimes (Internationally Protected Persons and Hostages) Amendment Act 1998 (1998 No 36) by substituting the words “, the 1979 Convention, or the 1994 Convention” for the words “or, as the case may require, the 1979 Convention”. See clause 2 Crimes (Internationally Protected Persons and Hostages) Amendment Act 1998 Commencement Order 1999 (SR 1999/9).

Subsection (2) was amended, as from 1 March 1999, by section 11(2) Crimes (Internationally Protected Persons and Hostages) Amendment Act 1998 (1998 No 36) by substituting the words “, the 1979 Convention, or the 1994 Convention” for the words “or, as the case may be, the 1979 Convention”. See clause 2 Crimes (Internationally Protected Persons and Hostages) Amendment Act 1998 Commencement Order 1999 (SR 1999/9).

Section 11 was repealed, as from 1 September 1999, by section 111 Extradition Act 1999 (1999 No 55).

12 Restrictions on surrender

- (1) Without limiting the grounds on which surrender must or may be refused under the Extradition Act 1999, a Court in New Zealand must not order the surrender, or the detention for the purposes of surrender, of a person to another country in respect of an act or omission that amounts to a crime against any of sections 3 to 8 if the Attorney-General certifies that the case is being or is about to be considered to determine whether or not proceedings should be brought in New Zealand against that person in respect of the act or omission.
- (2) If, in any case to which subsection (1) applies, it is subsequently determined that proceedings should not be brought in New Zealand against the person in respect of the act or omission, the Attorney-General must advise the Court accordingly, and the Court must proceed with the matter as if the Attorney-General’s certificate had never been given.
- (3) Without limiting the grounds on which surrender must or may be refused under the Extradition Act 1999, a person must not be surrendered to another country if it appears that the person’s position may be prejudiced because communication with the person by the appropriate authorities of the country that is entitled in international law to exercise rights of protection in respect to the person cannot be effected.

Compare: 1976 No 2 s 7

Section 12 was substituted, as from 1 September 1999, by section 111 Extradition Act 1999 (1999 No 55).

13 Further restrictions on surrender of offenders

[Repealed]

Section 13 was repealed, as from 1 September 1999, by section 111 Extradition Act 1999 (1999 No 55).

14 Attorney-General's consent required to prosecutions

- (1) Subject to subsection (2) of this section, no proceedings for the trial and punishment of any person charged with a crime against any of sections 3 to 8 of this Act shall be instituted in any Court except with the consent of the Attorney-General.
- (2) A person charged with a crime against any of those provisions may be arrested, or a warrant for his arrest may be issued and executed, and he may be remanded in custody or on bail, notwithstanding that the consent of the Attorney-General to the institution of a prosecution for the crime has not been obtained, but no further proceedings shall be taken until that consent has been obtained.

Compare: 1972 No 137 s 18

15 Evidence

For any purpose in connection with this Act, a certificate, given by the Secretary of Foreign Affairs and Trade, certifying—

- (a) Any fact relevant to the question of whether a person was or was not, at any material time, a person protected by a convention; or
- (b) Any fact relevant to the question of whether an operation was or was not, at any material time, a United Nations operation of a kind described in section 6A; or
- (ba) That any country is or is not, or was or was not at any material time, a party to the 1973 Convention, the 1979 Convention, or the 1994 Convention; or
- (c) That the Government of any country is or is not, or was or was not at any material time, responsible for the international relations of any territory,—

shall be sufficient evidence of that fact.

Compare: Internationally Protected Persons Act 1978, s 1(1), (5) (UK)

Section 15 was amended, as from 1 December 1988, by section 14(1) External Relations Act 1988 (1988 No 159) by substituting the words “Secretary of External Relations and Trade” for the words “Secretary of Foreign Affairs”.

Section 15 was amended, as from 1 July 1993, by section 6(1) Foreign Affairs Amendment Act 1993 (1993 No 48) by substituting the words “Secretary of Foreign Affairs and Trade” for the words “Secretary of External Relations and Trade”.

Paragraphs (a) and (b) were substituted, and paragraph (ba) was inserted, as from 1 March 1999, by section 12 Crimes (Internationally Protected Persons and Hostages) Amendment Act 1998 (1998 No 36). *See* clause 2 Crimes (Internationally Protected Persons and Hostages) Amendment Act 1998 Commencement Order 1999 (SR 1999/9).

16 Application of certain provisions of Crimes Act

Nothing in section 8 of the Crimes Act 1961 (which relates to jurisdiction in respect of crimes on ships or aircraft beyond New Zealand) or in section 400 of that Act (which requires the consent of the Attorney-General to proceedings in certain cases for offences on ships or aircraft) shall apply with respect to any proceedings brought under any of sections 3 to 8 of this Act.

Compare: 1972 No 137 s 10

17 Other Acts not affected

Nothing in this Act shall limit or affect the Immigration Act 1987, the Aviation Crimes Act 1972, nor, except as expressly provided in this Act, the Crimes Act 1961.

Compare: 1972 No 137 s 21

The reference to the Immigration Act 1987 replaces an earlier reference to the repealed Immigration Act 1964.

Schedule 1 Section 3(1)(a)
**Crimes against persons protected by a
convention**

Section of Crimes Act 1961	Subject-matter
128	Sexual violation
129	Attempt to commit sexual violation

Section of Crimes Act 1961	Subject-matter
142A	Compelling indecent act with animal
167, 168	Murder
171	Manslaughter
173	Attempt to murder
174	Counselling or attempting to procure murder
176	Accessory after the fact to murder
188	Wounding with intent
189	Injuring with intent
191	Aggravated wounding or injury
192	Aggravated assault
197	Disabling
198	Discharging firearm or doing dangerous act with intent
199	Acid throwing
200	Poisoning with intent
201	Infecting with disease
209	Kidnapping

Schedule 1 was amended, as from 1 February 1986, by section 7(3) Crimes Amendment Act (No 3) 1985 (1985 No 160) by omitting the references to sections 128 and 129 of the Crimes Act 1961 and substituting the references to “128 Sexual violation”, “129 Attempt to commit sexual violation”, and “142A Compelling indecent act with animal”:

Schedule 1 was amended, as from 1 March 1999, by section 13(1)(a) Crimes (Internationally Protected Persons and Hostages) Amendment Act 1998 (1998 No 36) by substituting the expression “Schedule 1” for the words “Schedule 1”. It was further amended by section 13(1)(b) of that Act by substituting the heading “CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS PROTECTED BY A CONVENTION” for the

heading “CRIMES AGAINST INTERNATIONALLY PROTECTED PERSONS”.
See clause 2 Crimes (Internationally Protected Persons and Hostages) Amendment Act
1998 Commencement Order 1999 (SR 1999/9).

Schedule 2 Section 4(b)(i)

**Crimes against premises or vehicles of
persons protected by a convention**

Section of Crimes Act 1961	Subject-matter
267	Arson
268	Attempted arson
269	Intentional damage
270	Endangering transport

Schedule 2 was amended, as from 1 March 1999, by section 13(2)(a) Crimes (Internationally Protected Persons and Hostages) Amendment Act 1998 (1998 No 36) by substituting the expression “Schedule 2” for the words “Second Schedule”. It was further amended by section 13(2)(b) of that Act by substituting the heading “CRIMES AGAINST PREMISES OR VEHICLES OF PERSONS PROTECTED BY A CONVENTION” for the heading “CRIMES AGAINST PREMISES OR VEHICLES OF INTERNATIONALLY PROTECTED PERSONS”. See clause 2 Crimes (Internationally Protected Persons and Hostages) Amendment Act 1998 Commencement Order 1999 (SR 1999/9).

Schedule 2 was amended, as from 1 October 2003, by section 34 Crimes Amendment Act 2003 (2003 No 39) by substituting all the items under the headings “Section of Crimes Act 1961” and “Subject-matter”.