



LAWS OF SEYCHELLES

GENEVA CONVENTIONS ACT

CHAPTER 87

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CHAPTER 87**GENEVA CONVENTIONS ACT**

Act 20 of 1985

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"the Protocols" means the Protocols Additional to the Conventions adopted at Geneva on 8 June 1977;

"the Second Convention" means the Geneva Convention for the amelioration of the condition of wounded, sick, and shipwrecked members of armed forces at sea, adopted at Geneva on 12 August, 1949, read with the Protocols;

"the Third Convention" means the Geneva Convention relative to the treatment of prisoners of war, adopted at Geneva on 12 August, 1949, read with the Protocol.

PART II – PUNISHMENT OF OFFENDERS AGAINST THE CONVENTION

3. (1) Any person, whatever his nationality, who, whether in or outside Seychelles, commits, or aids, abets or procures the commission by any other person of, any such grave breach of any of the Conventions as is referred to in the following Articles respectively of those Conventions –

Grave breach
of
Convention

- (a) Article 50 of the First Convention;
- (b) Article 51 of the Second Convention;
- (c) Article 130 of the Third Convention;
- (d) Article 147 of the Fourth Convention,

is guilty of an offence and

- (i) in the case of grave breach involving the wilful killing of the person protected by the Convention in question, shall on conviction be sentenced to imprisonment for life; and
 - (ii) in the case of any other grave breach, is on conviction liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 14 years.
- (2) Where an offence under this section is committed outside Seychelles, a person may be proceeded against, charged, tried and punished therefore in any place in Seychelles, as if the offence has been committed in that place, and the offence is, for all purposes incidental to or consequential on the trial or punishment thereof, deemed to have been committed in that place.

- (3) A prosecution for an offence under this section shall not be instituted except by or on behalf of the Attorney-General.
- (4) Where in a prosecution for an offence under this section in respect of a grave breach of one of the Conventions, any question arises under Article 2 of that Convention (which relates to the circumstances in which the Convention applies) that question shall be determined by the Minister, and a certificate purporting to set out such determination and to be signed by the Minister is sufficient evidence of such determination and is presumed to be so signed until the contrary is proved.
- (5) Any written law relating to the trial by court-martial of persons who commit civil offences has effect for the purposes of the jurisdiction of courts-martial convened in Seychelles as if this section had not been enacted.

PART III – LEGAL PROCEEDINGS IN RESPECT OF PROTECTED PERSONS

Notice of trial 4.(1) The court before which –

- (a) a protected prisoner of war is brought up for trial for an offence; or
- (b) a protected internee is brought up for trial for an offence for which that court has power to sentence him to death or to imprisonment for 2 years or more,

shall not proceed with the trial unless it is proved to the satisfaction of the court that a notice containing the particulars mentioned in subsection (2), so far as they are known to the prosecutor, has been served not less than 3 weeks previously on the protecting power and, if the accused is a protected prisoner of war, on the accused and the prisoner's representative.

(2) The particulars referred to in subsection (1) are –

- (a) the full name and description of the accused, including the date of his birth and his profession or trade, if any, and, if the accused is a protected prisoner of war, his rank and army, regimental, personal or serial number;
- (b) his place of detention, internment or residence;
- (c) The offence with which he is charged; and

(d) the court before which the trial is to take place and the time and place appointed for the trial.

(3) For the purposes of this section, a document purporting –

(a) to be signed on behalf of the protecting power or by the prisoner's representative or by the person accused, as the case may be; and

(b) to be acknowledgment of the receipt by that power, representative or person on a specified day of a notice described therein as a notice under this section;

is until the contrary is proved, sufficient evidence that the notice required by subsection (1) was served on that power, representative or person on that day

(4) Any court which adjourns a trial to enable this section to be complied with may, notwithstanding any other written law, remand the accused for the period of the adjournment

5. (1) The court before which –

(a) any person is brought up for trial for an offence under section 3; or

(b) a protected prisoner of war is brought up for trial for any offence ,

**Legal
representative**

shall not proceed with the trial, unless –

(i) the accused is represented by a legal practitioner;

(ii) it is proved to the satisfaction of the court that a period of not less than 14 days has elapsed since instructions for the representation of the accused at the trial were first given to the legal practitioner,

and, if the court adjourns the trial for the purpose of enabling this subsection to be complied with, the court may, notwithstanding any other written law, remand the accused for the period of the adjournment.

(2) Where the accused is a protected prisoner of war and there is no legal practitioner accepts the accused as representing him, a legal practitioner instructed for the purpose on behalf of the protecting power shall, without prejudice to subsection (1) (ii), be regarded for the purposes of subsection (1) as representing the accused. because the accused is not represented by a legal practitioner, the court shall direct that a legal practitioner be assigned to watch over the interests of

the accused at any further proceedings in connection with the offence.

- (3) Where the court adjourns the trial under subsection (1) because the accused is not represented by a legal practitioner, the court shall direct that a legal practitioner be assigned to watch over the interest of the accused at any further proceedings in connection with the offence.
- (4) At any such further proceedings, if there is no legal practitioner accepted by the accused as representing him or instructed under subsection (2), a legal practitioner assigned under subsection (3) shall, without prejudice to subsection (1) (ii) be regarded for the purposes of subsection (1) as representing the accused.
- (5) A legal practitioner shall be assigned under subsection (3) in such manner as may be prescribed and any legal practitioner assigned is entitled to be paid by the Minister such sums in respect of fees and disbursements as the Minister may direct.

Appeal

6. Where a protected prisoner of war or a protected internee has been sentenced to death or to imprisonment for 2 years or more, the time within which he may give notice of appeal or notice of his application for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court or the Court of Appeal, as the case may be, shall, notwithstanding any written law, be the period from the date of his conviction or, in the case of an appeal against sentence, of his sentence, to expiration of 10 days after the date on which he receives a notice given –
 - (a) in the case of a protected prisoner of war, by an officer of the Defence Force;
 - (b) in the case of a protected internee, by or on behalf of the Superintendent of Prisons,
7. (1) In any case in which a protected prisoner of war or a protected internee is convicted of an offence and sentenced to a term of imprisonment, the Minister may direct that there shall be deducted from that term a period not exceeding the period, if any, during which that person was in custody in connection with that offence, either on remand or after committal for trial, including the period of the trial, before sentence began, or is deemed to have begun, to run.

**Reduction of
sentence and
custody.**

- (2) In a case where he is satisfied that a protected prisoner of war accused of an offence has been in custody in connection with that offence, either on remand or after committal for trial, for an aggregate period of not less than 3 months, the Minister may direct that the prisoner shall be transferred from that custody to the custody of an officer of the Defence Force and thereafter remain in service custody at a camp or place in which protected prisoners of war are detained and be brought before the court at the time appointed by the remand or committal order.

8. In addition to any other means by which the same may be proved in proceedings under this act, the Court shall take judicial notice of the existence and terms of the Conventions if an official copy of the Conventions is produced and the Minister responsible for external relations certifies it to be a true copy thereof.

Judicial notice of
Conventions

PART IV – ABUSE OF THE RED CROSS AND OTHER EMBLEMS

Use of Red Cross
and other
emblems

- 9.(1) Subject to this section, no person shall, without the authority of the Minister, use for any purpose any of the following –
- (a) the emblem of a red cross with vertical and horizontal arms of the same length on, and completely surrounded by, a white ground, or a designation "Red Cross" or "Geneva Cross";
 - (b) the emblem of a red crescent moon on, and completely surrounded by, a white ground, or the designation "Red Crescent";
 - (c) any design consisting of a white or silver cross with vertical and horizontal arms of the same length on, and completely surrounded by, a red ground, being the heraldic emblem of the Swiss Confederation, or any other design so nearly resembling that design as to be capable of being mistaken for the heraldic emblem;
 - (d) any design or wording so nearly resembling any of the emblems or designations specified in subparagraphs (a) to (c) as to be capable of being mistaken for, or, as the case may be, understood as referring to, one of those emblems or designations.

- (2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) is guilty of an offence and is on conviction liable of a fine of R500.00 and to forfeit any goods on or in connection with which the emblem, designation, design or wording was used
- (3) In the case of a trade mark registered before the passing of this Act, this section shall not apply by reason only of the trade mark consisting of or containing a design or wording which reproduces or resembles an emblem or designation specified in subsection (1) (b) or (c).
- (4) Where a person is charged with using a design or wording in which subsection (3) applies for any purpose and it is proved that he used it otherwise than as, or as part of, a trade mark registered before the passing of this Act, it is defence for him to prove –
 - (a) that he lawfully used that design or wording for that purpose before the passing of this Act; or
 - (b) in a case where he is charged with using the design or wording upon goods, that the design or wording had been applied to the goods before he acquired them by some other person who had manufactured or dealt with the goods in the course of trade and who lawfully used the design or wording upon similar goods before the passing of the Act.
- (5) This section extends to the use in or outside Seychelles of any such emblem, designation, design or wording as is referred to in subsection (1) on any Seychelles ship or aircraft.
- (6) Proceedings under this section shall not be instituted except by or on behalf of the Attorney-General.

PART V – REGULATIONS

10. The Minister may make regulations for the better carrying out of the objects and purposes of this Act, including prescribing and matter which is to be or may be prescribed under this Act.

Regulations

NO SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION