

**THE GUN COURT ACT**

**ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS**

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**SCHEDULE**

## THE GUN COURT ACT

[1st April, 1974.]

|            |            |
|------------|------------|
| Acts       | S. 7(3),   |
| 8 of 1974, | 24 of 2013 |
| 1 of 1976, | 3rd Sch.,  |
| 1 of 1983, | 3 of 2014  |
| 6 of 1987  | 3rd Sch.,  |
| S. 17,     | 6 of 2016  |
| 14 of 1992 | S. 15,     |
| S. 6,      | 4 of 2018  |
| 9 of 1999, | S. 6(1).   |
| 1 of 2005  |            |

1. This Act may be cited as the Gun Court Act. Short title.
2. In this Act— Interpreta-  
tion.
  - “Clerk”, “Deputy Clerk” and “Assistant Clerk” mean respectively a person appointed to be a Clerk of the Courts, a Deputy Clerk of the Courts, or an Assistant Clerk of the Courts or to act in any one of those capacities (as the case may be) under the Judicature (Parish Courts) Act;
  - “the Court” means the Gun Court established under section 3; 9/1999  
Sch.
  - “firearm” shall have the meaning assigned thereto by subsection (1) of section 2 of the Firearms Act;
  - “firearm offence” means—
    - (a) any offence contrary to section 20 of the Firearms Act;
    - (b) any other offence whatsoever involving a firearm and in which the offender’s possession of the firearm is contrary to section 20 of the Firearms Act;
  - “Regional Gun Court (Western)” means the Regional Gun Court (Western) established under section 8A; 9/1999  
Sch.
  - “Judge of the Parish Court” means a person appointed to be a Judge of the Parish Court or to act as such under the Judicature (Parish Court) Act; 6/2016  
S. 15.
  - “Supreme Court Judge” means a Judge of the Supreme Court.
- 3.—(1) There is hereby established a court, to be called the Gun Court, which shall have the jurisdiction and powers conferred upon it by this Act. Establishment  
of Gun  
Court.

(2) The Court shall be a Court of Record and, in relation to any sitting of the Court at which a Supreme Court Judge presides, shall be a superior Court of Record.

(3) The Chief Justice shall cause the Court to be provided with a seal, which shall be judicially noticed, and all process issuing from the Court shall be sealed or stamped with such seal.

Divisions of  
the Court.

4. The Court may sit in such number of Divisions as may be convenient and any such Division may comprise—

6/2016  
S. 15.

(a) one Judge of the Parish Court—hereinafter referred to as a Parish Court Judge's Division;

1/1976  
S. 2.

(b) a Supreme Court Judge sitting without a jury—hereinafter referred to as a High Court Division; or

(c) a Supreme Court Judge exercising the jurisdiction of a Circuit Court—hereinafter referred to as a Circuit Court Division.

Jurisdiction of  
Divisions of  
the Court.

5.—(1) A Parish Court Judge's Division of the Court shall have jurisdiction—

1/1976  
S. 3.  
14/1992  
S. 6(b).  
9/1999  
Sch.  
24/2013  
3rd Sch.  
6/2016  
S. 15.

(a) to conduct any committal proceedings under the Committal Proceedings Act, 2013 relating to a firearm offence which is murder or treason, whether committed in Kingston or St. Andrew or any other parish, other than the parishes referred to in section 8A(3) or a parish designated under section 8D, and to commit the accused to a Circuit Court Division of the Court;

(b) to hear and determine any offence under subsection (3) of section 13;

1/1983  
S. 2(a), (b).

(c) without prejudice to the jurisdiction of any other Division, to grant bail, fix trial dates and determine all matters appearing to a Judge of the Parish Court assigned to that Division of the Court to be ancillary to trial in any Division of the Court.

6/2016  
S. 15.

(2) A High Court Division of the Court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine—

14/1992  
S. 6(b).  
Schedule.

(a) any firearm offence, other than murder or treason;

(b) any other offence specified in the Schedule,

whether committed in Kingston or St. Andrew or any other parish, other than the parishes referred to in section 8A(3) or a parish designated under section 8D. 9/1999 Sch.

(3) A Circuit Court Division of the Court shall have the like jurisdiction as a Circuit Court established under the Judicature (Supreme Court) Act, so, however, that the geographical extent of that jurisdiction shall be deemed to extend to all parishes of Jamaica and any jury required by the Court may be selected from the jury list in force for such parish or parishes as the Chief Justice may direct.

(4) Subject to section 8, the provisions of this section shall have effect notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Child Care and Protection Act or any other enactment. 1/1983 S. 2(c).

(5) Where any offence that the Court has the jurisdiction to hear and determine under the provisions of this Act is joined with another offence pursuant to a power of joinder under the Indictments Act or the Criminal Justice (Administration) Act, and that other offence is triable by jury, the Court may also— 4/2018 S. 6(1).

(a) hear and determine that other offence; or

(b) if the accused pleads guilty to the offence, accept the plea and sentence the accused accordingly.

6.—(1) A Judge of the Parish Court in the parish of Kingston or St. Andrew or St. Catherine before whom any case involving a firearm offence is brought shall forthwith transfer such case for trial by the Gun Court and the record shall be endorsed accordingly, but no objection to any proceedings shall be taken or allowed on the ground that any case has not been so transferred. References to and from the Court. 1/1983 S. 3. 6/2016 S. 15.

(2) A Judge of the Parish Court in any parish other than those referred to in subsection (1) or those specified in section 8A (3), before whom any case involving a firearm offence is brought— 6/2016 S. 15. 9/1999 Sch.

(a) if the offence is not murder or treason, may make such enquiry as he deems necessary in order to ascertain whether the offence charged is within his jurisdiction and can be adequately punished by him 14/1992 S. 6(b).

under his powers, and thereupon either—

6/2016  
S. 15.

(i) direct that the accused person shall be tried in the Parish Court; or

24/2013  
3rd Sch.

(ii) without holding a committal proceedings, make an order that the accused person shall be committed to stand trial before a High Court Division of the Gun Court sitting in his parish or, after consultation with the Registrar, an adjoining parish; or

(iii) direct that the case be forthwith transferred for trial by the Gun Court;

1/2005  
S. 7(3)(b).  
24/2013  
3rd Sch.  
6/2016  
S. 15.

(b) if the offence is a murder, may order that a committal proceedings be held in the Parish Court with a view to committal for trial to a Circuit Court Division of the Gun Court sitting in his parish.

(3) For the purposes of this Act a Supreme Court Judge on Circuit in any parish—

(a) sitting without a jury, is hereby constituted a High Court Division of the Gun Court; and

(b) sitting with a jury, is hereby constituted a Circuit Court Division of the Gun Court,

and, without prejudice to the powers conferred by section 7, the jury summoned for the Circuit Court shall constitute the jury for the Gun Court and the Chief Justice may, by order, regulate any other arrangements for the reference to, and trial of, cases in any such division and any such order may contain such consequential, supplementary or ancillary provisions as appear to the Chief Justice to be necessary or expedient.

(4) Where a Circuit Court Division of the Gun Court is constituted pursuant to this section, the officers of the Circuit Court shall, for that purpose, be regarded and treated as having been assigned as such officers, respectively, to the Gun Court.

(5) The Gun Court may, if it is satisfied that the requirements of justice render it expedient so to do, transfer any case brought before it to such other court, having jurisdiction in the matter, as may be appropriate; and the record shall be endorsed accordingly.

(6) Nothing in this section shall be construed as obliging a Resident Magistrate to remand any person in custody.

7.—(1) The Court may hold its sittings in Kingston or St. Andrew, and at such other places (if any) as the Chief Justice may, by order, from time to time, appoint.

Sittings of  
the Court.

(2) Any order under subsection (1) may contain such consequential, supplementary or ancillary provisions as appear to the Chief Justice to be necessary or expedient.

(3) Subject to the provisions of this Act and rules of court (if any), the Court and the Resident Magistrates and Supreme Court Judges assigned thereto may sit and act at any time for determining proceedings under this Act.

(4) Divisions of the Court may, pursuant to the foregoing provisions of this section, sit at the same time, or at different times, or in different places.

8.—(1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Child Care and Protection Act or any other enactment but subject to subsections (2) and (3), any person who is guilty of an offence under section 20 of the Firearms Act, or an offence specified in the Schedule shall, upon conviction thereof by the Court, be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for life.

Special  
powers of  
the Court re  
sentence.  
1/1983  
S. 4.  
Schedule.

(2) Where a child is charged before the Court with any offence referred to in subsection (1), then unless he is charged jointly with a person who has attained the age of fourteen years, the Court shall remit the case to a Children's

Court to be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Child Care and Protection Act.

(3) Where a child is charged jointly with a person who has attained the age of fourteen years with an offence referred to in subsection (1), the Court shall, in dealing with the child, have only such powers as are exercisable by a Children's Court under the Child Care and Protection Act.

(4) If a young person is, pursuant to subsection (1), sentenced to imprisonment, the Court may order that he be detained in such place, other than an adult correctional centre, and on such conditions, as the Minister may direct and, while so detained, he shall be regarded as being in legal custody.

(5) The trial of any person, and its determination, in pursuance of the foregoing provisions of this section shall be without prejudice to his being charged, proceeded against, convicted or punished for any offence whatsoever for which he could not have been convicted on such trial.

Schedule.

(6) The Minister may, by order, amend the Schedule and any such order shall be subject to affirmative resolution.

(7) In this section the expression "child" has the meaning assigned to it in the Child Care and Protection Act.

Establishment  
of Gun Court  
(Western).  
9/1999  
Sch.

8A.—(1) A Regional Gun Court (Western) shall be established in Montego Bay in the parish of St. James and shall have such jurisdiction as may be conferred on it by virtue of this Act or any other law.

(2) The provisions of subsections (2) and (3) of section 3 and section 4 shall apply with necessary modifications to the Regional Gun Court (Western).

(3) The geographical jurisdiction of the Regional Gun Court (Western) shall extend to the parishes of St. James, Hanover, Trelawny and Westmoreland.

**8B.—**(1) The Regional Gun Court (Western) may hold its settings in Montego Bay in the parish of St. James or at such other places within that parish or within the other parishes referred to in section 8A (3) as the Chief Justice may from time to time by order appoint.

Sittings of  
Regional  
Court.  
9/1999  
Sch.

(2) The provisions of subsections (2), (3) and (4) of section 7 shall apply, with necessary modifications, in relation to the Regional Gun Court (Western).

**8C.—**(1) A Resident Magistrate's Division of the Regional Gun Court (Western) shall have jurisdiction—

Jurisdiction  
of Divisions  
of Regional  
Gun Court  
(Western).  
9/1999  
Sch.

(a) to conduct any preliminary examination relating to a firearm offence which is murder or treason, committed in any of the parishes referred to in section 8A (3);

(b) to hear and determine any offence under section 13 (3);

(c) without prejudice to the jurisdiction of any other Division, to grant bail, fix trial dates and determine all matters appearing to a Resident Magistrate assigned to that Division to be ancillary to trial in any Division of the Regional Gun Court (Western).

(2) A High Court Division of the Regional Gun Court (Western) shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine—

(a) any firearm offence, other than murder or treason;

(b) any other offence specified in the Schedule,

Schedule.

committed in any of the parishes specified in section 8A (3).

(3) A Circuit Court Division of the Regional Gun Court (Western) shall have the like jurisdiction as a Circuit Court established under the Judicature (Supreme Court) Act,



so, however, that the geographical extent of that jurisdiction shall extend to the parishes specified in section 8A (3) and any jury required by the Regional Gun Court (Western) may be selected from the jury list in force for any of those parishes as the Chief Justice may direct.

(4) Subject to section 8, the provisions of this section shall have effect notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Child Care and Protection Act or any other enactment.

(5) The provisions of sections 9 to 20 shall apply with necessary modifications to the Regional Gun Court (Western).

Establishment  
of Regional  
Gun Courts.  
9/1999  
Sch.

**8D.—**(1) Courts of Record, to be called Regional Gun Courts shall be established in such regions outside the parishes of Kingston, St. Andrew, St. James, Hanover, Trelawny and Westmoreland, as the Minister may, from time to time, by order designate, and such Courts shall have such jurisdiction and powers as may be conferred upon them by virtue of this Act or any other law.

(2) Any order made under subsection (1) may contain such consequential or ancillary provisions as the Minister thinks necessary or desirable and, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, may indicate the manner in which the name of a Regional Gun Court shall be adapted to distinguish it from other Regional Gun Courts established under this Act.

(3) The provisions of subsections (2) and (3) of section 3 and section 4 shall apply with necessary modifications to a Regional Gun Court established under this section.

**8E.—**(1) Without prejudice to anything ordered or otherwise provided under this Act, the geographical jurisdiction of a Regional Gun Court shall extend to such parish or parishes as may be comprised in a region designated by the Minister in relation to that court under the provisions of section 8D.

Jurisdiction  
of Regional  
Gun Courts.  
9/1999  
Sch.

(2) A Regional Gun Court may hold its sittings at such places, within the region designated in relation to that Court under the provisions of section 8D, as the Chief Justice may, from time to time, by order appoint.

(3) The provisions of subsections (3) and (4) of section 7 and sections 9 to 20 shall apply with necessary modifications to a Regional Gun Court.

**8F.—**(1) A Resident Magistrate's Division of a Regional Gun Court shall have jurisdiction—

Jurisdiction  
of Divisions  
of Regional  
Gun Court.  
9/1999  
Sch.

- (a) to conduct any preliminary examination relating to a firearm offence which is murder or treason, committed in any of the parishes within the region designated in relation to that Court under the provisions of section 8D;
- (b) to hear and determine any offence under section 13 (3);
- (c) without prejudice to the jurisdiction of any other Division, to grant bail, fix trial dates and determine all matters appearing to a Resident Magistrate assigned to that Division to be ancillary to trial in any Division of the Regional Gun Court.

(2) A High Court Division of a Regional Gun Court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine—

- (a) any firearm offence, other than murder or treason;
- (b) any other offence specified in the Schedule, committed in any of the parishes within the region designated in relation to the Court under the provisions of section 8D.

Schedule.

(3) A Circuit Court Division of a Regional Gun Court shall have the like jurisdiction as a Circuit Court established under the Judicature (Supreme Court) Act, so, however, that the geographical extent of that jurisdiction shall extend to the parishes designated in relation to that Court under the provisions of section 8D and any jury required by a Regional Gun Court may be selected from the jury list in force for any of those parishes as the Chief Justice may direct.

(4) Subject to section 8, the provisions of this section shall have effect notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Child Care and Protection Act or any other enactment.

General power  
of Divisions of  
the Court.  
1/1976  
S. 5.

## 9. Without prejudice to the generality of section 5—

- (a) there shall be vested in a Resident Magistrate's Division of the Court all the like powers and authorities as are vested in a Resident Magistrate's Court and in a Resident Magistrate;
- (b) there shall be vested in a High Court Division of the Court all the like powers and authorities as are vested in the Supreme Court and a Judge thereof and, for the purposes of this Act, a Supreme Court Judge exercising jurisdiction in

that Division in relation to any offence shall have all the powers of a Judge and a jury in a Circuit Court;

- (c) where any offence of which the Court has cognizance is murder or treason a Circuit Court Division of the Court shall have the like powers and authority for the purposes of dealing with that offence as are vested in a Circuit Court for the purposes of dealing with such an offence. 14/1992  
S. 6(b).

**10.—**(1) There shall be assigned to the Court such Supreme Court Judges and Resident Magistrates and in such numbers as may be considered necessary for the exercise of the Court's jurisdiction under this Act, and any person so assigned shall be a Judge of the Court and shall, for the purposes of the execution of his functions under this Act; enjoy the like powers, privileges and immunities as appertain to the office of Supreme Court Judge or Resident Magistrate, as the case may be. Judges of  
the Court.  
1/1976  
S. 6(a), (b).

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1) but subject to section 12, any Resident Magistrate assigned to the Court may, in relation to any offence of which the Court has cognizance, exercise the like functions and authorities as may be exercised by a Resident Magistrate of any parish in relation to offences whereof the Resident Magistrate's Court of that parish has cognizance.

**11.—**(1) There shall be assigned to the Court such number of Clerks and such number of Deputy Clerks and Assistant Clerks as may be considered necessary for the proper carrying out of the provisions of this Act. Officers  
of the  
Court.  
1/1976  
S. 7.

(2) Each Clerk, Deputy Clerk and Assistant Clerk so assigned shall, for the purpose of discharging the functions of the Court within his purview, have for any and all parishes all the functions, duties, powers, immunities and

privileges of any Clerk, Deputy Clerk or Assistant Clerk appointed under the Judicature (Resident Magistrates) Act for any parish and of the Registrar of the Supreme Court, as the case may require.

Mode of  
trial in  
the Court.  
1/1976  
S. 8(a).

**12.**—(1) Save as may be otherwise prescribed by this Act or by any regulations hereunder, the practice and procedure in the Resident Magistrate's Court shall, *mutatis mutandis*, obtain in a Resident Magistrate's Division of the Court.

1/1976  
S. 8(b).

(2) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, the trial of any person before a High Court Division of the Court shall be commenced by the preferring of an indictment against such person—

(a) by any officer performing the functions of Clerk of that Division; or

(b) by like direction, or with like consent, as authorized by virtue of subsection (2) of section 2 of the Criminal Justice (Administration) Act,

24/2013  
3rd Sch.

and there shall be no committal proceedings.

(3) For the purposes of a trial in a High Court Division of the Court steps shall be taken, in such manner and subject to such terms and conditions (if any) as may be prescribed, to make available to the accused or his attorney-at-law copies of statements of such witnesses as are intended to be called to give evidence for the prosecution.

1/1976  
S. 8(b).

(3A) Save as otherwise provided by rules of court or regulations under this Act, a High Court Division of the Court shall observe as nearly as may be the like process, practice and procedure as a Circuit Court, so, however, that, unless otherwise provided as aforesaid—

(a) the Judge shall take notes of the evidence and other proceedings taken before that Division;

- (b) such notes shall be sufficient record for all purposes of the proceedings taken before that Division;
- (c) such notes or a copy thereof certified by the Clerk of the Court as being a true copy, and the documents received in evidence before the Judge, or copies thereof certified by the Clerk of the Court as being true copies, shall be read and received as the evidence in the case by the Court of Appeal, which may, nevertheless, if it thinks fit in any case, require the production of the original documents, or any of them, or of the original notes of evidence.

(4) The trial of an offence of murder or treason in a Circuit Court Division of the Court shall, save as may be otherwise prescribed by this Act or by any regulations hereunder, be held and determined before a Supreme Court Judge and a jury in like manner as in a Circuit Court. 14/1992 S. 6(c).

(5) Subject to subsection (1) of section 8, upon determining a case, the Court shall have all such power to convict and punish the offender as is provided by any law in relation to such a case or any such offender. 1/1983 S. 5.

13.—(1) In the interest of public safety or public order, no person shall be present at any sitting of the Court except— Proceedings to be in camera, 1/1976 S. 9.

- (a) members and officers of the Court and any constable or other security personnel required by the Court;
- (b) parties to the case before the Court, their attorneys, and witnesses giving or having given their evidence, and other persons directly concerned with the case;
- (c) if the accused is a child, his parents or guardians;
- (d) such other persons as the Court may specially authorize to be present.

(2) In the interest of public safety, public order or public morality, the Court may direct that—

- (a) in relation to any witness called or appearing before the Court, the name, the address of the witness, or such other particulars concerning the witness as in the opinion of the Court should be kept confidential, shall not be published;
- (b) no particulars of the trial other than the name of the accused, the offence charged and the verdict and sentence shall be published without the prior approval of the Court.

(3) Any person who publishes any information in contravention of a direction under subsection (2) shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction thereof in the Court to a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months.

Appeals.  
1/1976  
S. 10(a).

14.—(1) A sentence pursuant to subsection (2) of section 8 shall not be subject to appeal.

(2) Subject to subsection (1) a decision of the Court shall be subject to appeal in like manner and to the like extent—

1/1976  
S. 10(b).

- (a) in the case of any decision of a High Court or a Circuit Court Division of the Court, as such a decision by a Circuit Court;
- (b) in any other case, as such a decision by a Resident Magistrate's Court.

(3) Except from a decision given by a Circuit Court Division of the Court, the decision of the Court of Appeal on any appeal under subsection (2) shall be final and conclusive.

(4) Save with the leave of the Court of Appeal, no appeal shall lie to Her Majesty in Council in the case of any decision given by a Circuit Court Division of the Court.

(5) In this section, "decision" means—

- (a) in respect of a decision of a Circuit Court Division of the Court, conviction and sentence;
- (b) in any other respect, judgment.

15.—(1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), the Rules Committee established under section 135 of the Judicature (Resident Magistrates) Act may make, revoke and alter rules of the Court—

Rules of  
Court  
6/1987  
§. 17.

- (a) for the effectual execution of this Act and of the objects thereof;
- (b) for the regulation of the practice and proceedings of the Court;
- (c) for the registration of all orders and judgements and the keeping of books by the Clerk of the Court recording or relating to the proceedings of the Court;
- (d) for the settling of the duties of the officers of the Court;
- (e) for prescribing forms for the Court,

so, however, that rules, forms and practice in force in the Court at the 1st day of October, 1987, shall remain in force until such rules, forms and practice are amended or revoked.

(2) Rules made under this section shall not have effect unless approved by the Minister, with or without modifications, and published in the *Gazette*.

(3) The provisions of the Judicature (Rules of Court) Act shall, except in so far as is incompatible with this Act, apply in relation to High Court and Circuit Courts Divisions of the Court and the process, practice and procedure thereof as they apply in relation to the Supreme Court, and the process, practice and procedure thereof, in the exercise of the criminal jurisdiction of that Court.



Regulations,  
1/1976  
S. 12.

**16.—(1)** The Minister may make regulations in relation to all or any of the following matters—

- (a) the detention of persons on conviction or otherwise in custody in pursuance or for the purposes of this Act;
- (b) anything to be prescribed under this Act;
- (c) making with effect from a prescribed date, not earlier than the 1st April, 1974, such adaptations and modifications in any other law made or having effect prior to the 1st April, 1974, aforesaid as appear to him necessary or expedient on account of anything provided by or under this Act;
- (d) the recording by shorthand writers or otherwise of proceedings in any Division of the Court;
- (e) any other matters (whether similar to the foregoing or not) which appear to him necessary or expedient to give full effect to the provisions of this Act.

(2) Any regulations adapted or modifying any Act or Law under paragraph (c) of subsection (1) shall be subject to affirmative resolution.

(3) In subsection (1), "law" includes any instrument having the force of law and unwritten rules of law.

**17.** [*Repealed by Act 1 of 1983.*]

Offences.

**18.** Every person who (whether in the Court or elsewhere) in relation to any offence—

- (a) injures or damages or threatens or attempts to injure or damage the person or property of another with either of the following two intents—
  - (i) to obstruct, defeat or pervert the course of justice in the Court; or
  - (ii) to punish any person for, or prevent or dissuade him from, doing his duty in the interests of justice in the Court; or

(b) bribes or attempts to bribe, or makes any promise to, any other person with either of the following two intents—

- (i) to obstruct, defeat or pervert the course of justice in the Court; or
- (ii) to dissuade any person from doing his duty in connection with the course of justice in the Court,

shall be guilty of an offence, which may be dealt with and punished in like manner as the first-mentioned offence, and the person so offending may be proceeded against, tried and convicted accordingly, either together with the person accused of that offence or otherwise:

Provided that where the first-mentioned offence is a capital offence, a person convicted under this section shall be liable to be sentenced to imprisonment at hard labour for life.

1/1976  
S. 14.  
1/1983  
S. 7.

19.—(1) Nothing in the foregoing provisions of this Act shall be construed to divest any court of any jurisdiction, except such provisions of section 8 as relate to the jurisdiction of the Court affecting a young person.

Saving.  
1/1983  
S. 8.

(2) No person shall be liable to life imprisonment by virtue only of this Act for any offence committed prior to the 4th of February, 1976, but nothing herein shall preclude the trial of such an offence by the Court.

1/1976  
S. 15.

20. For the purposes of this Act, possession of a firearm or ammunition by any person shall be deemed not to be in contravention of section 20 of the Firearms Act if a licence authorizing his possession of that firearm or ammunition was issued under that Act and the contravention of section 20 aforesaid resulted from—

Exclusion  
of technical  
offences of  
possession  
of firearms.  
1/1976  
S. 16.

- (a) failure to pay the appropriate duty in respect of the licence; or
- (b) expiry of the licence by effluxion of time; or
- (c) breach of any of the terms or conditions included in the licence.

## SCHEDULE

## (Section (8)

*Other offences specially assigned to the Court*

- |   |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|
|   | 1/1983<br>S. 9.                       |
| 1. Any offence contrary to section 9 or 10 of the Firearms Act.   | 1/1976<br>S. 17.<br>L.N.<br>143/1976. |
| 2. Any offence contrary to the Gunpowder and Explosives Act, in default of a licence, in contravention of section 14 or 17 or subsection (1) of section 22 of that Act.   | L.N.<br>143/1976.                     |
| 3.—(1) Any offence—   |                                       |
| (a) contrary to section 10 or 11 of the Malicious Injuries to Property Act; or  |                                       |
| (b) contrary to section 12 of the last-mentioned Act, by means of gunpowder or other explosive substance or an incendiary missile of a kind (if any) to which the definition of “firearm” in section 2 of this Act does not extend; or          |                                       |
| (c) (without prejudice to the generality of any provision made by virtue of anything hereinbefore contained) punishable in accordance with section 45 of that Act with reference to any offence described in paragraph (a) or (b) of this item. |                                       |
| 4. Any offence—   |                                       |
| (a) contrary to section 29 of the Offences Against the Person Act; or   |                                       |
| (b) contrary to section 30 of the last-mentioned Act, by means of gunpowder or other explosive substance or an incendiary missile of a kind (if any) to which the definition of “firearm” in section 2 of this Act does not extend; or          |                                       |
| (c) (without prejudice to the generality of any provision made by virtue of anything hereinbefore contained) punishable in accordance with section 81 of that Act with reference to any offence described in paragraph (a) or (b) of this item. |                                       |
| 5. Any offence under the <i>Law Reform (Fraudulent Transactions) (Special Provisions) Act</i> .   | 3/2014<br>Sch.                        |
| 6. Any offence under the <i>Criminal Justice (Suppression of Criminal Organizations) Act</i> .  | 3/2014<br>Sch.                        |