

List of international agreements joined by the Kingdom
It contains texts that are in accordance with the principle of universal jurisdiction

M.	The name of the agreement	Certification tool and its history	Text
1	Arab Convention against Terrorism	Royal Decree No. (M/16) Andit's 10/6/1419.	<p>Article (14): (a) If the jurisdiction of a state is established to contract the trial of a defendant for a terrorist crime, it may ask the State, which is the accused to try him for this crime, provided that the offence is approved and that the crime is punishable in the trial state with a minimum sentence of one year or another more severe penalty, in which case the requesting State provides the state required of all investigations, documents and evidence of the crime.</p>
2	International Convention Against Hostage-Taking	Royal Decree No. (M/21) Andthe date of 15/7/1410 H	<p>Article (8):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The State party to which the person accused of the crime is located, if it does not extradite him, must present the matter without exception whatsoever, whether or not the crime is committed in its territory, to its competent authorities with the intention of trial through procedures in accordance with the laws of that State. These authorities must make their decision in the same way as in the case of any ordinary crime of a serious nature under that State's law. 2. Ensures fair treatment of any person for which action is taken in relation to any offence under article 1, at all stages of such proceedings, including the enjoyment of all rights and guarantees provided by The State's Law, which is in its own jurisdiction.

3	<p>Convention against Torture and the cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.</p>	<p>Royal Decree No. (M/11) And the date of 4/4/1418 H</p>	<p>Article 7:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the territory under its jurisdiction, the State party shall submit the case to its competent authorities with a view to bringing the person to trial, if it does not extradite him. 2. In cases referred to in article 5, the criteria for evidence required for prosecution and prosecution should in no way be less stringent than those applicable in cases referred to in article 5, paragraph 1. 3. The treatment is guaranteed at all stages of the legal proceedings of any person against which such proceedings are taken in relation to any of the offences referred to in article 4.
	<p>The four Geneva Conventions, held in 1949, on the protection of victims of international armed conflicts.</p>	<p>Cabinet Resolution No. (564) and dated 5/11/1382 H, as stipulated in paragraph (2) of Cabinet Resolution No. (95) and date 26/5/1407 H.</p>	<p>(<u>First Geneva Convention to improve the situation of wounded and sick in the armed forces</u> <u>In the field</u>)</p> <p>Article (49): The high contracting parties undertake to take any legislative action necessary to impose effective punitive sanctions on persons who commit or order a serious violation of this Convention, set out in the following article.</p> <p>Each contracted party is obliged to prosecute the accused by committing such serious offences or ordering them to commit such serious offences, and to bring them before their courts, regardless of their nationality. Each contracting party must take the necessary</p>

measures to stop all acts contrary to the provisions of this Convention other than the serious irregularities described in the following article.

In any case, the accused benefit from guarantees of trial and free defence of no less than those provided for in article 105 and beyond the Geneva Convention on the treatment of prisoners of war, dated 12 August 1949.

Article (50):

The serious offences referred to by the previous article are the T, which includes one of the following acts if committed against protected persons or property protected by convention: murder, torture or inhuman treatment, including life science experiments, deliberately causing severe pain or having to be physically or healthy, destroying or seizing property on a large scale that is not justified by military necessities, and in an illegal and arbitrary manner.

(Second Geneva Convention to improve the situation of the conduct, sickness and drowning of the armed forces At sea)

Article (50):

The high contracting parties undertake to take any legislative action necessary to impose effective punitive sanctions on persons who commit or order a serious violation of this Convention, set out in the following article.

Each contracted party is obliged to prosecute the accused by committing such serious offences or ordering them to commit such serious offences, and to bring them before a court, regardless of their nationality.

Each contracting party must take the necessary measures to stop all acts that are contrary to the provisions of this Convention other than the serious irregularities described in the following article.

In any case, the accused benefit from guarantees of trial and free defence that are no less appropriate than those provided for in article 105 and beyond the Geneva Convention on the treatment of prisoners of war, dated 12 August 1949.

Article (51):

The serious offences referred to in the previous article include one of the following acts if committed against protected persons or property protected by convention: murder, torture or inhuman treatment, including life-threatening experiences, deliberately causing severe pain or serious harm to physical or health safety, destroying or seizing property on a large scale that is not justified by war imperatives, illegally and arbitrarily.

**(Fourth Geneva Convention on the Protection of
Civilians in Wartime)**

Article (146):

The high contracting parties undertake to take any legislative action necessary to impose effective penalties on persons who commit and order the commission of one of the serious violations of this Convention, set out in the following article.

Each contracted party is obliged to prosecute the accused by committing such serious offences or ordering them to commit such serious offences, and to bring them before their courts, regardless of their nationality, and, if preferred, in accordance with the provisions of its legislation, may also hand them over to another contracting party for trial as long as the party in question has sufficient indictment evidence against these persons.

Each contracting party must take the necessary measures to stop all acts contrary to the provisions of this Convention other than the serious irregularities described in the following article.

In any case, the accused benefit from guarantees of trial and free defence that are no less appropriate than those provided for in articles 105 and beyond the Geneva Convention on the treatment of prisoners of war, dated 12 August 1949.

Article (147):

Serious offences referred to in the previous article include one of the following acts if committed against protected persons or property protected by convention: murder, torture or inhuman treatment, including life science experiments, deliberately causing severe pain or harming the line

			<p>to physical or health, exile or transfer. Detention is a matter of law, coercion of a protected person to serve in the armed forces of the hostile State, or deprived of the right to be tried legally and impartially in accordance with the instructions of this Convention, hostage-taking, and the destruction and rape of property in a manner that is not justified by war and on a large scale illegally and arbitrarily.</p>
5	<p align="center">United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime</p>	<p align="center">Royal Decree No. (M/20) And the date of 24/3/1425 H</p>	<p>Article (15) Jurisdiction:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Each State party must adopt the necessary measures to confirm the validity of its jurisdiction over crimes established under articles 5, 6, 8 and 23 of this Convention in the following cases: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) When an offence is committed in the territory of that State party. (b) When an offence is committed on a ship flying the flag of that State party or an aircraft registered under the laws of that State at the time of the offence. 2. Subject to the provisions of article 4 of this Convention, the State party may also confirm that its jurisdiction applies to any such offence in the following cases: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) When an offence is committed against a citizen of that State party; (b) When a citizen of that State party or a stateless person commits an offence, his or her usual place of residence is located in its territory; or (c) When the offence is: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One of the crimes established in accordance

with article 5 paragraph 1 of this Convention, committed outside its territory with the aim of committing a serious crime within its territory;

2. One of the offences established in accordance with paragraph 1 (b) 2 of article 6 of this Convention is committed outside its territory with the aim of committing an offence established in accordance with paragraph 1 (a) 1, 2 or (b) 1 of article 6 of this Convention within its territory.
3. For the purposes of article 16, paragraph 10 of this Convention, each State party must adopt the necessary measures to confirm its jurisdiction over the crimes covered by this Convention, when the alleged perpetrator is present in its territory and does not extradite that person on the sole pretext of being one of its nationals.
4. Each State party must also adopt the necessary measures to confirm its jurisdiction over the crimes covered by this Convention when the alleged perpetrator is present in its territory and does not extradite him.
5. If the State informs the party exercising its jurisdiction under paragraph 1 or 2 of this article, or otherwise learns that one or more States parties are conducting an investigation, prosecuting or taking judicial action on the same conduct, the competent authorities in these States parties must consult with each other, as appropriate, with a

			<p>view to coordinating their measures.</p> <p>6. Without prejudice to the rules of common international law, this convention does not prevent the exercise of any criminal jurisdiction that the State party asserts to be applicable in accordance with its internal law.</p>
6	<p>International Convention on the Suppression of Terrorist Financing</p>	<p>Royal Decree No. (M/62) and date 18/7/1428 H</p>	<p>Article (7)</p> <p>1. Each State party takes the necessary measures to determine its jurisdiction in relation to the crimes referred to in article 2, when the crime has been committed:</p> <p>(a) In the territory of the State; or</p> <p>(b) On board a ship with that State's flag or an aircraft registered under the laws of that State at the time of the crime; or</p> <p>(c) By a national of that State.</p> <p>2. Each State party may also decide its jurisdiction for such crimes in the following cases:</p> <p>(a) If the purpose or outcome of the crime is to commit one of the offences referred to in article 2, paragraph 1 (a) or (b) of it in the territory of that State or against one of its nationals; or</p> <p>(b) If the purpose or outcome of the crime is to commit one of the offences referred to in article 2, paragraph 1 (a) or (b) against a state or public facility of that State and located outside its territory, including diplomatic or consular places of that State; or</p> <p>(c) If the purpose or outcome of the crime is to commit one of the offences referred to in article</p>

			<p>2, paragraph 1 (a) or (b) in an attempt to coerce or refrain from doing something;</p> <p>(d) If the crime is committed by a stateless person, his usual place of residence is located in the territory of that State; or</p> <p>(e) If the crime is committed on a plane operated by the Government of that State.</p> <p>3. When this Convention is ratified, accepted, approved or joined, each State notifies the United Nations Secretary-General of the jurisdiction it has decided in accordance with paragraph 2, and in the event of any change, the State party concerned will notify the Secretary-General immediately.</p> <p>4. Each State party also takes the necessary measures to determine its jurisdiction in relation to the crimes referred to in article 2 in cases where the perpetrator of the committed crime is present in its territory and in the absence of extradition to any of the States parties whose jurisdiction has been decided in accordance with paragraphs 1 or 2.</p> <p>5. When more than one State decides its jurisdiction over the crimes described in article 2, the States parties concerned coordinate their proceedings appropriately, particularly with regard to the conditions of trial and the modalities for exchanging legal aid.</p> <p>6. This convention does not exclude the exercise of any jurisdiction decided by a State party in accordance with its internal law, without violating the general rules of international law.</p>
7	GCC Counter-Terrorism	Royal Decree No. (M/52)	Article (31)

	<p align="center">Agreement</p>	<p align="center">and Date 2/9/1426 H</p>	<p>Each contracting state must adopt the necessary measures to confirm its jurisdiction over the crimes covered by this Convention when the accused is in its territory, or hand it over to another contracting State that has requested it.</p> <p>Article (32) If any contracting State with jurisdiction is notified of one of the offences covered by this Convention, or otherwise learns that one or more other contracting States are conducting an investigation or taking judicial action on the same acts, the competent authorities in those States must coordinate on what action to take.</p>
<p align="center">8</p>	<p align="center">International Convention on the Suppression of Terrorist Bomb Attacks</p>	<p align="center">Royal Decree No. (M/76) and date 14/9/1428 H</p>	<p>Article (7)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When the State party receives information that a person has committed or allegedly committed a crime under article 2 may be present in its territory, that Party takes the necessary measures in accordance with its internal law to investigate the facts contained in that information. 2. The State party that the perpetrator or the alleged perpetrator is present in its territory, convinced that the circumstances justify this, take appropriate measures in accordance with its internal law, in order to ensure that that person is present for the purpose of governing or extradition. 3. Any person for which the measures referred to in paragraph 2 are entitled: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) To contact without delay the nearest

competent representative of the State of his or her pastoral or T who is **otherwise entitled** to protect the rights of that person, or to the **State that normally resides in its territory if it is stateless;**

- (b) To be visited by a representative of that State;**
- (c) To be informed of its rights stipulated in subparagraphs (a) and (b).**

4. The rights referred to in paragraph 3 are exercised in accordance with the laws and regulations of the State in which the perpetrator or the alleged person is present in its territory, provided that such laws and regulations are sufficient to fully fulfil the objectives of the rights granted under paragraph 3.

5. In accordance with subparagraphs 1 (c) or 2 (c) of article 6, the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 do not violate any State party claiming to have a right to jurisdiction, in accordance with subparagraph 1 (c) or 2 (c) of article 6, the right to call the International Committee of the Red Cross to contact and visit the alleged perpetrator.

6. The State party has reserved a person pursuant to this article, and must immediately notify, directly or through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the States parties that have decided their jurisdiction in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 6, and any States of other parties interested in the matter if they consider it advisable to do so, with the presence of this person in custody and under the circumstances justifying his detention. The T State should

			<p>conduct the investigation provided for in paragraph 1 to inform those States parties immediately of their findings and to indicate whether they intend to exercise jurisdiction.</p>
9	<p>International Convention on the Suppression of Nuclear Terrorism</p>	<p>Royal Decree No. (M/89) and date 3/11/1428 H</p>	<p>Article (9)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Each State party takes the necessary measures to establish its jurisdiction over any of the offences stipulated in article 2 when: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Crime is committed in the territory of that State; or (b) The crime is committed on board a State-flagged vessel or aircraft registered under the laws of that State at the time of the crime; or (c) A citizen of that State commits the crime. 2. The State party may also establish its jurisdiction over any such offence when: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The crime is committed against a citizen of that State; or (b) The crime is committed against a public or government facility of that State abroad, including embassies or other diplomatic or consular places of that State; or (c) The crime is committed by a stateless person who has his usual place of residence in the territory of that State; or (d) Crime is committed in an attempt to force that State to carry out or refrain from any act; (e) The crime is committed on a plane operated by the Government of that State. 3. When this Convention is ratified, accepted, approved or joined, each State notifies the Party of the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the jurisdiction it has established under its national

			<p>law in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article. In the event of any change, the State party concerned notifies the Secretary-General immediately.</p> <p>4. A State party takes the necessary measures to establish its jurisdiction over the crimes provided for in article 2 in cases where the alleged perpetrator is present in its territory and is not handed over to any of the States parties that have established their jurisdiction in accordance with paragraph 1 or 2 of this article.</p> <p>5- This agreement does not prevent the exercise of any criminal jurisdiction established by a state party in accordance with its national law.</p>
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