

*Translated from Arabic*

**International conventions to which Saudi Arabia has acceded and that include articles that reflect the application of the principle of universal jurisdiction**

	<i>Title</i>	<i>Instrument of ratification and date of issuance</i>	<i>Article(s)</i>
1	Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism	Royal Decree No. M/16 of 10 Jumada II A.H. 1419	<p>Article 14</p> <p>(a) Where one of the Contracting States has jurisdiction to prosecute a person suspected of a terrorist offence, it may request the State in territory of which the suspect is present to prosecute him for that offence, subject to the agreement of that State and provided that the offence is punishable in the prosecuting State by deprivation of liberty for a period of at least one year or by another more severe penalty. The requesting State shall, in this event, provide the requested State with all the investigation documents and evidence relating to the offence.</p>
2	International Convention against the Taking of Hostages	Royal Decree No. M/21 of 15 Rajab A.H. 1410	<p>Article 8</p> <p>1. The State Party in the territory of which the alleged offender is found shall, if it does not extradite him, be obliged, without exception whatsoever and whether or not the offence was committed in its territory, to submit the case to its competent authorities for the purpose of prosecution, through proceedings in accordance with the laws of that State. Those authorities shall take their decision in the same manner as in the case of any ordinary offence of a grave nature under the law of that State.</p> <p>2. Any person regarding whom proceedings are being carried out in connexion with any of the offences set forth in article 1 shall be guaranteed fair treatment at all stages of the proceedings, including enjoyment of all the rights and guarantees provided by the law of the State in the territory of which he is present.</p>
3	Convention against Torture and Other Forms of Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	Royal Decree No. M/11 of 15 Rabi' II A.H. 1418	<p>Article 7</p> <p>1. The State Party in the territory under whose jurisdiction a person alleged to have committed any offence referred to in article 4 is found shall in the cases contemplated in article 5, if it does not extradite him, submit the case to its competent authorities for the purpose of prosecution.</p> <p>2. Those authorities shall take their decision in the same manner as in the case of any ordinary offence of a grave nature under the law of that State. In the cases referred to in article 5, paragraph 2, the standards of evidence required for prosecution and conviction shall in no way be less stringent than those which apply in the cases referred to in article 5, paragraph 1.</p> <p>3. Any person regarding whom proceedings are brought in connection with any of the offences referred to in article 4 shall be guaranteed fair treatment at all stages of the proceedings.</p>

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| 4 | The four Geneva Conventions of 1949 relating to the protection of victims of international armed conflicts | Cabinet Decision No. 564 of 5 Dhu'lqa'dah A.H. 1382 and as stipulated in paragraph 2 of Cabinet Decision No. 95 of 26 Jumada I A.H. 1407 | <p><i>Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field</i></p> <p>Article 49</p> <p>The High Contracting Parties undertake to enact any legislation necessary to provide effective penal sanctions for persons committing, or ordering to be committed, any of the grave breaches of the present Convention defined in the following Article.</p> <p>Each High Contracting Party shall be under the obligation to search for persons alleged to have committed, or to have ordered to be committed, such grave breaches, and shall bring such persons, regardless of their nationality, before its own courts. It may also, if it prefers, and in accordance with the provisions of its own legislation, hand such persons over for trial to another High Contracting Party concerned, provided such High Contracting Party has made out a prima facie case.</p> <p>Each High Contracting Party shall take measures necessary for the suppression of all acts contrary to the provisions of the present Convention other than the grave breaches defined in the following Article. In all circumstances, the accused persons shall benefit by safeguards of proper trial and defence, which shall not be less favourable than those provided by Article 105 and those following of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of August 12, 1949.</p> <p>Article 50</p> <p>Grave breaches to which the preceding Article relates shall be those involving any of the following acts, if committed against persons or property protected by the Convention: wilful killing, torture or inhuman treatment, including biological experiments, wilfully causing great suffering or serious injury to body or health, and extensive destruction and appropriation of property, not justified by military necessity and carried out unlawfully and wantonly.</p> <p><i>Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea</i></p> <p>Article 50</p> <p>The High Contracting Parties undertake to enact any legislation necessary to provide effective penal sanctions for persons committing, or ordering to be committed, any of the grave breaches of the present Convention defined in the following Article.</p> <p>Each High Contracting Party shall be under the obligation to search for persons alleged to have committed, or to have ordered to be committed, such grave breaches, and shall bring such persons, regardless of their nationality, before its own courts. It may also, if it prefers, and in accordance with the provisions of its own legislation, hand such persons over for trial to another High Contracting Party</p> |
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concerned, provided such High Contracting Party has made out a prima facie case.

Each High Contracting Party shall take measures necessary for the suppression of all acts contrary to the provisions of the present Convention other than the grave breaches defined in the following Article.

In all circumstances, the accused persons shall benefit by safeguards of proper trial and defence, which shall not be less favourable than those provided by Article 105 and those following of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of August 12, 1949.

#### Article 51

Grave breaches to which the preceding Article relates shall be those involving any of the following acts, if committed against persons or property protected by the Convention: wilful killing, torture or inhuman treatment, including biological experiments, wilfully causing great suffering or serious injury to body or health, and extensive destruction and appropriation of property, not justified by military necessity and carried out unlawfully and wantonly.

*Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War*

#### Article 146

The High Contracting Parties undertake to enact any legislation necessary to provide effective penal sanctions for persons committing, or ordering to be committed, any of the grave breaches of the present Convention defined in the following Article.

Each High Contracting Party shall be under the obligation to search for persons alleged to have committed, or to have ordered to be committed, such grave breaches, and shall bring such persons, regardless of their nationality, before its own courts. It may also, if it prefers, and in accordance with the provisions of its own legislation, hand such persons over for trial to another High Contracting Party concerned, provided such High Contracting Party has made out a prima facie case.

Each High Contracting Party shall take measures necessary for the suppression of all acts contrary to the provisions of the present Convention other than the grave breaches defined in the following Article. In all circumstances, the accused persons shall benefit by safeguards of proper trial and defence, which shall not be less favourable than those provided by Article 105 and those following of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of August 12, 1949.

#### Article 147

Grave breaches to which the preceding Article relates shall be those involving any of the following acts, if committed against persons or property protected by the present Convention: wilful killing, torture or inhuman treatment,

<i>Title</i>	<i>Instrument of ratification and date of issuance</i>	<i>Article(s)</i>
5 United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	Royal Decree No. M/20 of 15 Rabi' I A.H. 1425	<p>including biological experiments, wilfully causing great suffering or serious injury to body or health, unlawful deportation or transfer or unlawful confinement of a protected person, compelling a protected person to serve in the forces of a hostile Power, or wilfully depriving a protected person of the rights of fair and regular trial prescribed in the present Convention, taking of hostages and extensive destruction and appropriation of property, not justified by military necessity and carried out unlawfully and wantonly.</p> <p>Article 15: Jurisdiction</p> <p>1. Each State Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences established in accordance with articles 5, 6, 8 and 23 of this Convention when:</p> <p>(a) The offence is committed in the territory of that State Party; or</p> <p>(b) The offence is committed on board a vessel that is flying the flag of that State Party or an aircraft that is registered under the laws of that State Party at the time that the offence is committed.</p> <p>2. Subject to article 4 of this Convention, a State Party may also establish its jurisdiction over any such offence when:</p> <p>(a) The offence is committed against a national of that State Party;</p> <p>(b) The offence is committed by a national of that State Party or a stateless person who has his or her habitual residence in its territory; or</p> <p>(c) The offence is:</p> <p>(i) One of those established in accordance with article 5, paragraph 1, of this Convention and is committed outside its territory with a view to the commission of a serious crime within its territory;</p> <p>(ii) One of those established in accordance with article 6, paragraph 1 (b) (ii), of this Convention and is committed outside its territory with a view to the commission of an offence established in accordance with article 6, paragraph 1 (a) (i) or (ii) or (b) (i), of this Convention within its territory.</p> <p>3. For the purposes of article 16, paragraph 10, of this Convention, each State Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences covered by this Convention when the alleged offender is present in its territory and it does not extradite such person solely on the ground that he or she is one of its nationals.</p>

<i>Title</i>	<i>Instrument of ratification and date of issuance</i>	<i>Article(s)</i>
6	International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism Royal Decree No. M/62 of 18 Rajab A.H. 1428	<p>4. Each State Party may also adopt such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences covered by this Convention when the alleged offender is present in its territory and it does not extradite him or her.</p> <p>5. If a State Party exercising its jurisdiction under paragraph 1 or 2 of this article has been notified, or has otherwise learned, that one or more other States Parties are conducting an investigation, prosecution or judicial proceeding in respect of the same conduct, the competent authorities of those States Parties shall, as appropriate, consult one another with a view to coordinating their actions.</p> <p>6. Without prejudice to norms of general international law, this Convention does not exclude the exercise of any criminal jurisdiction established by a State Party in accordance with its domestic law.</p> <p>Article 7</p> <p>1. Each State Party shall take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences set forth in article 2 when:</p> <p>(a) The offence is committed in the territory of that State;</p> <p>(b) The offence is committed on board a vessel that is flying the flag of that State Party or an aircraft that is registered under the laws of that State Party at the time that the offence is committed.</p> <p>(c) The offence is committed by a national of that State.</p> <p>2. A State Party may also establish its jurisdiction over any such offence when:</p> <p>(a) The offence was directed towards or resulted in the carrying out of an offence referred to in article 2, paragraph 1, subparagraph (a) or (b), in the territory of or against a national of that State;</p> <p>(b) The offence was directed towards or resulted in the carrying out of an offence referred to in article 2, paragraph 1, subparagraph (a) or (b), against a State or government facility of that State abroad, including diplomatic or consular premises of that State;</p> <p>(c) The offence was directed towards or resulted in an offence referred to in article 2, paragraph 1, subparagraph (a) or (b), committed in an attempt to compel that State to do or abstain from doing any act;</p> <p>(d) The offence is committed by a stateless person who has his or her habitual residence in the territory of that State;</p>

<i>Title</i>	<i>Instrument of ratification and date of issuance</i>	<i>Article(s)</i>
7 Convention of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf on Combating Terrorism	Royal Decree No. M/52 of 2 Ramadan A.H. 1426	<p>(e) The offence is committed on board an aircraft which is operated by the Government of that State.</p> <p>3. Upon ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to this Convention, each State Party shall notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the jurisdiction it has established in accordance with paragraph 2. Should any change take place, the State Party concerned shall immediately notify the Secretary-General.</p> <p>4. Each State Party shall likewise take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences set forth in article 2 in cases where the alleged offender is present in its territory and it does not extradite that person to any of the States Parties that have established their jurisdiction in accordance with paragraphs 1 or 2.</p> <p>5. When more than one State Party claims jurisdiction over the offences set forth in article 2, the relevant States Parties shall strive to coordinate their actions appropriately, in particular concerning the conditions for prosecution and the modalities for mutual legal assistance.</p> <p>6. Without prejudice to the norms of general international law, this Convention does not exclude the exercise of any criminal jurisdiction established by a State Party in accordance with its domestic law.</p> <p>Article 31</p> <p>Each State Party may also adopt such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences covered by this Convention when the alleged offender is present in its territory, or to hand over the alleged offender to another State Party that has requested his or her extradition.</p> <p>Article 32</p> <p>If any State Party having jurisdiction over an offence covered by this Convention is notified or otherwise learns that one or more other States Parties are conducting an investigation or taking judicial action in respect of the same acts, the competent authorities of those States shall coordinate on the measures that must be taken.</p>

<i>Title</i>	<i>Instrument of ratification and date of issuance</i>	<i>Article(s)</i>
8 International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings	Royal Decree No. M/76 of 14 Ramadan A.H. 1428	<p>Article 7</p> <p>1. Upon receiving information that a person who has committed or who is alleged to have committed an offence as set forth in article 2 may be present in its territory, the State Party concerned shall take such measures as may be necessary under its domestic law to investigate the facts contained in the information.</p> <p>2. Upon being satisfied that the circumstances so warrant, the State Party in whose territory the offender or alleged offender is present shall take the appropriate measures under its domestic law so as to ensure that person's presence for the purpose of prosecution or extradition.</p> <p>3. Any person regarding whom the measures referred to in paragraph 2 are being taken shall be entitled to:</p> <p>(a) Communicate without delay with the nearest appropriate representative of the State of which that person is a national or which is otherwise entitled to protect that person's rights or, if that person is a stateless person, the State in the territory of which that person habitually resides;</p> <p>(b) Be visited by a representative of that State;</p> <p>(c) Be informed of that person's rights under subparagraphs (a) and (b).</p> <p>4. The rights referred to in paragraph 3 shall be exercised in conformity with the laws and regulations of the State in the territory of which the offender or alleged offender is present, subject to the provision that the said laws and regulations must enable full effect to be given to the purposes for which the rights accorded under paragraph 3 are intended.</p> <p>5. The provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 shall be without prejudice to the right of any State Party having a claim to jurisdiction in accordance with article 6, subparagraph 1 (c) or 2 (c), to invite the International Committee of the Red Cross to communicate with and visit the alleged offender.</p> <p>6. When a State Party, pursuant to this article, has taken a person into custody, it shall immediately notify, directly or through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the States Parties which have established jurisdiction in accordance with article 6, paragraphs 1 and 2, and, if it considers it advisable, any other interested States Parties, of the fact that such person is in custody and of the circumstances which warrant that person's detention. The State which makes the investigation contemplated in paragraph 1 shall promptly inform the said States Parties of its findings and shall indicate whether it intends to exercise jurisdiction.</p>

9	<i>Title</i>	<i>Instrument of ratification and date of issuance</i>	<i>Article(s)</i>
9	International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism	Royal Decree No. M/89 of 3 Dhu'lqa'dah A.H. 1428	<p data-bbox="846 317 948 344">Article 9</p> <p data-bbox="846 369 1463 457">1. Each State Party shall take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences set forth in article 2 when:</p> <p data-bbox="846 480 1451 537">(a) The offence is committed in the territory of that State; or</p> <p data-bbox="846 560 1484 678">(b) The offence is committed on board a vessel flying the flag of that State or an aircraft which is registered under the laws of that State at the time the offence is committed; or</p> <p data-bbox="846 701 1435 758">(c) The offence is committed by a national of that State.</p> <p data-bbox="846 781 1471 837">2. A State Party may also establish its jurisdiction over any such offence when:</p> <p data-bbox="846 861 1484 917">(a) The offence is committed against a national of that State; or</p> <p data-bbox="846 940 1451 1058">(b) The offence is committed against a State or government facility of that State abroad, including an embassy or other diplomatic or consular premises of that State; or</p> <p data-bbox="846 1081 1484 1178">(c) The offence is committed by a stateless person who has his or her habitual residence in the territory of that State; or</p> <p data-bbox="846 1201 1471 1257">(d) The offence is committed in an attempt to compel that State to do or abstain from doing any act; or</p> <p data-bbox="846 1281 1435 1337">(e) The offence is committed on board an aircraft which is operated by the Government of that State.</p> <p data-bbox="846 1360 1471 1572">3. Upon ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to this Convention, each State Party shall notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the jurisdiction it has established under its national law in accordance with paragraph 2 of the present article. Should any change take place, the State Party concerned shall immediately notify the Secretary-General.</p> <p data-bbox="846 1596 1471 1808">4. Each State Party shall likewise take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences set forth in article 2 in cases where the alleged offender is present in its territory and it does not extradite that person to any of the States Parties which have established their jurisdiction in accordance with paragraph 1 or 2 of the present article.</p> <p data-bbox="846 1831 1435 1919">5. This Convention does not exclude the exercise of any criminal jurisdiction established by a State Party in accordance with its national law.</p>



	<i>Title</i>	<i>Instrument of ratification and date of issuance</i>	<i>Article(s)</i>
10	Arab Convention on Combating Money-Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism	Royal Decree No. M/37 of 10 Jumada II A.H. 1433	<p>Article 12: Jurisdiction</p> <p>Each State Party shall take, in accordance with the basic principles of its legal system, the necessary legislative measures to establish its jurisdiction over the offences of money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, as well as participation in or instigation of the commission of such offences or attempting to commit such offences, when:</p> <p>Acts prejudicial to its interests are committed outside its territory;</p> <p>The alleged offender is present in its territory and it does not extradite such person on the grounds that he or she is one of its nationals.</p>
11	United Nations Convention against Corruption	Royal Decree No. M/5 of 11 Rabi‘ A.H. 1434	<p>Article 42: Jurisdiction</p> <p>1. Each State Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences established in accordance with this Convention when:</p> <p>(a) The offence is committed in the territory of that State Party; or</p> <p>(b) The offence is committed on board a vessel that is flying the flag of that State Party or an aircraft that is registered under the laws of that State Party at the time that the offence is committed.</p> <p>2. Subject to article 4 of this Convention, a State Party may also establish its jurisdiction over any such offence when:</p> <p>(a) The offence is committed against a national of that State Party; or</p> <p>(b) The offence is committed by a national of that State Party or a stateless person who has his or her habitual residence in its territory; or</p> <p>(c) The offence is one of those established in accordance with article 23, paragraph 1 (b) (ii), of this convention and is committed outside its territory with a view to the commission of an offence established in accordance with article 23, paragraph 1 (a) (i) or (ii) or (b) (i), of this Convention within its territory; or</p> <p>(d) The offence is committed against the State Party.</p> <p>3. For the purposes of article 44 of this Convention, each State Party shall take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences established in accordance with this Convention when the alleged offender is present in its territory and it does not extradite such person solely on the ground that he or she is one of its nationals.</p> <p>4. Each State Party may also take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences established in accordance with this Convention when the</p>

<i>Title</i>	<i>Instrument of ratification and date of issuance</i>	<i>Article(s)</i>
12 Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism	Royal Decree No. M/36 of 3 Jumada II A.H. 1433	<p>alleged offender is present in its territory and it does not extradite him or her.</p> <p>5. If a State Party exercising its jurisdiction under paragraph 1 or 2 of this article has been notified, or has otherwise learned, that any other States Parties are conducting an investigation, prosecution or judicial proceeding in respect of the same conduct, the competent authorities of those States Parties shall, as appropriate, consult one another with a view to coordinating their actions.</p> <p>6. Without prejudice to norms of general international law, this Convention shall not exclude the exercise of any criminal jurisdiction established by a State Party in accordance with its domestic law.</p> <p>Article 9: Jurisdiction</p> <p>1. The offences set forth in this Convention shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the State Party in any of the following circumstances if:</p> <p>(a) The offence or any material element thereof is committed in the territory of that State Party;</p> <p>(b) The offence is committed on board a vessel that is flying the flag of that State Party or an aircraft that is registered under the laws of that State Party at the time that the offence is committed;</p> <p>(c) The offence is committed against the interest of the State Party or one of its nationals or residents.</p> <p>(d) The offence is committed by a national or habitual resident of that State Party or by a stateless person who has his or her habitual residence in its territory;</p> <p>(e) The offence is one of those established in accordance with article 4 (<i>h</i>) of this Convention and is committed outside the territory of that State Party with a view to the commission of an offence within its territory and the perpetrator is one of its nationals who is present in its territory and it does not extradite him or her.</p> <p>4. Each State Party may also take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences established in accordance with this Convention when the perpetrator is present in its territory and it does not extradite him or her.</p> <p>5. If a State Party exercising its jurisdiction under this article has been notified, or has otherwise learned, that any other State Party or States Parties are conducting an investigation, prosecution or judicial proceeding in respect of the same conduct, the competent authorities of that State Party or those States Parties shall, as appropriate, consult one another with a view to coordinating their actions.</p>

13	United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances	Royal Decree No. M/19 of 15 Rajab A.H. 1410	<p>Article 4: Jurisdiction</p> <p>Each Party:</p> <p>(a) Shall take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences it has established in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1, when:</p> <p>(i) The offence is committed in its territory;</p> <p>(ii) The offence is committed on board a vessel flying its flag or an aircraft which is registered under its laws at the time the offence is committed;</p> <p>(b) May take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences it has established in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1, when:</p> <p>(i) The offence is committed by one of its nationals or by a person who has his habitual residence in its territory;</p> <p>(ii) The offence is committed on board a vessel concerning which that Party has been authorized to take appropriate action pursuant to article 17, provided that such jurisdiction shall be exercised only on the basis of agreements or arrangements referred to in paragraphs 4 and 9 of that article;</p> <p>(iii) The offence is one of those established in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1, subparagraph (c)(iv), and is committed outside its territory with a view to the commission, within its territory, of an offence established in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1.</p> <p>2. Each Party:</p> <p>(a) Shall also take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences it has established in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1, when the alleged offender is present in its territory and it does not extradite him to another Party on the ground:</p> <p>(i) That the offence has been committed in its territory or on board a vessel flying its flag or an aircraft which was registered under its law at the time the offence was committed; or</p> <p>(ii) That the offence has been committed by one of its nationals;</p> <p>(b) May also take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences it has established in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1, when the alleged offender is present in its territory and it does not extradite him to another Party.</p> <p>This Convention does not exclude the exercise of any criminal jurisdiction established by a Party in accordance with its domestic law.</p>
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<i>Title</i>	<i>Instrument of ratification and date of issuance</i>	<i>Article(s)</i>
14 Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography	Royal Decree No. M/38 dated 18 Rajab A.H. 1431	<p>Article 4</p> <p>1. Each State Party shall take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences referred to in article 3, paragraph 1, when the offences are committed in its territory or on board a ship or aircraft registered in that State.</p> <p>2. Each State Party may take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences referred to in article 3, paragraph 1, in the following cases:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) When the alleged offender is a national of that State or a person who has his habitual residence in its territory;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(b) When the victim is a national of that State.</p> <p>3. Each State Party shall also take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the aforementioned offences when the alleged offender is present in its territory and it does not extradite him or her to another State Party on the ground that the offence has been committed by one of its nationals.</p> <p>4. The present Protocol does not exclude any criminal jurisdiction exercised in accordance with internal law.</p>
15 Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (see entry No. 5 above)	Royal Decree No. M/56 dated 11 Jumada II A.H. 1428	<p>Article 1: Relation with the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime</p> <p>1. This Protocol supplements the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. It shall be interpreted together with the Convention.</p> <p>Article 4: Scope of application</p> <p>This Protocol shall apply, except as otherwise stated herein, to the prevention, investigation and prosecution of the offences established in accordance with article 5 of this Protocol, where those offences are transnational in nature and involve an organized criminal group, as well as to the protection of victims of such offences.</p>

<i>Title</i>	<i>Instrument of ratification and date of issuance</i>	<i>Article(s)</i>
16 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents	Royal Decree No. M/74 dated 21 Shawwal A.H. 1424	<p>Article 3</p> <p>Each State Party shall take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the crimes set forth in article 2 in the following cases:</p> <p>(a) When the crime is committed in the territory of that State or on board a ship or aircraft registered in that State;</p> <p>(b) When the alleged offender is a national of that State;</p> <p>(c) When the crime is committed against an internationally protected person as defined in article 1 who enjoys his status as such by virtue of functions which he exercises on behalf of that State.</p> <p>2. Each State Party shall likewise take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over these crimes in cases where the alleged offender is present in its territory and it does not extradite him pursuant to article 8 to any of the States mentioned in paragraph 1 of this article.</p> <p>3. This Convention does not exclude any criminal jurisdiction exercised in accordance with internal law.</p>
17 United Nations Convention on Jurisdictional Immunities of States and Their Property	Royal Decree No. M/34 dated 26 Jumada II A.H. 1431	<p>Article 7: Express consent to exercise of jurisdiction</p> <p>1. A State cannot invoke immunity from jurisdiction in a proceeding before a court of another State with regard to a matter or case if it has expressly consented to the exercise of jurisdiction by the court with regard to the matter or case:</p> <p>(a) by international agreement;</p> <p>(b) in a written contract; or</p> <p>(c) by a declaration before the court or by a written communication in a specific proceeding. 2. Agreement by a State for the application of the law of another State shall not be interpreted as consent to the exercise of jurisdiction by the courts of that other State.</p> <p>2. Agreement by a State for the application of the law of another State shall not be interpreted as consent to the exercise of jurisdiction by the courts of that other State.</p>

<i>Title</i>	<i>Instrument of ratification and date of issuance</i>	<i>Article(s)</i>
18 Arab Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	Royal Decree No. M/34 dated 10 Jumada II A.H. 1433	<p>Article 39: Jurisdiction to prosecute offences covered by this Convention</p> <p>1. States Parties shall take such measures as may be necessary to determine the competence of their judicial authorities and organs to prosecute and consider offences covered by this Convention in the following cases:</p> <p>(a) When the entire offence or one of its elements is committed in the territory of the State, or when preparation or planning for, or attempting to commit, or contributing in any way to the commission thereof occurs in that territory, or when the effects of the offence extend to that territory;</p> <p>(b) When the offence as described in the preceding paragraph is committed on board a vessel that is flying the flag of the State or an aircraft registered in the registers of the State;</p> <p>(c) When the offence is committed by or against a national of the State;</p> <p>(c) When the perpetrator or someone who participated in or contributed to the commission of the offence is found in the territory of the State, regardless of whether he or she is has his or her habitual residence in or is transiting through the territory of the State.</p> <p>(d) When the offence constitutes an attack against one of the supreme interests of the State.</p> <p>This Convention does not exclude the exercise of any criminal jurisdiction established by a State Party in accordance with its domestic law.</p>

19	Arab Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances	Royal Decree No. M/14 of 18 Sha‘ban A.H. 1416	<p>Article 4: Jurisdiction</p> <p>1. Each Party:</p> <p>(a) Shall take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences it has established in accordance with article 2, paragraph 1, when:</p> <p>(i) The offence is committed in its territory;</p> <p>(ii) The offence is committed on board a vessel flying its flag or an aircraft which is registered under its laws at the time the offence is committed;</p> <p>(b) May take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences it has established in accordance with article 2, paragraph 1, when:</p> <p>(i) The offence is committed by one of its nationals or by a person who has his or her habitual residence in its territory;</p> <p>(ii) The offence is committed on board a vessel from which State the flag of which the vessel flies the Party has received permission to board and search, and to take the necessary measures against the vessel and the persons and cargo that it carries if evidence is found of involvement in illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Such action shall be within the framework of agreements or arrangements concluded between the two States;</p> <p>(iii) The offence is one of those established in accordance with article 2, paragraph 1, subparagraph (c) (iii), and is committed outside its territory with a view to the commission, within its territory, of an offence established in accordance with article 2, paragraph 1.</p> <p>2. Each Party:</p> <p>(a) Shall also take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences it has established in accordance with article 2, paragraph 1, when the alleged offender is present in its territory and refuses to extradite him or her to another Party after receiving a request for extradition on the ground:</p> <p>(i) That the offence has been committed in its territory or on board a vessel flying its flag or an aircraft which was registered under its law at the time the offence was committed; or</p> <p>(ii) That the offence has been committed by one of its nationals;</p> <p>(b) May also take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences it has established in accordance with article 2, paragraph 1, when the alleged offender is present in its territory and it refuses to extradite him to another Party.</p>
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<i>Title</i>	<i>Instrument of ratification and date of issuance</i>	<i>Article(s)</i>
20 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide	High Decree No. 5130/5/2/33 of 19 Jumada II A.H. 1369	<p>3. This Convention does not exclude the exercise of any criminal jurisdiction established by a Party in accordance with its domestic law.</p> <p>Article V</p> <p>The Contracting Parties undertake to enact, in accordance with their respective Constitutions, the necessary legislation to give effect to the provisions of the present Convention, and, in particular, to provide effective penalties for persons guilty of genocide or any of the other acts enumerated in article III.</p> <p>Article VI</p> <p>Persons charged with genocide or any of the other acts enumerated in article III shall be tried by a competent tribunal of the State in the territory of which the act was committed, or by such international penal tribunal as may have jurisdiction with respect to those Contracting Parties which shall have accepted its jurisdiction.</p> <p>Article VII</p> <p>Genocide and the other acts enumerated in article III shall not be considered as political crimes for the purpose of extradition. The Contracting Parties pledge themselves in such cases to grant extradition in accordance with their laws and treaties in force.</p>



<i>Title</i>	<i>Instrument of ratification and date of issuance</i>	<i>Article(s)</i>
21 Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and the First and Second Protocols thereto	Royal Decree No. M/25 of 14 Ramadan A.H. 1390 Royal Decree No. M/26 of 15 Rabi' I A.H. 1428	<p>Criminal responsibility and jurisdiction</p> <p>The States Parties shall take all necessary steps to prosecute and impose penal sanctions upon those persons who commit a breach of the present Convention (article 28 of the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict).</p> <p>States Parties to the Second Protocol are required to establish the following acts as offences under their national law (article 15 of the Second Protocol):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Making cultural property under enhanced protection the object of attack.</li> <li>2. Using cultural property under enhanced protection or its immediate surroundings in support of military action.</li> <li>3. Extensive destruction of protected cultural property.</li> <li>4. Making protected cultural property the object of attack.</li> <li>5. Theft, pillage or misappropriation of, or acts of vandalism directed against protected cultural property.</li> </ol> <p>Each State Party shall verify that its law establishes jurisdiction when the offence is committed in its territory and when the alleged offender is a national of that State. In the case of the first three offences set out above, each State Party must also establish jurisdiction over offences when the alleged offender is present in its territory (article 16 of the Second Protocol).</p>

<i>Title</i>	<i>Instrument of ratification and date of issuance</i>	<i>Article(s)</i>
22 Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (Tokyo Convention)	Royal Decree No. M/37 of 22 Sha‘ban A.H. 1386	<p>Chapter II: Jurisdiction</p> <p>Article 3</p> <p>The State of registration of the aircraft is competent to exercise jurisdiction over offences and acts committed on board.</p> <p>Each Contracting State shall take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction as the State of registration over offences committed on board an aircraft registered in such State.</p> <p>This Convention does not exclude any criminal jurisdiction exercised in accordance with national law.</p> <p>Article 4</p> <p>A Contracting State that is not the State of registration may not interfere with an aircraft in flight in order to exercise its criminal jurisdiction over an offence committed on board except in the following cases:</p> <p>The offence has an effect on the territory of such State;</p> <p>The offence has been committed by or against a national or permanent resident of such State;</p> <p>The offence is against the security of such State;</p> <p>The offence consists of a breach of any rules or regulations relating to the flight or manoeuvre of an aircraft in force in such State;</p> <p>The exercise of jurisdiction is necessary to ensure the observance any obligation of such State under a multilateral international agreement.</p>

<i>Title</i>	<i>Instrument of ratification and date of issuance</i>	<i>Article(s)</i>
23 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft and its Supplementary Protocol (Beijing Protocol)	Royal Decree No. M/9 of 22 Rabi' I A.H. 1394  Royal Decree No. M/61 of 5 Sha'ban I A.H. 1442	<p>Article 4</p> <p>Each Contracting State shall take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offence and any other act of violence against passengers or crew committed by the alleged offender in connection with the offence, in the following cases:</p> <p>When the offence is committed on board an aircraft registered in that State;</p> <p>When the aircraft on board which the offence is committed lands in its territory with the alleged offender still on board;</p> <p>when the offence is committed on board an aircraft leased without crew to a lessee who has his principal place of business or, if the lessee has no such place of business, his permanent residence, in that State.</p> <p>Each Contracting State shall likewise take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offence in the case where the alleged offender is present in its territory and it does not extradite him pursuant to article 8 to any of the States mentioned in paragraph 1 of this article.</p> <p>This Convention does not exclude any criminal jurisdiction exercised in accordance with national law.</p>

24	Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation  (Montreal Convention)	Royal Decree No. M/9 of 22 Rabi' I A.H. 1394	<p>Article 5</p> <p>1. Each State Party shall take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offence in the following cases:</p> <p>(a) The offence is committed in the territory of that State</p> <p>(b) When the offence is committed against or on board an aircraft registered in that State;</p> <p>(c) When the aircraft on board which the offence is committed lands in its territory with the alleged offender still on board;</p> <p>(d) When the offence is committed on board an aircraft leased without crew to a lessee who has his principal place of business or, if the lessee has no such place of business, his permanent residence, in that State.</p> <p>2. Each Contracting State shall likewise take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences mentioned in article 1, paragraph 1 (a), (b) and (c), and in article 1, paragraph 2, in so far as that paragraph relates to those offences, in the case where the alleged offender is present in its territory and it does not extradite him pursuant to article 8 to any of the States mentioned in paragraph 1 of this Article.</p> <p>3. This Convention does not exclude any criminal jurisdiction exercised in accordance with national law.</p> <p>Article 6</p> <p>1. Upon being satisfied that the circumstances so warrant, any Contracting State in the territory of which the offender or the alleged offender is present, shall take him into custody or take other measures to ensure his presence. The custody and other measures shall be as provided in the law of that State but may only be continued for such time as is necessary to enable any criminal or extradition proceedings to be instituted.</p> <p>2. Such State shall immediately make a preliminary inquiry into the facts.</p> <p>3. Any person in custody pursuant to paragraph 1 of this article shall be assisted in communicating immediately with the nearest appropriate representative of the State of which he is a national.</p> <p>4. When a State, pursuant to this Article, has taken a person into custody, it shall immediately notify the States mentioned in article 5, paragraph 1, the State of nationality of the detained person and, if it considers it advisable, any other interested States of the fact that such person is in custody and of the circumstances which warrant his detention. The State which makes the preliminary enquiry contemplated in paragraph 2 of this article shall promptly report its findings to the said States and shall indicate whether it intends to exercise jurisdiction.</p>
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<i>Title</i>	<i>Instrument of ratification and date of issuance</i>	<i>Article(s)</i>
		<p>Article 7</p> <p>The Contracting State in the territory of which the alleged offender is found shall, if it does not extradite him, be obliged, without exception whatsoever and whether or not the offence was committed in its territory, to submit the case to its competent authorities for the purpose of prosecution. Those authorities shall take their decision in the same manner as in the case of any ordinary offence of a serious nature under the law of that State.</p>

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25	Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation	Royal Decree No. M/21 of 8 Rajab A.H. 1426	<p data-bbox="841 189 950 220">Article 7</p> <p data-bbox="841 241 1498 493">1. Upon being satisfied that the circumstances so warrant, any Contracting State in the territory of which the offender or the alleged offender is present, shall take him into custody or take other measures to ensure his presence. The custody and other measures shall be as provided in the law of that State but may only be continued for such time as is necessary to enable any criminal or extradition proceedings to be instituted.</p> <p data-bbox="841 514 1498 577">2. Such State shall immediately make a preliminary inquiry into the facts.</p> <p data-bbox="841 598 1498 724">3. Any person in custody pursuant to paragraph 1 of this article shall be assisted in communicating immediately with the nearest appropriate representative of the State of which he is a national.</p> <p data-bbox="841 745 1498 871">4. When a State, pursuant to this Article, has taken a person into custody, it shall immediately notify the States mentioned in article 5, paragraph 1, the State of nationality of the detained person</p> <p data-bbox="841 892 1498 1102">and, if it considers it advisable, any other interested States of the fact that such person is in custody and of the circumstances which warrant his detention. The State which makes the preliminary enquiry contemplated in paragraph 2 of this Article shall promptly report its findings to the said States and shall indicate whether it intends to exercise jurisdiction.</p> <p data-bbox="841 1123 950 1155">Article 7</p> <p data-bbox="841 1165 1498 1417">The Contracting State in the territory of which the alleged offender is found shall, if it does not extradite him, be obliged, without exception whatsoever and whether or not the offence was committed in its territory, to submit the case to its competent authorities for the purpose of prosecution. Those authorities shall take their decision in the same manner as in the case of any ordinary offence of a serious nature under the law of that State.</p> <p data-bbox="841 1438 950 1470">Article 6</p> <p data-bbox="841 1480 1498 1575">1. Each State Party shall take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences set forth in article 3 when the offence is committed:</p> <p data-bbox="841 1596 1498 1659">(a) against or on board a ship flying the flag of the State at the time the offence is committed; or</p> <p data-bbox="841 1680 1498 1743">(b) in the territory of that State, including its territorial sea; or</p> <p data-bbox="841 1764 1498 1795">(c) by a national of that State.</p> <p data-bbox="841 1806 1498 1869">2. A State Party may also establish its jurisdiction over any such offence when:</p> <p data-bbox="841 1890 1498 1936">(a) it is committed by a stateless person whose habitual residence is in that State; or</p>
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(b) during its commission a national of that State is seized, threatened, injured or killed; or

(c) it is committed in an attempt to compel that State to do or abstain from doing any act.

Any State Party which has established jurisdiction mentioned in paragraph 2 shall notify the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization (hereinafter referred to as “the Secretary-General”). If such State Party subsequently rescinds that jurisdiction, it shall notify the Secretary-General.

4. Each State Party shall take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences set forth in article 3 in cases where the alleged offender is present in its territory and it does not extradite him to any of the States Parties which have established their jurisdiction in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article.

5. This Convention does not exclude the imposition of any criminal jurisdiction exercised in accordance with national law.

#### Article 7

1. Upon being satisfied that the circumstances so warrant, any State Party in the territory of which the offender or the alleged offender is present shall, in accordance with its law, take him into custody or take other measures to ensure his presence for such time as is necessary to enable any criminal or extradition proceedings to be instituted.

2. Such State shall immediately make a preliminary inquiry into the facts, in accordance with its own legislation.

3. Any person regarding whom the measures referred to in paragraph 1 are being taken shall be entitled to:

(a) communicate without delay with the nearest appropriate representative of the State of which he is a national or which is otherwise entitled to establish such communication or, if he is a stateless person, the State in the territory of which he has his habitual residence;

(b) be visited by a representative of that State.

4. The rights referred to in paragraph 3 shall be exercised in conformity with the laws and regulations of the State in the territory of which the offender or the alleged offender is present, subject to the proviso that the said laws and regulations must enable full effect to be given to the purposes for which the rights accorded under paragraph 3 are intended.

5. When a State Party, pursuant to this article, has taken a person into custody, it shall immediately notify the States which have established jurisdiction in accordance with article 6, paragraph 1 and, if it considers it advisable, any other interested States, of the fact that such person is in

<i>Title</i>	<i>Instrument of ratification and date of issuance</i>	<i>Article(s)</i>
26	Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material Royal Decree No. M/40 dated 12 Rajab A.H. 1429	<p>custody and of the circumstances which warrant his detention.</p> <p>The State which makes the preliminary inquiry contemplated in paragraph 2 of this article shall promptly report its findings to the said States and shall indicate whether it intends to exercise jurisdiction.</p> <p>Article 8</p> <p>1. Each State Party shall take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences set forth in article 7 in the following cases:</p> <p>(a) When the offence is committed in the territory of that State or on board a ship or aircraft registered in that State;</p> <p>(b) When the alleged offender is a national of that State.</p> <p>2. Each State Party shall likewise take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over these offences in cases where the alleged offender is present in its territory and it does not extradite him pursuant to article 11 to any of the States mentioned in paragraph 1.</p> <p>This Convention does not exclude any criminal jurisdiction exercised in accordance with national law.</p> <p>In addition to the States Parties mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 2, each State Party may, consistent with international law, establish its jurisdiction over the offences set forth in article 7 when it is involved in international nuclear transport as the exporting or importing State.</p> <p>Article 9</p> <p>Upon being satisfied that the circumstances so warrant, the State Party in whose territory the alleged offender is present shall take appropriate measures, including detention, under its national law to ensure his presence for the purpose of prosecution or extradition. Measures taken according to this article shall be notified without delay to the States required to establish jurisdiction pursuant to article 8 and, where appropriate, all other States concerned.</p> <p>Article 10</p> <p>The State Party in whose territory the alleged offender is present shall, if it does not extradite that person, submit, without exception whatsoever and without undue delay, the case to its competent authorities for the purpose of prosecution, through proceedings in accordance with the law of that State.</p> <p>Article 11</p> <p>The offences in article 7 shall be deemed to be included as extraditable offences in any extradition treaty existing</p>



<i>Title</i>	<i>Instrument of ratification and date of issuance</i>	<i>Article(s)</i>
		<p>between States Parties. States Parties undertake to include those offences as extraditable offences in every future extradition treaty to be concluded between them.</p> <p>If a State Party which makes extradition conditional on the existence of a treat receives a request for extradition from another State Party with which it has no extradition treaty, it may at its option consider this Convention as the legal basis for extradition in respect of those offences. Extradition shall be subject to the other conditions provided by the law of the requested State.</p> <p>States Parties which do not make extradition conditional on the existence of treaty shall recognize those offences as extraditable offences between themselves subject to the conditions provided by the law of the requested State.</p> <p>Each of the offences shall be treated, for the purpose of extradition between States Parties, as if it had been committed not only in the place in which it occurred but also in the territories of the States Parties required to establish their jurisdiction in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 8.</p>

27	<i>Title</i>	<i>Instrument of ratification and date of issuance</i>	<i>Article(s)</i>
	Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel	Royal Decree No. M/59 of 2 Dhu'lqa'dah A.H. 1430	<p>Article 10: Establishment of jurisdiction</p> <p>Each State Party shall take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the crimes set out in article 9 in the following cases:</p> <p>(a) When the crime is committed in the territory of that State or on board a ship or aircraft registered in that State;</p> <p>(b) When the alleged offender is a national of that State.</p> <p>2. A State Party may also establish its jurisdiction over any such crime when it is committed:</p> <p>(a) By a stateless person whose habitual residence is in that State; or</p> <p>(b) With respect to a national of that State; or</p> <p>(c) In an attempt to compel that State to do or to abstain from doing any act.</p> <p>3. Any State Party which has established jurisdiction as mentioned in paragraph 2 shall notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations. If such State Party subsequently rescinds that jurisdiction, it shall notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations.</p> <p>Each State Party shall take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the crimes set out in article 9 in cases where the alleged offender is present in its territory and it does not extradite such person pursuant to article 15 to any of the States Parties which have established their jurisdiction in accordance with paragraph 1 or 2.</p> <p>5. This Convention does not exclude any criminal jurisdiction exercised in accordance with national law.</p>

<i>Title</i>	<i>Instrument of ratification and date of issuance</i>	<i>Article(s)</i>
28 The Countering Terrorism and the Financing Thereof Act	Royal Decree No. M/21 of 12 Safar A.H. 1439	<p data-bbox="846 317 1484 615">Article 3</p> <p data-bbox="846 369 1484 615">As an exception to the territoriality principle, the present Act shall apply to any Saudi Arabian or foreign person who, outside the Kingdom, commits, assists in the commission of, attempts to commit or encourages, contributes to or participates in the commission of any offence set out in the present Act and is not prosecuted for such offence outside the Kingdom if that offence is aimed at:</p> <ol data-bbox="846 638 1484 1176" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="846 638 1442 665">1. Changing the system of government in the Kingdom;</li> <li data-bbox="846 688 1484 747">2. Suspending the Basic Law of Governance or some of its provisions;</li> <li data-bbox="846 770 1484 829">3. Compelling that State to do or to abstain from doing any act;</li> <li data-bbox="846 852 1224 879">4. Attacking Saudi Arabian abroad;</li> <li data-bbox="846 903 1484 989">5. Causing damage to public property or the missions of the Kingdom abroad, including embassies or other diplomatic or consular premises of the Kingdom.</li> <li data-bbox="846 1012 1484 1098">6. Perpetrating an act of terrorism on board a means of transportation that is registered in or flies the flag of the Kingdom.</li> <li data-bbox="846 1121 1484 1180">7. Undermining the interests, economy or national security of the Kingdom.</li> </ol>