

C. Law Chart

Country	Domestic law explicitly provides for exercise of UJ for:*				Presence Required? ***	Residence Required? ***	Executive Consent**** Required?	Double Criminality Required?†	Recognizes Immunities?		Recognizes Foreign Amnesties?	UJ in ICC leg. or draft law?
	CAH**	Genocide	Torture	War Crimes					State	Official‡		
EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA												
Austria	C (EN, SC)	Yes	No	No	NC	No	No	Yes		Yes	NC	
Belgium	Yes	Yes	No	Yes		Yes		No		Yes		Yes
Denmark	C (M)	No	No	Yes	NC	NC	Yes	Yes		Yes	NC	
Finland	C	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	NC	Yes				Yes
France	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No		Yes	No	Yes
Germany	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	NC	NC		NC			No	Yes
Greece	C (EN)	No	No	No	No	No		No	Yes	Yes		
Ireland	No	No	Yes	Yes (GB)			Yes					
Italy	No	Yes	Yes	No	NC	No	Yes					
Luxembourg	C(T, SC)	Yes	Yes	Yes			No					
Netherlands	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No				Yes		Yes
Portugal	C(EN, SC)	Yes	No	Yes	NC	No	No					
Spain	NC	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	NC	No (former)	No	
Sweden	C	Yes	No	Yes	NC	NC	Yes	Yes	NC	Yes		
United Kingdom	C(EN)	Yes	Yes	Yes (GB)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes(current)		Yes

*Civil and/or criminal. Responses to this section refer to domestic law that names the particular crime only and not to provisions that address crimes generally or to international law. A blank box indicates that there is no information available or that there is no known provision authorising UJ over the crime.

**CAH = Crimes against humanity.

***To open an investigation. A No indicates that there is nothing on the face of the law that would prevent the opening of an investigation without the presence/residence of the accused in the country.

****"Executive consent" refers to consent by an official of the executive branch of government.

†A requirement that enables the forum state to exercise universal jurisdiction over a case only when the territorial state likewise recognizes the crime in its domestic law. In some instances the requirement further specifies that the forum state can exercise UJ only if the territorial state similarly recognizes the ability to exercise UJ over the crime.

‡Concerning immunities for heads of state or other public officials.

Yes: For simplicity, Yes is used when there is either absolute or near certainty.

NC = Not clear

NF = None found

ADAJ = Aut dedere aut iudicare (either extradite or prosecute). Sometimes this phrase is used in legislation or statements but its effect on the ability to initiate investigations without presence of the accused is not clear.

Rome = All aspects of the crime that are in the Rome Statute

C = Conduct that can amount to crimes against humanity if committed in the circumstances specified in the Rome Statute, but is not called crimes against humanity (ex: there is universal jurisdiction for torture, but not for crimes against humanity per se)

M = Murder

EX = Extermination

EN = Enslavement

D = Deportation or forcible transfer of population

I = Imprisonment or other severe deprivation of physical liberty

T = Torture

SC = Crimes of sexual violence

P = Persecution against an identifiable group or collectivity

ED = Enforced disappearances

A = Apartheid

OIA = Other inhumane acts

GB = Grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions and/or Protocol 1

WC = War crimes, other than Grave Breaches (GB) (in internal and/or international conflict)

^ = Scope of universal jurisdiction limited to certain conflicts or geographical regions

^^ = Scope of universal jurisdiction limited to certain types of victims and/or perpetrators.

(Italics) = Unclear if law is applicable

In addition to UJ provisions, domestic law criminalizes this international law crime.

Either it is not known if domestic law criminalizes this international law crime or it does not do so.