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THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Ref.: 24.11.1.7.12

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Cyprus to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Codification Division, Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations and hereby wishes to refer to the latter's Note Verbale with reference LA/COD/59/1, dated 20 January 2011, by which information was requested in reference to Resolution 65/33 of 6 December 2010, concerning the preparation and submission to the General Assembly by the Secretary General, at its sixty sixth session, of a report based on observations and information submitted by Member States on the scope and application of universal jurisdiction, including information on the relevant applicable international treaties, their domestic legal rules and judicial practice.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Cyprus to the United Nations wishes to convey herewith, as requested, the observations and relevant information regarding the scope and application of universal jurisdiction by the Republic of Cyprus, prepared as appropriate by the Legal Service of the Republic of Cyprus.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Cyprus to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Codification Division, Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration

New York, 8 April 2011

To: Codification Division, Office of Legal Affairs Room M - 13065 United Nations Headquarters New York

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Encl. 2

The scope and application of the principle of universal jurisdiction by the Republic of Cyprus

According to the Cypriot laws the following offences are offences for which the principle of universal jurisdiction is applicable:

A. By virtue of the Criminal Code (CAP 155), Section 5 (e)

Piracy

Offences related to illicit trafficking of dangerous drugs

Treason or offence against the security of the Republic or the constitutional order

Offence related to the currency or banknote of the Republic

Offences for which the Republic's laws are applicable by virtue of any binding international convention or treaty

Offence whose one constituent element is an act or omission, the object of which is immovable property situated in the Republic

B. By virtue of the <u>Law ratifying the Treaty of Rome establishing the International Criminal Court</u> (Law 8 (III)/2002 as amended by Law 23 (III)/2006), Articles 4 and 6

Crime of genocide

Crimes against humanity

War crimes

C. By virtue of the <u>Law ratifying the Geneva Conventions</u> (Law 40 (III)/1966), Article 4 (1) and (2)

Grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions I, II, III and IV (Articles 50, 51, 130 and 147 of Geneva Conventions respectively).

D. By virtue of the <u>Law extending the jurisdiction of domestic courts for the purposes of trying certain terrorist offences</u> (Law 9/79), Section 3

Offences as found in Article 1 of the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism of 1977 (i.e. an offence within the scope of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed at The Hague on 16 December

1970; an offence within the scope of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 23 September 1971; a serious offence involving an attack against the life, physical integrity or liberty of internationally protected persons, including diplomatic agents; an offence involving kidnapping, the taking of a hostage or serious unlawful detention; an offence involving the use of a bomb, grenade, rocket, automatic firearm or letter or parcel bomb if this use endangers persons; an attempt to commit any of the foregoing offences or participation as an accomplice of a person who commits or attempts to commit such an offence).