



other States. Further, at all times, international due process norms to protect the persons accused must not be disregarded.

4. Although Malaysia is concerned with an international regulation on the exercise of caution when exercising or legislating universal jurisdiction.

5. For Malaysia, any exercise of extra-territorial criminal jurisdiction must be based on enabling domestic law. For example

in relation to terrorism offences, section 4 of the Penal Code of Malaysia established the extra-territorial application of the offences while section 22 (1)(b) of the Court of Judicature Act 1964 empowers the courts to take jurisdiction over those offences

in relation to other offences such as trafficking in person (section 4 of the Anti-Trafficking In Persons and Anti-Smuggling of Migrants Act 2007), computer crimes (section 9 of the Computer Crimes Act 1997), aviation offences (sections 3, 7, 8 and 9 of the Aviation Offences Act 1984), money laundering (section 82 of the Anti-Money Laundering and Anti-Terrorism Financing Act 2001), communication and multimedia offences (section 4 of the Communications and Multimedia Act 1998) and trade of strategic items (section 4 of the Strategic Trade Act 2010), the provisions of the relevant enabling domestic laws provide such extra-territorial jurisdiction to Malaysia.

6. Malaysia also wishes to highlight that the exercise of extra-territorial criminal

