



[REDACTED]

relations with foreign states) can be prosecuted in Turkey even if there exists a decision of conviction or acquittal given in a third country regarding the concerned crime. The remaining crimes in the first category cannot be prosecuted under the principle of universality, if there is a conviction or acquittal decision given in a third country for the relevant crime. It should also be emphasized that, in any re-prosecution to be carried out in Turkey within the framework outlined in this paragraph, the relevant legal safeguards (including especially, the deduction of periods already spent in custody or detention, or periods already served in a third country) would be in place.

As part of the foregoing, various international treaties to which Turkey is party include provisions regarding the principle of "extradite or prosecute", which relate to the concept of universal jurisdiction. This is also highlighted in the legal commentary pertaining to Article 13 of the Turkish Penal Code mentioned above. The international agreements listed as examples in the said commentary are as follows: Tokyo Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed in 1963; the Hague Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed in 1970; Montreal Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, dated 23 September 1971; New York Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, dated 14 December 1973; Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, dated 1954; Convention on Psychotropic Substances, dated 1971.

