3	Convention against Torture inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.	Royal Decree No. (M/11) Andthe date of 4/4/1418 H	 Article 7: 1. In territory under its jurisdiction, trial, if it does not extradite him. 2. In casesreferred to in article 5, than thoseapplicable in cases referred to in article 5, paragraph 1. 3. The treatment is guaranteed at all stages of the legal proceedings of any person against which such proceedings are taken in relation to any of
4	The four Geneva Conventions, held in 1949, onthe protection of victims of international armed conflicts.	Cabinet Resolution No. (564) and dated 5/11/1382 H, as stipulated in paragraph (2) of Cabinet Resolution No. (95) and date 26/5/1407 H.	theoffences referred to in article 4. (First <u>Geneva Convention to improve the situation of</u> wounded and sick in the armed forces <u>In the</u> field)

measures to stop all acts contrary to the provisions of this Convention other than the serious irregularities described in the following article.

a c t r E	Each contracted party is obliged to prosecute the accused by committing such serious offences or ordering them to commit such serious offences, and to bring them before a court, regardless of their nationality. Each contracting party must take the necessary
	measures to stop all acts serious irregularities described
 	In the following article. In any case, the accused benefit from guarantees of trial and free defence that are no less appropriate than those provided for in article 105 and beyond the Geneva Convention on the treatment of prisoners of war, dated 12 August 1949. Article (51): The serious offences referred to in the previous article include one of the following acts if committed against protected persons or property protected by convention: murder, torture or inhuman treatment, including life-threatening experiences, deliberately causing severe pain or serious harm to physical or health safety, destroying or seizing property on a large scale that is not justified by war imperatives, illegally and arbitrarily.
	(Fourth <u>Geneva Convention on the Protection of</u> <u>Avilians in Wartime)</u>
F	Artide (146):

The high contracting parties undertake to take any legislative action necessary to impose effective penalties on persons who commit aand serious violations of this Convention, set out in the following article. Eachcontracted party is obliged to prosecute the accused by committing such serious offences, and to bring them to commit such serious offences, and to bring them before their courts, regardless of their nationality, and, if preferred, in accordance with the provisions of its legislation, may also hand them over to party in question has sufficient indictment evidence against these persons. Each contracting party must take the necessary measures to stop all acts contrary to the provisions of this Convention other than the serious irregularities described in the following article. In any case, the accused benefit from guarantees of trial and free defence that are no less appropriate than those provided for in articles 105 and beyond the Geneva Convention on the treatment of prisoners of war, dated 12 August 1949. Article (147): Serious offences referred to in the previous article include one of the following acts if committed against protected persons or property protected by
protected persons or property protected by convention:

			health, exile or transfer. armed forces of the hostile State, or deprived of the right to be tried legally and impartially in accordance with the instructions of this Convention, hostage-taking, and the destruction justified by war and on a large scale illegally and arbitrarily.
5	<section-header><section-header></section-header></section-header>	Royal Decree No. (M/20) Andthe date of 24/3/1425 H	

with article 5 paragraph 1 of this Convention, committed outside its territory with the aim of committing a serious crime within its territory;

- 2. One of the offences established in accordance with paragraph 1 (b) 2 of article 6 of this Convention is committed outside its territory with the aim of committing an offence established in accordance with paragraph 1 (a) 1, 2 or (b) 1 of article 6 of this Convention within its territory.
- 3. For the purposes of article 16, paragraph 10 of this

view to coordinating their measures. 6. Without prejudice to the rules of common international law, this convention does not

			 2, paragraph 1 (a) or (b) in an attempt to coerce or refrain from doing something; (d) If the crime is committed by a stateless person, his usual place of residence is located in the territory of that State; or (e) If the crime is committed on a plane operated by the Government of that State. When this Convention is ratified, accepted, approved or joined, each State notifies the United Nations Secretary-General of the jurisdiction it has decided in accordance with paragraph 2, and in the event of any change, the State party concerned will notify the Secretary-General immediately. Each State party also takes the necessary measures to determine its jurisdiction in
			 accordance with paragraphs 1 or 2. 5. When more than one State decides its jurisdiction over the crimes described in article 2, the States parties concerned coordinate their proceedings appropriately, particularly with regard to the conditions of trial and the modalities for exchanging legal aid. 6. This convention does not exclude the exercise of any jurisdiction decided by a State party in accordance with its internal law, without violating the general rules of international law.
GOC Cou	unter-Terrorism	Royal Decree No. (M/52)	Artide (31)

Agreement

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competent representative
otherwise entitled
State that normally resides in its
territory if it is stateless;
(b) To be visited by a representative of that State;
(c) To be informed of its rights stipulated in sub-
paragraphs (a) and (b).
4. The rights referred to in paragraph 3 are exercised
in accordance with the laws and regulations of the
State in which the perpetrator or the alleged
person is present in its territory, provided that
such laws and regulations are sufficient to fully
fulfil the objectives of the rights granted under
paragraph 3.
5. In accordance with subparagraphs 1 (c) or 2 (c) of
article 6, the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 do
not violate any State party daiming to have a right
to jurisdiction, in accordance with subparagraph 1
(c) or 2 (c) of article 6, the right to call the
International Committee of the Red Cross to
contact and visit the alleged perpetrator.
artide, and
must immediately notify, directly or through the
Secretary-General of
paragraphs 1
and 2 of article 6, and any States of other parties
interested in the matter if they consider it
advisable to do so, with the presence of this
person in custody and under the
circumstances his detention. The

	 law in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article. In the event of any change, the State party concerned notifies the Secretary-General immediately. 4. A State party takes the necessary measures to establish its jurisdiction over the crimes provided for in article 2 in cases where the alleged perpetrator is present in its territory and is not handed over to any of the States parties that have established their jurisdiction in accordance with paragraph 1 or 2 of this article. 5- This agreement does not prevent the exercise of any criminal jurisdiction established by a state party in accordance with its nationallaw.
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