

Article 101—escape of prisoners;
 Article 156—false official documents;
 Articles 193 and 195—abuse of authority;
 Articles 197 to 197-3—bribes.

- (b) CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, 10 JULY 1948. TRANSLATION FROM ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, "CODES AND STATUTES OF JAPAN, No. 1" (1948), p. 1.

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Article 2. The territorial jurisdiction of courts shall be determined by the place of the offence, or the place of domicile or residence of the accused or by the place where the accused is at present.

In respect to an offence committed on board a Japanese vessel while outside Japanese territory, the question shall, in addition to the places mentioned in the preceding paragraph, be determined also by the place of home port of such vessel, or the place where the vessel has lain at anchor subsequent to the committal of the offence.

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34. Jordan

- (a) CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, 26 JUNE 1879, AS AMENDED BY ACT OF 24 NOVEMBER 1924. C. R. W. SETON, "LEGISLATION OF TRANSJORDAN, 1918-1930", p. 89. ARTICLES 5 AND 6 HAVE BEEN ADAPTED FROM G. YOUNG, "CORPUS DE DROIT OTTOMAN" (1906), VOL. 7, PP. 226-228.

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Article 5. An inhabitant of Transjordan who has committed outside Transjordan a *Jinayet* (crime) against the security of the State, or counterfeits the seal of the State, national currency of legal-tender, national documents, authorizations, treasury certificates or bank notes authorized by law, may be prosecuted and judged according to the provisions of the penal laws in force in Transjordan, if he has not been judged abroad.

Article 6. The provisions of the previous article apply also to aliens, who are guilty, either as principals or as accessories, of one of the above-mentioned *Jinayets*, if they have been arrested in Transjordan or if their extradition has been secured by the Government.

Article 7. If any inhabitant of Transjordan is accused of the commission of a crime outside Transjordan which, according to any of the provisions of the penal laws in force in Transjordan, is considered a *Jinayet* or *Junha*¹, he may be prosecuted for such crime in Transjordan and condemned in accordance with the said laws. But if it be proved in the course of the investigation or trial that he has been tried outside Transjordan for the said crime and acquitted, or condemned but the

¹ The difference between a *Jinayet* and a *Junha* is similar to, but not identical with, the distinction formerly made in English law between a felony and a misdemeanour.

term of imprisonment has been served or the penalty has lapsed owing to prescription or pardon, he shall not in such a case be prosecuted for the offence of which he is accused.

Public Prosecutors shall not prosecute any inhabitant of Transjordan who is accused of the commission of a *Finayet* or *Junha* outside Transjordan, unless he returns to Transjordan, provided that the charge brought against him is not one of the *Finayets* specified in articles 5 and 6 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The taking of legal proceedings regarding the above depends upon a complaint being preferred by the person against whom the crime was committed, or an intimation from the Government of the country in which the *Finayet* or *Junha* was committed, being addressed to the Transjordan Government requesting that the offender be punished.

35. Lebanon

(a) PENAL CODE, ENACTED BY LEGISLATIVE DECREE NO. 340/NI, 1 MARCH 1943. "JOURNAL OFFICIEL", No. 4104 (27 OCTOBER 1943); SUPPL., PP. 2-3. TRANSLATION BY THE SECRETARIAT OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

CHAPTER II. THE APPLICATION OF PENAL LAW IN SPACE

I. Territorial jurisdiction

Article 15. Lebanese law applies to all offences committed in Lebanese territory.

The offence shall be deemed to have been committed in Lebanese territory:

1. When one of the acts constituting an offence, an act constituting an indivisible offence, or an act of principal or accessory participation has been committed in that territory;
2. When the results occur or are intended to occur in that territory.

Article 16. Lebanese territory includes the layer of the atmosphere which lies over it, or its air space.

Article 17. For the purposes of the application of penal law, the following shall be assimilated to Lebanese territory:

1. The territorial sea to the distance of twenty kilometres from the shore, measured from the line of the low tide;
2. The air space over the territorial sea;
3. Lebanese vessels and aircraft;
4. Foreign territory occupied by a Lebanese army, to the extent to which the offences committed endanger the security of the army or its interests.

Article 18. Lebanese law does not apply:

1. To offences committed on board an alien aircraft in Lebanese air space, if they are committed wholly within the confines of that aircraft; Nevertheless, offences committed wholly within the confines of the aircraft shall be subject to Lebanese law, if the author or the victim is a