(18) To institute proceedings for correcting or amplifying the proceedings carried on by the masters in regard to crimes committed on the high seas aboard national vessels, remitting such proceedings afterwards to the competent authority together with the guilty party.

Article 55. If the master of a Venezuelan vessel violates any law of the Republic, it is the duty of the consuls to send to the Ministry of Foreign Relations a full exposition of the act, stating the name and domicile of the captain, the name of the vessel and all the circumstances necessary to identify him, the port of departure and destination.

Article 56. This shall also be done when a crime has been committed on board a Venezuelan vessel on the high seas for whose punishment only the authorities of the Republic are competent; and when crimes have been committed in the districts of the consuls which involve the responsibility of the authors towards Venezuela, in accordance with the provisions of the Penal Code.

(d) Civil Aviation Law, 13 July 1944. "Compilación legislativa de Venezuela", 1944, p. 447. Translation by the Secretariat of the United Nations.

Article 21. Venezuelan airplanes flying over the high seas are subject to Venezuelan laws.

Juridical acts and events occurring on Venezuelan airplanes in flight are similarly subject to Venezuelan law, without prejudice, however, to the provisions of the laws of the foreign country over which they fly.

Article 22. Juridical acts and events occurring on board foreign airplanes flying over the territory of the Republic and over its territorial waters are governed by the national law of the airplane, without prejudice, however, to the provisions of Venezuelan laws on the subject.

61. Yugoslavia

(a) PENAL CODE, 4 DECEMBER 1947. "SLUŽBENI LIST", VOL. 3, NO. 106, C. 776, PP. 1465, 1473; "ZBIRKA ZAKONA FNRJ, KRIVIČNI ZAKONIK" (1948), PP. 31-32. TRANSLATION BY THE SECRETARIAT OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

2. SPHERE OF APPLICATION OF THE PENAL CODE

Article 96. (1) The penal code of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia shall apply to any person committing a criminal act in the territory of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia.

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(2) The territory of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia shall include its coastal waters and the air space over its land and water territory.

(3) The penal code of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia shall also apply to acts committed on a Yugoslav commercial vessel on the high seas or on a national military vessel or aircraft, irrespective of its whereabouts at the time when the act is committed.

Article 97. The application of the penal code of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia to a person enjoying the right of extra-territoriality shall be determined in accordance with international agreements and conventions or through the diplomatic channel.

Article 98. The penal code of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia shall also apply to a national of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia committing a criminal act outside the territory of the State.

Article 99. Penalties imposed by judgment of a foreign court abroad shall be taken into account when a penalty is imposed by a national court.

Article 100. The penal code of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia shall also apply to an alien committing a criminal act abroad if he is found in the territory of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia and is not handed over to the foreign country, provided that his offence is punishable under the law of the place where it was committed.

Article 101. (1) No national of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia may be handed over to a foreign State.

(2) Aliens shall be extradited in accordance with international agreements or, in the absence of such an agreement, in accordance with the law of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia.

(3) Extradition shall not be granted if the act for which extradition is requested is not a criminal offence in Yugoslav law.

(4) The Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia shall not extradite a foreign national prosecuted for upholding principles of democracy, or national liberation, rights of the working people, or freedom of scientific and cultural work.

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(b) Code of Criminal Procedure, 12 October 1948. "Službeni List" (Official Journal), vol. 4, no. 97 (6 November 1948), pp. 1557, 1559. Translation by the Secretariat of the United Nations.

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Article 26. As a rule the competent court shall be the court of the district in which the crime was committed.

The Public Prosecutor may institute proceedings in the court of the district in which the accused resides or is domiciled or in the court of the district in which the accused was apprehended.

A private complainant may institute proceedings in the court of the district in which the accused resides or is domiciled.

Article 27. The court competent to try a press offence shall be the court of the district in which the publication was printed or if the place of publication is unknown or abroad, the court of the district in which the publication was circulated.

If the offence was committed on board a Yugoslav ship or aircraft in Yugoslav waters or in the air, between two harbours or two landing-places, or on board a Yugoslav ship or aircraft outside the frontiers of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, the competent court shall be that of the district in which the home port of the ship or the landing-place of the aircraft is situated, or in which is situated the domestic port or landingplace where the ship or aircraft has stopped after the offence was committed.

Article 28. If the offence was committed abroad, the competent court shall be that of the district in which the accused resides or is domiciled or in which he has been apprehended or has surrendered.

Article 29. Where the competent local court cannot be determined according to the foregoing provisions, the Supreme Court of the FPRY shall designate the competent court on the recommendation of the Public Prosecutor of the FPRY.

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