

The Concept of Global Jurisdiction in International Law Pertaining to the Crime of Genocide

Ayman Abu Al-haj¹

Abstract

Universal Jurisdiction applies to acts of genocide and related crimes like conspiracy, incitement, attempt, and complicity. Since its inception by early nations under the Genocide Convention, it has gained international recognition. Global Jurisdiction directs international organizations and countries to hold perpetrators of genocide accountable, treating these acts as crimes against humanity that must be punished. The fundamental idea is that international rules should universally apply, ensuring no escape from responsibility for crimes like genocide, war crimes, and torture. Implementing international jurisdiction faces various legal challenges, including defining pertinent offenses and their sanctioning under national court recognition of universal jurisdiction. The interpretation and application of universal jurisdiction remains contentious due to potential conflicts with national sovereignty and the need for careful administration to prevent abuse. International law on genocide plays a crucial role in delivering justice to victims and holding perpetrators accountable globally. It highlights the necessity for states to cooperate in prosecuting those committing heinous crimes that shock the moral conscience of the global community.

Keywords: Genocide, ICC (International Criminal Court), Genocide Convention, and Universal Jurisdiction.

Introduction

The historical significance of the notion of genocide is immense, eliciting a strong emotional response inside. The word genocide elucidates the deliberate and systematic destruction of a group of people. This is because of their ethnicity, nationality, religion, race (Abtahi et al.,2023). The word Genocide was derived from the Greek word “genos” meaning race, tribe or nation, and the Latin word cide means killing (Ahammad et al.,2023). The word was coined by Raphael Lemkin, a Polish-born jurist. Furthermore, during the period of World War II, Raphael Lemkin assumed the role of an advisor to the United States Department. However, genocide is not just about the physical extermination of a group. Additionally, it encompasses the act of inflicting severe physical or psychological injury. It established circumstances that are designed to result in the death of the

¹Associate Prof. Faculty of Law, Al-Balqa Applied University, Jordan. Ayman_abuhaj@bau.edu.jo
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6535-6978>

group. This concept has forcefully preventing births and eliminated the children of the group. The distinguishing factor between genocide and other crimes against humanity is in the deliberate intention to eradicate, either whole or partially, a certain national, ethnic, racial, or religious group. Indeed, it was not uncommon for conquering armies to execute all of the males from the defeated populace in antiquity (Krisch, 2021). Although most medieval academics have rejected this categorization, the killing of Cathari during the Albigensian Crusade throughout the 13th century is sometimes described as the first instance of genocide in modern times. The slaughter of Armenians in 1915 by the Ottoman Empire under Turkish rule, the virtually destruction of European Jews, Roma (Gypsies), along with other groups by Nazi Germany throughout World War II, especially the murder of Tutsis by Hutus in Rwanda in the 1990s are among the twentieth-century incidents that are often mentioned as acts of genocide (van Asselt, 2021).

The authority of a state to influence people, assets, and situations within its borders is known as jurisdiction. It may be used by judicial, executive, or legislative means. International law mostly deals with criminal law issues, effectively leaving civil jurisdiction with national authority. The territorial principle states that states have the only right to handle criminal matters that occur on their territory; however, under certain conditions, this principle has been amended to allow officials from a single nation to act within another state. A nation may exercise criminal jurisdiction over every one of its citizens who are alleged to have committed crimes in another state under the nationality principle (Paronyan et al., 2021). This idea has historically been more strongly linked to civil law systems than common law ones, however, its use in common law systems grew in the latter half of the 20th century (e.g., the British government's approval of the Sex Offenders Act in 1997 and the War Crimes Act in 1991). Aircraft and ships that are registered in a state and fall under its authority have the citizenship of that state (Hárs, 2021).

Methodology of the Study

The study adopts a qualitative approach, analyzing primary sources such as international legal treaties and conventions, along with secondary sources like academic articles and case studies. Data collection involves systematic document analysis, while thematic and comparative analyses are employed for data interpretation. To enhance validity, triangulation using multiple data sources is utilized, and the study adheres to ethical guidelines in legal research. Limitations inherent to qualitative studies are acknowledged, ensuring a comprehensive analysis of global jurisdiction in international law concerning the crime of genocide.

Evolution of international legal framework

International Law originated with Jeremy Bentham in 1780 and has ancient roots, not solely from 19th and 20th-century treaties. Early instances trace back to Mesopotamia's Lagash and Umma regions (McIntyre, 2018). The international legal framework includes 'hard law,' binding rules for states, and 'soft law,' political commitments. Ancient Greeks laid the groundwork with governance principles, and the 'Jus Gentium' or 'Law of Nations' evolved during the Roman Empire, defining relations with foreigners. The idea of Natural Law expanded rights universally (Rodrigues, 2018). Modern international law started in Europe in the 14th century, with the Renaissance playing a key role. Hugo Grotius is a notable figure in this field. The global system promotes a 'Society of States' governed by legal principles and mutual agreements (Pavel, 2021).

The Convention on Genocide

The International Court of Justice has declared that the prohibition of genocide is an obligatory principle of worldwide law (Mergret, 2020). Despite this, the convention continues to be criticized frequently for leaving out political and social organizations from the list of potential victims of genocide. Another problematic aspect of the convention's description of genocide is the so-called "deliberateness clause," which states that there must be an "intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial, or religious group (McIntyre, 2018). The difficulty of proving such a purpose and the absurdity of trying to place blame for it on specific people in contemporary societies where violence may be the product of both human decisions and faceless societal and economic forces are two of the most frequent criticisms (McIntyre, 2018).

Some academics argue that administrations often deny genocidal acts, citing historical examples like Saddam Hussein's regime in Iraq and the Ottoman government's stance on the Armenian massacres (Mergret, 2020). Proponents of the intentionality element believe that a "pattern of purposeful action" leading to a significant population's eradication indicates genocidal intent (Rodrigues, 2018). However, critics argue that focusing solely on intent overlooks the "structural violence" of systemic inequalities. Advocates for the intentionality clause maintain its importance in distinguishing genocide from other mass murders and in devising strategies to prevent it (McIntyre, 2018).

The debate over war crimes and genocide centers on defining the targeted group: genocide targets based on racial, ethnic, or religious traits, while war crimes focus on enemy status (Rodrigues, 2018). Post-conflict behavior can indicate whether genocide or war crimes have occurred; continued assaults suggest genocide, while halted attacks may point to war crimes. Recognizing that

genocide can occur during wartime, often disguised as war-related activities, underscores the importance of post-conflict behavior. Differentiating between crimes against humanity and genocide is essential for preventive action (McIntyre, 2018).

Difficulties with Jurisdiction and Prosecution

The ability of the domestic judiciary systems of the State to investigate and prosecute confident crimes even though they weren't carried out on the territory through one of its nationals or against one of its nationals has become necessary due to the pressing need to feed an international legal system that takes account of addressing international crimes (Mergret, 2020). However, it is important to acknowledge that the notion of universal court jurisdiction is not a new international legal framework for certain serious crimes that contradict international law, considering the present debates around this concept. The significant matter in question was formalized in an international treaty known as the Conventions of Geneva on the Rules of War, which were formed in 1949 (Rodrigues, 2018). The provision required that state parties were obligated to initiate legal proceedings against or request the extradition of people who were suspected of engaging in significant infractions of any aspect of the Conventions (McIntyre, 2018).

Recognizing treaties like the 1949 Geneva Conventions, 1973 Apartheid Convention, 1984 Torture Convention, and 2006 Disappearance Convention highlights the importance of universal jurisdiction (McIntyre, 2018). This principle allows countries to address international crimes based on customary international law, including acts like genocide. This article aims to raise awareness about universal jurisdiction's role in international law (Mergret, 2020).

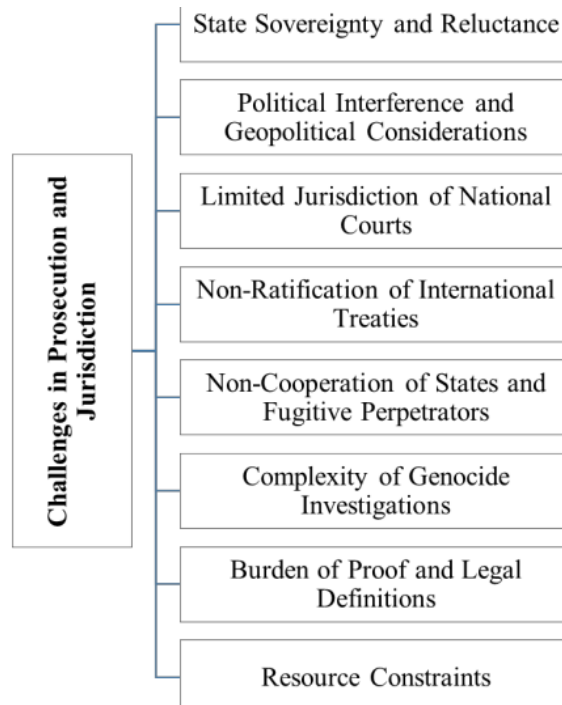


Fig 1. Represents the Challenges faced in Prosecution and Jurisdiction.

This elucidates the reasons for the persistent promotion of the global community for a standardized framework of international justice throughout history. The fundamental issue now is: How can we protect the rights and freedoms of the downtrodden while preventing political exploitation of this international judicial system? It's crucial to comprehend the fundamentals of universal jurisdiction before delving into the various strategies for preventing tyranny and/or political manipulation by superpowers (Rodrigues, 2018).

The Establishment of Global Criminal Courts

Since the inception of International Criminal in 2002, has been dedicated to the pursuit of justice against the perpetrators of some of the most significant crimes in the history of humanity (Mergret, 2020). Advocates of the court argue and claim justice for crime victims, promote the supremacy of legal principles, and act as an obstacle for prospective perpetrators of war crimes (Rodrigues, 2018). However, since ICC's inception, the court has faced criticism from various quarters and encountered with challenges in garnering the backing of influential countries such as China, Russia, and the United States. Nemours African countries' governments expressed dissatisfaction with the court's decision to target only their continent for punishment, leading to the resignation of two

states from its jurisdiction. During President Donald Trump, the United States' resistance to the International Criminal Court (ICC) became tougher and while the Biden administration adopted a more accommodating position, tensions persist. According to Advocates, the ICC is the most recent indictment of Russian President Vladimir Putin within 2023. It shows the court's ongoing significance despite its enormous obstacles (McIntyre, 2018).

The International Criminal Court

An intergovernmental organization and international tribunal known as the International Criminal Court (ICC) is based in The Hague, Netherlands. The organization was founded in 2002 by the global Rome Statute (Margret, 2020). The International Criminal Court (ICC) was established as last resort of authority to investigate and prosecute those who have been accused of conducting crimes against humanity, war crimes, and genocide. The International Criminal Court (ICC) in 1998 was officially started court sessions from July 1,2002 after 60 nations permeated Rome Statutes' creation. About 120 nations have approved it so far. ICC has jurisdiction over crimes committed after July 1,2002, in a nation that has ratified the Rome Statute (Rodrigues, 2018). Despite the individual's citizenship in a non-ratifying nation. Additionally, Individuals cheered with the jurisdiction of the ICC as it effectively prevented influential individual such as global leaders from escaping responsibility for their horrible acts. Subsequently, there have been allegations claiming that the International Criminal Court (ICC) is engaging in Western imperialism as well as neocolonialism, exhibiting a disproportionate emphasis on Africans. Consequently, this has led to a decrease in the court's backing, particularly within the African continent (Margret, 2020).

By December 2016, the ICC initiated inquiries mainly in Africa, with only one in Georgia (Margret, 2020). Five African nations invited ICC investigations, and the UN Security Council requested two more. The ICC also launched initial assessments in regions like Afghanistan, Colombia, and Ukraine, among others (Rodrigues, 2018). Notably, countries like China, India, Russia, and the USA, which haven't signed the Rome Statute, are not ICC parties. Critics argue this reinforces perceptions of unfair treatment (McIntyre, 2018). Additionally, the ICC has a criticized track record, having won only four cases before its founding.

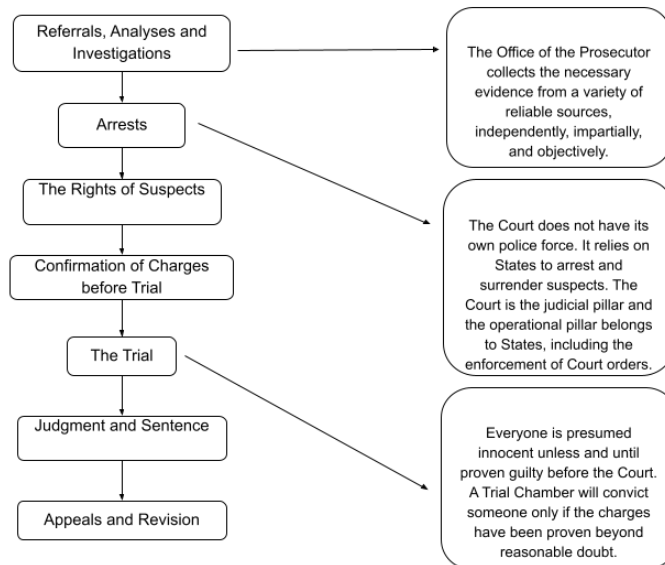


Fig 2. Represents the operations of the “International Criminal Court” (ICC)
[Source: icc-cpi]

Need for Global Jurisdiction under the Current State

A major worry of the unstable global financial scene is financial inclusion. It is a widespread issue in need of suitable and practical remedies (Ahammad, 2023). The Islamic finance sector is not an exception. New approaches to financial inclusion are required considering the fintech products now on the market. The primary obstacle in this domain, therefore, is the restricted availability of Shariah-compliant investment opportunities in some global countries where Islamic banking and finance have not yet reached their full potential (Rodrigues, 2018). The primary goal of this study is to establish a widely recognized system for mobilizing fixed deposits using salam, one of the least utilized Islamic finance contracts in commercial Islamic banking (Muneeza, 2019). This mechanism will be perfect for use in regions with few options for Shariah compliance. The goal of this legal exploratory study is to develop a suitable and useful product for those countries that want to have sophisticated guaranteed fixed-return investment products that are structured in a way that complies with shariah. In addition, the research's suggested product will benefit the underprivileged segment of the population, whose resources may be used as the foundation for the product's design. However, since the financial institution offering the product has the option to choose the underlying commodity utilized in the transaction, the product's

social effect will vary depending on the jurisdiction in which it is deployed (Ali, 2024).

Literature Survey

The focus of that study is the Portuguese legal system, which is in some ways also a product of the notable adjustments and suggestions made by the many (international) standards on inclusion and special education. It also aims to conduct a survey of published works on the conceptual development and historical background of special education, as well as any related ideas and subjects. It believe that the amalgamation of these two methods greatly aids in the coordination and consolidated of historical and conceptual knowledge as well as the legal framework that underpins practice along with intervention in various contexts where special education is particularly focused on and interesting (Morgado et al., 2018). The study aims to present some facts that we consider important to the background of Education Special, making readers aware of the unavoidable need of their social and civic participation. In view of the conceptual and civilizational advancements resulting from the specialized demands and unique characteristics associated with inclusion and learning with disabilities in particular, the current inquiry has shown the latent need for a considerable reformulation and updating of norms (Ahammad, 2023).

This paper aims to provide a legal characterization of the recent spread of a wide variety of regulatory environmental norms, many of which have an informal origin because these standards are neither controlled by states nor State-centered, throughout the wide range of global environmental issues good governance programs and practices. It explores whether the new legal order that Twinning and Walker proposed includes all of the regulations and guidelines that are being developed in the area of environmental governance. In order to reconcile the mutually beneficial functions of formal and informal sources of legal rules and to explain their growing convergence around a set of good governance standards and guidelines that are frequently used in national administrative law systems, this paper surveys the rapidly evolving montage of formal as well as informal regulations and regulations associated with the governance of the environment globally (Ahammad, 2023). It does this by using the analytical framework established by scholars of "global administrative law." The study comes to the conclusion that a wide range of innovative transnational regulatory activities, many of which are successful in having a significant influence on environmental outcomes, make up the developing regulatory structure for global environmental governance (McIntyre, 2018).

The authors begin by delineating some strategic factors to be considered when initiating a legal proceeding under universal jurisdiction, to address the issue of impunity both inside the country of origin as well as globally. Additionally, they provide suggestions on how to use the result, namely an acquittal (Rodrigues, 2018). The practice note elucidates the pragmatic and legal considerations that may potentially emerge. The authors emphasize the need to prioritize the concerns of complainants and witnesses, even acknowledging the difficulties that may arise in diverse legal systems and contexts. The paper's main conclusion is that there is a mismatch between the criteria for documenting human rights and the procedures for presenting evidence in criminal cases (Massage & Sharma, 2018). The practice note highlights the need to acknowledge the inherent risk associated with the use of contemporary evidence, specifically testimonial and documentary evidence (Ahammad, 2023). The practice note emphasizes the significance of assembling a team to complete documentation with the knowledge that it may be used as evidence in universal jurisdiction, guaranteeing a certain degree of professionalism, and above all ensuring that confidentiality is guaranteed if the prosecuting authorities are unable to access the country of origin, as was the case in this instance (Rodrigues, 2018).

Universal jurisdiction allows the state the authority to utilize jurisdiction over a certain category of circumstances. While the concept of universal jurisdiction is not new, its use has mostly been seen in the context of criminal proceedings. Insufficient emphasis has been given to the use of universal jurisdiction in civil matters as a means for victims of serious violations of human rights to get judgments and compensation. This research studies the theoretical differences that courts make when extending universal jurisdiction to civil matters and explores the reasons for the predominant focus of the expanding corpus of legal literature on universal jurisdiction in criminal cases (Roper, 2018). The paper analyses the arguments presented in favor of and against the establishment of a civil basis for universal jurisdiction. It also conducts a study of the status of universal jurisdiction in civil cases within tribunals in the United States and Europe. Additionally, it explores the limitations imposed on jurisdiction by courts (Roper, 2018).

Active national jurisdiction remains relatively obscure and understudied in comparison to general jurisdiction, making it one of the least familiar and extensively studied forms of extraterritorial criminal power. The objective of this paper is to provide a normative explanation of how countries extend their criminal jurisdiction over their citizens. In cases involving crimes committed abroad, including acts such as bribery of foreign public officials, sexual offenses against minors, and the practice of medical "circumvention" tourism (Ali, 2024). It

outlines every argument that opposes these claims of jurisdiction in terms of both law and policy (Mégret, 2020). The argument continues, stating that the assertion of legal jurisdiction over citizens for crimes dedicated abroad needs to be interpreted beyond what is permitted by international legislation as a means of expressing the interests of the nationality state, the territory of the (host) state, the pertinent parties, and, more and more, the global community (Abtahi, 2023).

The contextual aspects of each international criminal court and tribunal's war crimes laws are examined in this article. An extensive analysis of how these organizations handled the substantive reach of the IHL reveals that the ad hoc tribunals tended to err on the side of not classifying the situation as an international as well as non-international armed conflict, instead concluding that a generalized "armed conflict" had occurred at the pertinent time (Faqir, 2023). The ICC has a propensity to categorize events as either non-international armed conflicts or as international armed conflicts while considering the possibility that the circumstances may also meet the criteria for an international armed conflict. Moreover, conflicts pertaining to non-international militaries are often seen as remnant regimes (Bartels, 2020). According to international criminal law, having a detrimental effect on the right to a fair trial for an accused person, along with this inaccurate conflict categorization might limit the implementation of IHL (Roper, 2018). Consequently, advocates look at the ICC's legislative structure with conflict categorization to identify the problems.

This paper examines the effect of social media-related variables pertaining to Ethiopia's socio-political landscape. Ethiopia's socio-political landscape is currently going through a political transition. Eventually, after almost 27 years of strict administration of the nation, various social media platforms including Facebook, Twitter, and Telegram were defeated by opposition forces (Belay et al., 2020). The intermittent political instability resulted from the spreading of hate speech and fake news on social media platforms. As a result, public perceptions of social media and internet technology have been negatively impacted (Ahammad, 2023). Furthermore, the government is compelled to evaluate the unlimited utilization of technology. This is implementing safeguards to protect gadgets from exploitation (Alrousan, 2023). The objective of this research is to analyze the advantages and disadvantages of social media within the landscape of Ethiopian sociopolitical dynamics and propose policies to foster responsible utilization of technology. Document examination and concentrated group discussions produced the data for the research. The investigation uncovered ethical, legal, and technological guidelines pertaining to social media usage in Ethiopia (Roper, 2018).

The underappreciated dual mission of the United Nations Convention against the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide is discussed in this article. Following the Holocaust along with other Nazi genocide crimes during World War II, the Convention was created. The primary objectives of the Genocide Convention were to provide a universal definition for this atrocious crime and impose obligations on countries to prevent and punish it within the current framework of international law (Roper, 2018). The events of the last 70 years demonstrate that the global community has largely disregarded its responsibility to preserve the preventive objectives of the Genocide Convention. The Agreement and its parties have enhanced the efficacy of post-punishment of criminals (Karazsia, 2019). The Canadian government formed the International Commission on Conflict Resolution and State Sovereignty in reaction to the failings of the international community in Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia. The "Responsibility to Protect" (R2P) principle was formulated by this commission. The paper claims that the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) principle has contributed to a significant role in dealing with certain flaws within the Genocide Convention. Additionally, it has empowered governments to adopt aggressive measures aimed at preventing genocide in the present day, as shown by the case of Libya in 2011(Ahammad, 2023).

Table 1. The literature survey will be conducted by comparing the primary themes.

<i>The Evolution of Legal Frameworks</i>	The research conducted by Morgado seeks to provide pertinent information about the background of Special Education, with the intention of raising readers' awareness regarding the imperative nature of their social and civic engagement. This is conceptual and societal progress arising from the specific requirements and distinctive attributes linked to inclusion and learning with disabilities, the present investigation has shown the underlying need for a substantial revision and modernization of standards.
<i>The Universal Jurisdiction</i>	This study examines whether the proposed legal framework by Twinning and Walker encompasses all the regulations and guidelines currently being developed in the field of environmental governance. It investigates the dynamic combination of formal and informal regulations and guidelines related to global environmental governance, as defined by

McIntyre.

The International Criminal Court (ICC) According to the author of Roper, the notion of universal jurisdiction allows the state the authority to utilise jurisdiction over a certain category of instances. While the concept of universal jurisdiction is not new, its use has mostly been seen in the context of criminal proceedings. Insufficient emphasis has been given to the use of universal jurisdiction in civil matters as a means for victims of severe human rights violations to get judgments and reparations.

Furthermore, it was recognized that the International Criminal Court (ICC) had other problems, including the reluctance of certain governments to ratify the Rome Statute and the issue of retroactive jurisdiction.

Role of Social Media in Genocide: Mégret work to provide a normative explanation of how nations exercise their criminal jurisdiction over their citizens for crimes committed overseas, including bribing foreign public officials, sexual offenses against children, and medical "circumvention" tourism.

Prevention of Genocide of Bartels work analysis of how these organizations handled the substantive reach of the IHL reveals that the ad hoc tribunals tended to err on the side of not classifying the situation as an international as well as non-international armed conflict, instead concluding that a generalized "armed conflict" had

occurred at the pertinent time.

Global Perspectives on Genocide Belay study examines a number of social media-related variables and how they affect Ethiopia's sociopolitical landscape, a country undergoing political transformation at the moment. The opposition forces that overthrew the country's autocratic government, which had governed for more than 27 years, made heavy use of social media platforms including Facebook, Twitter, and Telegram.

Critical Analysis and Challenges Critical analyses, such as those presented by Karazsia and Bartels & Roper, highlight challenges in defining and prosecuting genocide, addressing issues of intent, protected groups, and the expanding scope of the crime.

The body of research highlights the authors and researchers have emphasized more on the consistent attempts to improve and fortify international legal structures and frameworks to combat and fight against genocide, thus trying to abolish it completely. They have also acknowledged some of the challenges and complexities that are involved in holding those people responsible, who are accountable, and avoiding such horrible acts on an international basis. In comparison, with this paper, an attempt was made to lay out a detailed explanation of the challenges that were being faced by the Global Jurisdiction in Fig 1. In addition to this, this study also explicates in Fig 2, how the International Criminal Court (ICC) is operating step-wise-step to combat the crime of genocide as none of the authors and researchers have worked on this context.

Results and Discussion

As was previously said, the idea of global jurisdiction marks a significant shift away from traditional, national, and territorial borders in the fight for genocide justice. This gradual shift in perspective emphasizes the need for global cooperation to guarantee the prosecution of those responsible for perpetrating horrific crimes, irrespective of their country or the geographical context in which the offenses occurred. Furthermore, it acknowledges the global nature of genocidal activities and emphasizes the need to overcome boundaries and nationalities as obstacles to ensuring accountability for those guilty for such crimes. A thorough awareness of the concept of universal jurisdiction and its relationship to international law may be acquired from the following sources. Due

to the perceived negative impact on the global society, national courts possess the authority to prosecute individuals for grave offenses such as war crimes, genocide, and torture, by the principle of universal jurisdiction.

The conversation focused on international jurisdiction about the results of the search. Universal jurisdiction ought to be limited to grave offenses that have global consequences, such as genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes. This approach is used especially when criminal jurisdiction are not accessible including the crime that did not occur inside the state's borders or when the accused is not a resident of the state. The exercise of universal jurisdiction by national courts is dependent upon the adoption of legislation by the State. This acknowledges relevant offenses and establishes their corresponding penalties. Certain nations have implemented legislation that imposes universal jurisdiction for violations under international law. However, because of possible differences between definitions and international norms. Sovereignty, nationality, substantial national interest, and universal power are the numerous factors that underpin the jurisdiction of a state. These foundations are used in circumstances pertaining to criminal activities by the global society. Additionally, establishing jurisdiction, granting governments the power to exercise authority over actions, persons, and things that occur inside its territorial limits serves a crucial role of territoriality. One of the major challenges accomplished with universal jurisdiction, notably about offenses beyond genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes. Territoriality still has a substantial impact on jurisdiction, although de-territorialized communications technologies deliver difficulties. In summary, the conversation about global jurisdiction underscores the intricate and subtle aspects accompanied by the implementation of universal jurisdiction. This signifies the domestic legislation in facilitating its enforcement, and the obstacles along with the divergences surrounding by the concept of international law.

Conclusion

The Convention on Genocide is but one source of the duty to suppress this crime; the General Assembly of the United Nations has said nothing about the jurisdiction the Convention reserves to the State on whose territory the crimes of genocide happened to be committed. One may conclude that, considering the General Assembly's previous statements regarding the repression of war crimes as well as crimes against humanity, all States have a duty to exercise universal jurisdiction with regard to acts of genocide due to the broad language used by the Assembly regarding the obligation of repression and its silence regarding the "territoriality" of the Convention. In Article 9 within the 1996 Draft Code of Crimes, the Commission on International Law has included (*an aut dedere aut*

judicare) responsibility regarding genocide. "To allow a State to confer immunity upon an individual who has been held accountable for a crime under international law, such as genocide, would be detrimental to the interests of the global community as a whole," the explanation said. Fifty It further reasoned that in order to give significance to the prohibition of genocide as being one of among the most serious crimes under the law of nations, which possessed such catastrophic repercussions for the human race and endangered the security and peace of the world, "a more effective jurisdictional regime" compared to the Genocide Convention was necessary. While many nations have legislation allowing for all nations to have jurisdiction over crimes within international law, definitions of the term may not always completely match international standards. The implementation of universal jurisdiction differs around the globe.

References

- Ahammad, S. E. (2023). Genocide: Causes behind a Gravest State Crime. *PETITA*, 8, 12.
- Abtahi, H. (2023). Genocide. In *Adjudicating Attacks Targeting Culture* (pp. 227-308). Brill Nijhoff.
- Ali, S. A., and Faqir, R. S. A. (2024). Criminal Protection of Digital Applications in the UAE Legislation: A Comparative Study. *Pakistan Journal of Criminology*, Vol.16 (1), 490-503.
- Alrousan, E., Faqir, R.S.A. (2023). The Evolution of Anticipatory Policing in the United Arab Emirates: Proactive Crime Prevention & Technology, *Pakistan Journal of Criminology*, 15 (4), 311 - 329.
- Bartels, R. (2020). The classification of armed conflicts by international criminal courts and tribunals. *International Criminal Law Review*. <https://doi.org/10.1163/15718123-02004006>
- Belay, E. G., Mengesha, G. H., & Asale, M. A. (2020). The tributes and perils of social media use practices in ethiopian socio-political landscape. *Lecture Notes in Computer Science (Including Subseries Lecture Notes in Artificial Intelligence and Lecture Notes in Bioinformatics)*. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-60152-2_16
- Hárs, A. (2021). AI and international law-Legal personality and avenues for regulation. *Hungarian Journal of Legal Studies*. <https://doi.org/10.1556/2052.2022.00352>
- Karazsia, Z. A. (2019). An unfulfilled promise: The genocide convention and the obligation of prevention. *Journal of Strategic Security*. <https://doi.org/10.5038/1944-0472.11.4.1676>
- Krisch, N. (2021). The Dynamics of International Law Redux. *Current Legal*

- Problems*. <https://doi.org/10.1093/clp/cuab008>
- Massage, I., & Sharma, M. (2018). Regina v. Lama: Lessons learned in preparing a universal jurisdiction case. *Journal of Human Rights Practice*. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jhuman/huy020>
- McIntyre, O. (2018). Transnational environmental regulation and the normativisation of global environmental governance standards: The promise of order from chaos? *Journal of Property, Planning and Environmental Law*. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JPEL-01-2018-0003>
- Mégret, F. (2020). “Do not do abroad what you would not do at home?”: An exploration of the rationales for extraterritorial criminal jurisdiction over a state’s nationals. In *Canadian Yearbook of International Law*. <https://doi.org/10.1017/cyl.2020.1>
- Morgado, E. M. G., da Silva, L. L. F., Conceicao, M. B. L., Cardoso, M. A., & Rodrigues, J. B. (2018). CONCEPTUAL EVOLUTION OF SPECIAL EDUCATION: A VIEW CENTERED ON THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK IN PORTUGAL. *CADERNOS EDUCACAO TECNOLOGIA E SOCIEDADE*.
- Muneeza, A. (2019). Modified Reverse Salam Product as an Innovative alternative for mobilizing fixed deposits in Jurisdictions with Limited Shariah Compliant Investment Avenues to Promote Financial Inclusion. *Al-Iqtishad: Jurnal Ilmu Ekonomi Syariah*. <https://doi.org/10.15408/aiq.v11i1.7111>
- Faqir, R.S. A., and Alrousan, Ehab. (2023). Reimagining Criminology: The Transformative Power of the Postmodern Paradigm, *Pakistan Journal of Criminology*, Vol.15 (3), 151-170.
- Faqir, R. S. A. (2023). Digital Criminal Investigations in the Era of Artificial Intelligence: A Comprehensive Overview, *International Journal of Cyber Criminology*, 77-94.
- Paronyan, H., Carballido, R. M., & Matos, M. A. (2021). The concept of cultural genocide: An international law perspective. *Universidad y Sociedad*.
- Pavel, C. E. (2021). Hume’s Dynamic Coordination and International Law. *Political Theory*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0090591720921831>
- Roper, S. D. (2018). Applying universal jurisdiction to civil cases: Variations in state approaches to monetizing human rights violations. *Global Governance*. <https://doi.org/10.5555/1075-2846.24.1.103>
- van Asselt, H. (2021). Governing fossil fuel production in the age of climate disruption: Towards an international law of ‘leaving it in the ground.’ *Earth System Governance*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.esg.2021.100118>