



Rules on universal jurisdiction in the Danish Criminal Code

The rules on universal jurisdiction in the Danish Criminal Code are listed below. The rules apply to Danish criminal law in general, i.e. not only to criminal acts in the Danish Criminal Code. For instance, the rules on jurisdiction in the Danish Criminal Code will also apply to criminal acts pursuant to Danish copyright law or Danish tax law even though these criminal acts are set out in the Danish Copyright Act and the respective Danish tax statutes.

§ 8(5) of the Danish Criminal Code stipulates that Danish law applies regardless of the domicile of the perpetrator where the act is covered by an international convention in pursuance of which Denmark is under an obligation to have criminal jurisdiction. This

than one year of imprisonment. This provision expresses the principle of *aut dedere aut judicare*.

§ 8 a of the Danish Criminal Code stipulates that Danish criminal law applies in cases covered by the Statute of the International Criminal Court. In such cases, Danish criminal law will apply if the perpetrator is merely being present in Denmark at the time criminal charges are made.

§ 8 b of the Danish Criminal Code provides that Danish criminal law applies in cases of unlawful seizure of an aircraft, ship, other vessel for collective transportation or transportation of goods.

Other rules on universal jurisdiction in Danish law

The Danish Road Traffic Act, § 134(5), stipulates that Danish criminal law always applies to certain criminal offences. The said offences are acts covered by article 19(2), 1st sentence, of EU Regulation (EC) No 561/2006 of