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-international armed conflict. A box will also be highlighted in grey where, as in the case of Vietnam, violations of international treaties to which a state is a party and we do not know how that

- The Other column includes war crimes that are criminalized in national law that are not included in article 8(2) of the Rome Statute.

Table 2: Existence of UJ/ modified UJ

1) ³Legal provisions regarding Universal Jurisdiction & modified UJ' column -refers to indicating whether those provisions apply to war crimes in IAC or NIAC.

- IAC column

Although the Chart provide an in-depth view of national legislation, our findings remain preliminary. A more thorough analysis of national legislation and jurisprudence may alter some of our initial conclusions.

That said, the drafting of the Chart allowed us to derive the following preliminary conclusions:

Of the approximately 195 countries in the world, 123 criminalize war crimes and provide some form of UJ or modified UJ over those crimes.

Of these 123 countries, 58 expressly criminalize war crimes committed in non-international armed conflict.

Of these 58 countries, 50 provide some form of UJ or modified UJ over war crimes committed in NIAC, while the 8 remaining countries only provide jurisdiction over these crimes when committed on the territory of the country and/or by a national of the country.

It is possible that a more thorough analysis would reveal that 39 additional states criminalize war crimes committed in NIAC. All but 6 of these states possess national provisions providing some form of UJ or modified UJ that could apply to war crimes committed in NIAC.

Thus, it is possible that a total of 88 states criminalize NIAC war crimes and provide some form of UJ or modified UJ over these crimes.

Although an increasing number of states appear to provide pure universal jurisdiction