





provisionally characterized as crimes falling within the scope of the above-mentioned law, when it is probable that they are crimes against humanity or war crimes constituting serious violations of international humanitarian law, would hinder the investigation, prosecution, conviction and sentencing of those responsible for acts for which the granting of amnesty is prohibited under the Constitution and international law”.

Other examples of progress achieved by El Salvador concern the practices adopted by the Office of the Public Prosecutor, which, in exercising its jurisdiction under article 193 of the Constitution, and in accordance with the above-mentioned judgment No. 44-2013/145-2013, issued the policy for the criminal prosecution of war crimes and crimes against humanity committed during the armed conflict in El Salvador. In article 7 of that policy, concerning principles of international criminal law as standards of national law, the power of States to exercise extraterritorial criminal jurisdiction pursuant to the principle of universal jurisdiction is explicitly recognized.

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