PART TWO

INTERNAL LAW OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
4.1 **Territorial, personal and organic jurisdiction of States**

States exercise three kinds of jurisdiction – legislative, executive (administrative) and judicial – in three respects: over their (1) territory, (2) individuals (identified as nationals (citizens) or inhabitants) and (3) civil and military organs, including the officials and other members of the organs acting as such.

*Territorial and personal jurisdiction*

Territorial jurisdiction relates to persons and property located, and acts performed, within the territory of the State concerned. It extends also to foreigners, in so far as they are present, or have interests, in the territory of the State. The personal jurisdiction relates to nationals of the State concerned. It extends to its nationals also when abroad. These may, for example, be called up for military service, required to pay taxes, etc., and on the other hand are accorded diplomatic and consular protection by the national State. The extent to which States may exercise their territorial jurisdiction with regard to foreigners, in competition with the personal jurisdiction of their national State, and the extent to which they may exercise their personal jurisdiction with regard to their nationals abroad, in competition with the territorial jurisdiction of the host State, is delimited by international law.\(^1\) The question to what extent States actually do exercise such jurisdiction is answered in the national law of the several States, in particular in their law concerning

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