



Treaty Series No. 97 (1991)

## European Convention on Extradition

Paris, 13 December 1957

[The Convention entered into force on 18 April 1960]

[The United Kingdom instrument of ratification was deposited on 13 February 1991 and the Convention entered into force for the United Kingdom on 14 May 1991]

*Presented to Parliament  
by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs  
by Command of Her Majesty  
December 1991*

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## EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON EXTRADITION

The Governments signatory hereto, being Members of the Council of Europe,

Considering that the aim of the Council of Europe is to achieve a greater unity between its Members;

Considering that this purpose can be attained by the conclusion of agreements and by common action in legal matters;

Considering that the acceptance of uniform rules with regard to extradition is likely to assist this work of unification,

Have agreed as follows:

### ARTICLE 1

#### **Obligation to extradite**

The Contracting Parties undertake to surrender to each other, subject to the provisions and conditions laid down in this Convention, all persons against whom the competent authorities of the requesting Party are proceeding for an offence or who are wanted by the said authorities for the carrying out of a sentence or detention order.

### ARTICLE 2

#### **Extraditable offences**

1. Extradition shall be granted in respect of offences punishable under the laws of the requesting Party and of the requested Party by deprivation of liberty or under a detention order for a maximum period of at least one year or by a more severe penalty. Where a conviction and prison sentence have occurred or a detention order has been made in the territory of the requesting Party, the punishment awarded must have been for a period of at least four months.
2. If the request for extradition includes several separate offences each of which is punishable under the laws of the requesting Party and the requested Party by deprivation of liberty or under a detention order, but of which some do not fulfil the condition with regard to the amount of punishment which may be awarded, the requested Party shall also have the right to grant extradition for the latter offences.
3. Any Contracting Party whose law does not allow extradition for certain of the offences referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may, in so far as it is concerned, exclude such offences from the application of this Convention.
4. Any Contracting Party which wishes to avail itself of the right provided for in paragraph 3 of this Article shall, at the time of the deposit of its instrument of ratification or accession, transmit to the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe either a list of the offences for which extradition is allowed or a list of those for which it is excluded and shall at the same time indicate the legal provisions which allow or exclude extradition. The Secretary-General of the Council shall forward these lists to the other signatories.
5. If extradition is subsequently excluded in respect of other offences by the law of a Contracting Party, that Party shall notify the Secretary-General. The Secretary-General shall inform the other signatories. Such notification shall not take effect until three months from the date of its receipt by the Secretary-General.
6. Any Party which avails itself of the right provided for in paragraphs 4 or 5 of this Article may at any time apply this Convention to offences which have been excluded from it. It shall inform the Secretary-General of the Council of such changes, and the Secretary-General shall inform the other signatories.
7. Any Party may apply reciprocity in respect of any offences excluded from the application of the Convention under this Article.

### ARTICLE 3

#### **Political offences**

1. Extradition shall not be granted if the offence in respect of which it is requested is regarded by the requested Party as a political offence or as an offence connected with a political offence.
2. The same rule shall apply if the requested Party has substantial grounds for believing that a request for extradition for an ordinary criminal offence has been made for the purpose of prosecuting or punishing a person on account of his race, religion, nationality or political opinion, or that that person's position may be prejudiced for any of these reasons.
3. The taking or attempted taking of the life of a Head of State or a member of his family shall not be deemed to be a political offence for the purposes of this Convention.
4. This Article shall not affect any obligations which the Contracting Parties may have undertaken or may undertake under any other international convention of a multilateral character.

### ARTICLE 4

#### **Military offences**

Extradition for offences under military law which are not offences under ordinary criminal law is excluded from the application of this Convention.

### ARTICLE 5

#### **Fiscal offences**

Extradition shall be granted, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention, for offences in connection with taxes, duties, customs and exchange only if the Contracting Parties have so decided in respect of any such offence or category of offences.

### ARTICLE 6

#### **Extradition of nationals**

1. (a) A Contracting Party shall have the right to refuse extradition of its nationals.
  - (b) Each Contracting Party may, by a declaration made at the time of signature or of deposit of its instrument of ratification or accession, define as far as it is concerned the term "nationals" within the meaning of this Convention.
  - (c) Nationality shall be determined as at the time of the decision concerning extradition. If, however, the person claimed is first recognised as a national of the requested Party during the period between the time of the decision and the time contemplated for the surrender, the requested Party may avail itself of the provision contained in subparagraph (a) of this Article.
2. If the requested Party does not extradite its national, it shall at the request of the requesting Party submit the case to its competent authorities in order that proceedings may be taken if they are considered appropriate. For this purpose, the files, information and exhibits relating to the offence shall be transmitted without charge by the means provided for in Article 12, paragraph 1. The requesting Party shall be informed of the result of its request.

### ARTICLE 7

#### **Place of commission**

1. The requested Party may refuse to extradite a person claimed for an offence which is regarded by its law as having been committed in whole or in part in its territory or in a place treated as its territory.

2. When the offence for which extradition is requested has been committed outside the territory of the requesting Party, extradition may only be refused if the law of the requested Party does not allow prosecution for the same category of offence when committed outside the latter Party's territory or does not allow extradition for the offence concerned.

#### ARTICLE 8

##### **Pending proceedings for the same offences**

The requested Party may refuse to extradite the person claimed if the competent authorities of such Party are proceeding against him in respect of the offence or offences for which extradition is requested.

#### ARTICLE 9

##### **Non Bis in Idem**

Extradition shall not be granted if final judgment has been passed by the competent authorities of the requested Party upon the person claimed in respect of the offence or offences for which extradition is requested. Extradition may be refused if the competent authorities of the requested Party have decided either not to institute or to terminate proceedings in respect of the same offence or offences.

#### ARTICLE 10

##### **Lapse of time**

Extradition shall not be granted when the person claimed has, according to the law of either the requesting or the requested Party, become immune by reason of lapse of time from prosecution or punishment.

#### ARTICLE 11

##### **Capital punishment**

If the offence for which extradition is requested is punishable by death under the law of the requesting Party, and if in respect of such offence the death-penalty is not provided for by the law of the requested Party or is not normally carried out, extradition may be refused unless the requesting Party gives such assurance as the requested Party considers sufficient that the death-penalty will not be carried out.

#### ARTICLE 12

##### **The request and supporting documents**

1. The request shall be in writing and shall be communicated through the diplomatic channel. Other means of communication may be arranged by direct agreement between two or more Parties.
2. The request shall be supported by:
  - (a) the original or an authenticated copy of the conviction and sentence or detention order immediately enforceable or of the warrant of arrest or other order having the same effect and issued in accordance with the procedure laid down in the law of the requesting Party;
  - (b) a statement of the offences for which extradition is requested. The time and place of their commission, their legal descriptions and a reference to the relevant legal provisions shall be set out as accurately as possible; and
  - (c) a copy of the relevant enactments or, where this is not possible, a statement of the relevant law and as accurate a description as possible of the person claimed, together with any other information which will help to establish his identity and nationality.

## ARTICLE 13

### **Supplementary information**

If the information communicated by the requesting Party is found to be insufficient to allow the requested Party to make a decision in pursuance of this Convention, the latter Party shall request the necessary supplementary information and may fix a time-limit for the receipt thereof.

## ARTICLE 14

### **Rule of speciality**

1. A person who has been extradited shall not be proceeded against, sentenced or detained with a view to the carrying out of a sentence or detention order for any offence committed prior to his surrender other than that for which he was extradited, nor shall he be for any other reason restricted in his personal freedom, except in the following cases:
  - (a) When the Party which surrendered him consents. A request for consent shall be submitted, accompanied by the documents mentioned in Article 12 and a legal record of any statement made by the extradited person in respect of the offence concerned. Consent shall be given when the offence for which it is requested is itself subject to extradition in accordance with the provisions of this Convention;
  - (b) when that person, having had an opportunity to leave the territory of the Party to which he has been surrendered, has not done so within 45 days of his final discharge, or has returned to that territory after leaving it.
2. The requesting Party may, however, take any measures necessary to remove the person from its territory, or any measures necessary under its law, including proceedings by default, to prevent any legal effects of lapse of time.
3. When the description of the offence charged is altered in the course of proceedings, the extradited person shall only be proceeded against or sentenced in so far as the offence under its new description is shown by its constituent elements to be an offence which would allow extradition.

## ARTICLE 15

### **Re-extradition to a third state**

Except as provided for in Article 14, paragraph 1(b), the requesting Party shall not, without the consent of the requested Party, surrender to another Party or to a third State a person surrendered to the requesting Party and sought by the said other Party or third State in respect of offences committed before his surrender. The requested Party may request the production of the documents mentioned in Article 12, paragraph 2.

## ARTICLE 16

### **Provisional arrest**

1. In case of urgency the competent authorities of the requesting Party may request the provisional arrest of the person sought. The competent authorities of the requested Party shall decide the matter in accordance with its law.
2. The request for provisional arrest shall state that one of the documents mentioned in Article 12, paragraph 2(a), exists and that it is intended to send a request for extradition. It shall also state for what offence extradition will be requested and when and where such offence was committed and shall so far as possible give a description of the person sought.
3. A request for provisional arrest shall be sent to the competent authorities of the requested Party either through the diplomatic channel or direct by post or telegraph or through the International Criminal Police Organisation (Interpol) or by any other means affording evidence in writing or accepted by the requested Party. The requesting authority shall be informed without delay of the result of its request.

4. Provisional arrest may be terminated if, within a period of 18 days after arrest, the requested Party has not received the request for extradition and the documents mentioned in Article 12. It shall not, in any event, exceed 40 days from the date of such arrest. The possibility of provisional release at any time is not excluded, but the requested Party shall take any measures which it considers necessary to prevent the escape of the person sought.

5. Release shall not prejudice re-arrest and extradition if a request for extradition is received subsequently.

#### ARTICLE 17

##### **Conflicting requests**

If extradition is requested concurrently by more than one State, either for the same offence or for different offences, the requested Party shall make its decision having regard to all the circumstances and especially the relative seriousness and place of commission of the offences, the respective dates of the requests, the nationality of the person claimed and the possibility of subsequent extradition to another State.

#### ARTICLE 18

##### **Surrender of the person to be extradited**

1. The requested Party shall inform the requesting Party by the means mentioned in Article 12, paragraph 1 of its decision with regard to the extradition.

2. Reasons shall be given for any complete or partial rejection.

3. If the request is agreed to, the requesting Party shall be informed of the place and date of surrender and of the length of time for which the person claimed was detained with a view to surrender.

4. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 5 of this Article, if the person claimed has not been taken over on the appointed date, he may be released after the expiry of 15 days and shall in any case be released after the expiry of 30 days. The requested Party may refuse to extradite him for the same offence.

5. If circumstances beyond its control prevent a Party from surrendering or taking over the person to be extradited, it shall notify the other Party. The two Parties shall agree a new date for surrender and the provisions of paragraph 4 of this Article shall apply.

#### ARTICLE 19

##### **Postponed or conditional surrender**

1. The requested Party may, after making its decision on the request for extradition, postpone the surrender of the person claimed in order that he may be proceeded against by that Party or, if he has already been convicted, in order that he may serve his sentence in the territory of that Party for an offence other than that for which extradition is requested.

2. The requested Party may, instead of postponing surrender, temporarily surrender the person claimed to the requesting Party in accordance with conditions to be determined by mutual agreement between the Parties.

#### ARTICLE 20

##### **Handing over of property**

1. The requested Party shall, in so far as its law permits and at the request of the requesting Party, seize and hand over property:

(a) which may be required as evidence or

(b) which has been acquired as a result of the offence and which, at the time of the arrest, is found in the possession of the person claimed or is discovered subsequently.

2. The property mentioned in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be handed over even if extradition, having been agreed to, cannot be carried out owing to the death or escape of the person claimed.

3. When the said property is liable to seizure or confiscation in the territory of the requested Party, the latter may, in connection with pending criminal proceedings, temporarily retain it or hand it over on condition that it is returned.

4. Any rights which the requested Party or third parties may have acquired in the said property shall be preserved. Where these rights exist, the property shall be returned without charge to the requested Party as soon as possible after the trial.

## ARTICLE 21

### Transit

1. Transit through the territory of one of the Contracting Parties shall be granted on submission of a request by the means mentioned in Article 12, paragraph 1, provided that the offence concerned is not considered by the Party requested to grant transit as an offence of a political or purely military character having regard to Articles 3 and 4 of this Convention.

2. Transit of a national, within the meaning of Article 6, of a country requested to grant transit may be refused.

3. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 4 of this Article, it shall be necessary to produce the documents mentioned in Article 12, paragraph 2.

4. If air transport is used, the following provisions shall apply:

(a) when it is not intended to land, the requesting Party shall notify the Party over whose territory the flight is to be made and shall certify that one of the documents mentioned in Article 12, paragraph 2(a) exists. In the case of an unscheduled landing, such notification shall have the effect of a request for provisional arrest as provided for in Article 16, and the requesting Party shall submit a formal request for transit;

(b) when it is intended to land, the requesting Party shall submit a formal request for transit.

5. A Party may, however, at the time of signature or of the deposit of its instrument of ratification of, or accession to, this Convention, declare that it will only grant transit of a person on some or all of the conditions on which it grants extradition. In that event, reciprocity may be applied.

6. The transit of the extradited person shall not be carried out through any territory where there is reason to believe that his life or his freedom may be threatened by reason of his race, religion, nationality or political opinion.

## ARTICLE 22

### Procedure

Except where this Convention otherwise provides, the procedure with regard to extradition and provisional arrest shall be governed solely by the law of the requested Party.

## ARTICLE 23

### Language to be used

The documents to be produced shall be in the language of the requesting or requested Party. The requested Party may require a translation into one of the official languages of the Council of Europe to be chosen by it.

## ARTICLE 24

### Expenses

1. Expenses incurred in the territory of the requested Party by reason of extradition shall be borne by that Party.
2. Expenses incurred by reason of transit through the territory of a Party requested to grant transit shall be borne by the requesting Party.
3. In the event of extradition from a non-metropolitan territory of the requested Party, the expenses occasioned by travel between that territory and the metropolitan territory of the requesting Party shall be borne by the latter. The same rule shall apply to expenses occasioned by travel between the non-metropolitan territory of the requested Party and its metropolitan territory.

## ARTICLE 25

### Definition of "Detention Order"

For the purposes of this Convention, the expression "detention order" means any order involving deprivation of liberty which has been made by a criminal court in addition to or instead of a prison sentence.

## ARTICLE 26

### Reservations

1. Any Contracting Party may, when signing this Convention or when depositing its instrument of ratification or accession, make a reservation in respect of any provision or provisions of the Convention.
2. Any Contracting Party which has made a reservation shall withdraw it as soon as circumstances permit. Such withdrawal shall be made by notification to the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe.
3. A Contracting Party which has made a reservation in respect of a provision of the Convention may not claim application of the said provision by another Party save in so far as it has itself accepted the provision.

## ARTICLE 27

### Territorial application

1. This Convention shall apply to the metropolitan territories of the Contracting Parties.
2. In respect of France, it shall also apply to Algeria and to the overseas Departments and, in respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, to the Channel Islands and to the Isle of Man.
3. The Federal Republic of Germany may extend the application of this Convention to the *Land* of Berlin by notice addressed to the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, who shall notify the other Parties of such declaration.
4. By direct arrangement between two or more Contracting Parties, the application of this Convention may be extended, subject to the conditions laid down in the arrangement, to any territory of such Parties, other than the territories mentioned in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this Article, for whose international relations any such Party is responsible.

## ARTICLE 28

### Relations between this Convention and bilateral agreements

1. This Convention shall, in respect of those countries to which it applies, supersede the provisions of any bilateral treaties, conventions or agreements governing extradition between any two Contracting Parties.
2. The Contracting Parties may conclude between themselves bilateral or multilateral agreements only in order to supplement the provisions of this Convention or to facilitate the application of the principles contained therein.



3. Where, as between two or more Contracting Parties, extradition takes place on the basis of a uniform law, the Parties shall be free to regulate their mutual relations in respect of extradition exclusively in accordance with such a system notwithstanding the provisions of this Convention. The same principle shall apply as between two or more Contracting Parties each of which has in force a law providing for the execution in its territory of warrants of arrest issued in the territory of the other Party or Parties. Contracting Parties which exclude or may in the future exclude the application of this Convention as between themselves in accordance with this paragraph shall notify the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe accordingly. The Secretary-General shall inform the other Contracting Parties of any notification received in accordance with this paragraph.

#### ARTICLE 29

##### **Signature, ratification and entry into force**

1. This Convention shall be open to signature by the Members of the Council of Europe. It shall be ratified. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the Council.
2. The Convention shall come into force 90 days after the date of deposit of the third instrument of ratification<sup>1</sup>.
3. As regards any signatory ratifying subsequently the Convention shall come into force 90 days after the date of the deposit of its instrument of ratification.

#### ARTICLE 30

##### **Accession**

1. The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe may invite any State not a Member of the Council to accede to this Convention, provided that the resolution containing such invitation receives the unanimous agreement of the Members of the Council who have ratified the Convention.
2. Accession shall be by deposit with the Secretary-General of the Council of an instrument of accession, which shall take effect 90 days after the date of its deposit.

#### ARTICLE 31

##### **Denunciation**

Any Contracting Party may denounce this Convention in so far as it is concerned by giving notice to the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe. Denunciation shall take effect six months after the date when the Secretary-General of the Council received such notification.

#### ARTICLE 32

##### **Notifications**

The Secretary-General of the Council of Europe shall notify the Members of the Council and the Government of any State which has acceded to this Convention of:

- (a) the deposit of any instrument of ratification or accession;
- (b) the date of entry into force of this Convention;
- (c) any declaration made in accordance with the provisions of Article 6, paragraph 1, and of Article 21, paragraph 5;
- (d) any reservation made in accordance with Article 26, paragraph 1;
- (e) the withdrawal of any reservation in accordance with Article 26, paragraph 2;
- (f) any notification of denunciation received in accordance with the provisions of Article 31 and the date on which such denunciation will take effect.

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<sup>1</sup> The Convention entered into force on 18 April 1960.

In witness whereof the undersigned, being duly authorised thereto, have signed this Convention.

Done at Paris, this 13th day of December 1957, in English and French, both texts being equally authentic, in a single copy which shall remain deposited in the archives of the Council of Europe. The Secretary-General of the Council of Europe shall transmit certified copies to the signatory Governments.

[For signatures and ratifications see page 12]

## SIGNATURES AND RATIFICATIONS

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of deposit of instrument of Ratification</i>
Austria *	13 Dec. 1957	21 May. 1969
Belgium	13 Dec. 1957	
Cyprus *	18 Sept. 1970	22 Jan. 1971
Denmark *	13 Dec. 1957	13 Sept. 1962
France *	13 Dec. 1957	10 Feb. 1986
Germany, Federal Republic of *	13 Dec. 1957	2 Oct. 1976
Greece *	13 Dec. 1957	29 May 1961
Iceland *	27 Sept. 1982	20 June 1984
Ireland, Republic of *	2 May 1966	2 May 1966
Italy * ...	13 Dec. 1957	6 Aug. 1963
Luxembourg *	13 Dec. 1957	18 Nov. 1976
Netherlands, The *	21 Jan. 1965	14 Feb. 1969
Norway *	13 Dec. 1957	19 Jan. 1960
Portugal *	27 Apr. 1977	25 Jan. 1990
Spain *	24 July 1979	7 May 1982
Sweden *	13 Dec. 1957	22 Jan. 1959
Switzerland *	29 Nov. 1965	20 Dec. 1966
Turkey *	13 Dec. 1957	7 Jan. 1960
United Kingdom *	21 Dec. 1990	13 Feb. 1991

## ACCESSIONS

<i>State</i>	<i>Date</i>
Finland *	12 May 1971
Israel *	27 Sept. 1967
Liechtenstein *	28 Oct. 1969

\* For reservations and declarations see pages 13-31.

## RESERVATIONS AND DECLARATIONS

### AUSTRIA

Declarations and reservations contained in the instrument of ratification, deposited on 21 May 1969—Or. Engl./Fr./Germ.

#### Declarations

##### *To Article 2, paragraph 2*

Austria will grant extradition also under the conditions mentioned in Article 2, paragraph 2.

##### *To Article 6, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph c*

Austria will regard the time of surrender of the person claimed as decisive for the determination of nationality.

##### *To Articles 7 and 8*

Austria will only grant extradition of a person for an offence which, according to Austrian law, is under Austrian jurisdiction, in so far as that person will be extradited for another offence and as the condemnation of that person by the judicial authorities of the requesting State for all offences is in the interest of ascertaining the truth or useful by reason of fixing of the penalty and execution of the sentence.

##### *To Article 9*

Austria will grant extradition if the person claimed was acquitted only for lack of Austrian jurisdiction, or if, only for this reason, criminal proceedings against this person have not been instituted or if instituted criminal proceedings were terminated.

##### *To Article 16, paragraph 2*

In case of a request for provisional arrest Austria also requires a short statement of the facts the person claimed is charged with.

##### *To Article 21, paragraph 2*

In any case Austria will refuse transit of Austrian nationals.

##### *To Article 21, paragraph 5<sup>1</sup>*

Austria will also refuse transit because of fiscal offences in the sense of Article 5 and because of the offences mentioned in the reservation to Article 5. Transit for offences punishable, under the law of the requesting Party, by death or by a sentence incompatible with the requirements of humanity and human dignity, will be granted under the conditions governing the extradition for such offences.

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<sup>1</sup> Declaration modified by letter from the Permanent Representative of Austria, dated 16 April 1985, registered at the Secretariat General on 17 April 1985—Or. Engl.

The declaration submitted by the Republic of Austria with regard to Article 21(5) of the European Convention on Extradition of 13 December 1957, is herewith restricted to the extent that the first sentence is to be deleted.

By consequence of this restriction, this declaration shall read henceforth as follows:

"Transit for offences punishable, under the law of the requesting Party, by death or by a sentence incompatible with the requirements of humanity and human dignity, will be granted under the conditions governing the extradition for such offences."

Declaration contained in a letter from the Permanent Representative dated 4 June 1991, registered at the Secretariat General on 7 June 1991—Or. Engl.

With reference to your circular No. JJ2356C Tr./24-4 of 16 February 1990 concerning the declarations and reservations made by Portugal in respect of the European Convention on Extradition and with reference to the declaration by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany dated 4 February 1991, I have the honour to inform you that my Government shares the German interpretation of the matter.

Article 11 of the European Convention on Extradition provides for the possibility of refusing extradition in cases in which the offence for which extradition is requested is punishable by death under the law of the requesting Party. However, the Convention does not contain a similar provision for sentences of life imprisonment.

The application of the European Convention on Extradition in respect of Portugal\* without the interpretation proposed by the German Government would result in a situation where extradition for a crime punishable by life imprisonment would have to be refused.

This is not compatible with the meaning and purpose of the Convention. The result of such an application would be the regular refusal of extradition for serious crimes and the authorisation of extradition for relatively minor crimes. This would be contrary to the purpose of the Convention, namely to achieve co-operation between the Contracting Parties to take international action against crime.

(\*) Letter from the Permanent Representative of Portugal dated 12 February 1991.

## **Reservations**

### *To Article 1*

Austria will not grant extradition if the person claimed is to be brought before a special court or if the extradition should lead to the execution of a sentence or a detention order inflicted by such a court.

### *To Article 5*

Austria will further grant extradition for offences which are exclusively contraventions against regulations concerning monopolies or the export, import, transit and rationing of goods only under the conditions mentioned in Article 5.

### *To Article 11*

Austria will refuse extradition requested in order to carry out death-penalty. Extradition for an offence punishable by the death under the law of the requesting Party will only be granted if the requesting State accepts the condition that a death-penalty will not be pronounced. Austria will apply the same principles in the case of sentences which are incompatible with the requirements of humanity and human dignity.

## **CYPRUS**

Declarations and reservations made at the time of signature, on 18 September 1970—Or. Engl.

### *In respect of Article 1*

The Government of the Republic of Cyprus declares that under Article 11.2.f. of the Constitution of the Republic no extradition of citizens of the Republic can be made. The provisions, therefore, of this Article, as far as the Republic of Cyprus is concerned, should be restricted to extradition of aliens.

### *In respect of Article 6*

The Government of the Republic of Cyprus declares that so long as under its Constitution no extradition of citizens of the Republic is allowed (cf. declaration in respect of Article 1) the term "nationals" within the meaning of the Convention, as far as the Republic of Cyprus is concerned, should mean "citizens of the Republic of Cyprus or persons who, under the provisions relating to citizenship of the Republic in force for the time being, would be entitled to become citizens of the Republic".

Furthermore, under the provisions of the Criminal Code of Cyprus citizens of the Republic may be prosecuted in Cyprus, for offences committed in a foreign country punishable with death or imprisonment exceeding two years if the act or omission constituting the offence is also punishable by the law of the country where it was committed.

### *In respect of Article 11*

Under the Criminal Code of Cyprus in the case of citizens of the Republic committing an offence in a foreign country punishable under the law of Cyprus with death but not so punishable under the law of the foreign country the death penalty is not imposed in the Republic but such citizen is punishable with any other punishment up to imprisonment for life.

### *In respect of Article 21, paragraph 2*

With regard to citizens of the Republic the same declaration is made in respect of Articles 1 and 6.

## **DENMARK**

Reservations and declarations contained in a letter from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark, dated 30 August 1962, handed to the Secretary General at the time of deposit of the instrument of ratification, on 13 September 1962—Or. Fr.

## **Reservations**

### *Article 1*

Extradition may be granted on condition that the person charged with an offence shall not be proceeded against before a special court. Extradition may be refused if its object is the execution of a sentence pronounced by such a court.

Extradition may also be refused if it is liable to have particularly serious consequences for the person claimed on account of his age, state of health or other personal reasons.

*Article 1 and Article 9*

Extradition may be refused if the competent authorities of a third State have, by a final judgment, either acquitted or convicted the person concerned in respect of the offence giving rise to the request for extradition, or if the competent authorities of a third State have decided to waive or to discontinue proceedings in respect of the same offence.

*Article 2, paragraph 1*

The obligation to grant extradition shall be restricted to offences which, under the Danish penal code, are punishable by a penalty more severe than imprisonment for one year or simple detention.

*Article 3, paragraph 3*

A decision as to whether, in a given instance, the taking or attempted taking of the life of a Head of State or a member of his family is to be deemed a political offence shall be made after consideration of the facts of the case.

*Article 4*

Extradition for a military offence which is also a civil offence may only be granted provided the extradited person is not convicted under military law.

*Article 12*

Where seemingly indicated by special circumstances, the Danish authorities may require the requesting country to produce evidence establishing a sufficient presumption of guilt on the part of the person concerned. Should such evidence be deemed insufficient, extradition may be refused.

**Declarations**

*Article 6*

The term "national" means in Denmark a national of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway or Sweden, or a person domiciled in one of those countries.

*Article 28, paragraph 3*

The Convention will not apply to Denmark's relations with Norway and Sweden, extradition between the Scandinavian countries being governed by uniform legislation.

**FINLAND**

Declarations contained in a letter from the Embassy of Finland in France, dated 12 May 1971, handed to the Secretary General at the time of deposit of the instrument of accession, on the same day—Or. Engl.

*Article 6*

Within the meaning of this Convention the term "nationals" shall denote nationals of Finland, Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden as well as aliens domiciled in these States.

*Article 28, paragraph 3*

The Convention shall not apply to extradition for offences between Finland, Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden because extradition between these States is governed by uniform legislation.

Reservations contained in the instrument of accession, deposited on 12 May 1971—Or. Engl.

*Article 1*

Finland reserves the right, when granting extradition, to stipulate that the extradited person shall not be prosecuted for the offence in question in a court which is only provisionally, or under exceptional circumstances, empowered to deal with such offences. Extradition requested for the execution of a sentence rendered by such special court may be refused. Finland reserves also the right to refuse extradition, if extradition on account of the age, the state of health or any other condition affecting the individual in question or on account of special conditions would be unreasonable for humane reasons.

*Article 2, paragraph 1*

The obligation to extradite mentioned in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be restricted to offences which, under Finnish law, are punishable by a penalty more severe than imprisonment for one year. A person sentenced in a foreign State for such offence may be extradited only, if the term not yet served is deprivation of liberty for at least four months.

*Article 3, paragraph 3*

Finland reserves the right to regard the offence mentioned in paragraph 3 of this Article as a political offence, if such offence has been committed in open fight.

*Article 4*

Where a military offence also comprises an offence in respect of which extradition otherwise is permissible, Finland reserves the right to stipulate that the extradited person shall not be punished under a provision pertaining to military offences.

*Article 18*

If the person taken into custody, whose extradition has been granted, has not been taken over by the requesting State on the date appointed, Finland reserves the right to release him immediately.

FRANCE

Reservations and Declarations contained in the instrument of ratification, deposited on 10 February 1986—Or. Fr.

*Article 1*

Extradition shall not be granted if the person sought would be tried in the requesting State by a tribunal which does not assure the fundamental procedural guarantees and the protection of the rights of the defence or by a tribunal created for that person's particular case or if extradition is requested for the enforcement of a sentence or detention order imposed by such a tribunal.

Extradition may be refused if surrender is likely to have consequences of an exceptional gravity for the person sought, particularly by reason of his age or state of health.

*Article 2, paragraph 1*

Concerning persons prosecuted, extradition shall only be granted in respect of offences which, under French law and under the law of the requesting State, are punishable by deprivation of liberty or by a detention order for a maximum period of at least two years.

With regard to punishments which are more severe than deprivation of liberty or detention orders, extradition may be refused if these punishments or detention orders are not provided for in the scale of punishments applicable in France.

*Article 3, paragraph 3*

France reserves the right, in the light of the individual circumstances of each case, to appreciate if the taking or attempted taking of the life of a Head of State or a member of his family is to be deemed or not a political offence.

*Article 5*

France declares that for offences in connection with taxes, duties, customs and exchange, extradition shall be granted to the requesting State if it has been so decided by a simple exchange of letters in each category of case.

*Article 6*

Extradition shall be refused when the person sought had French nationality at the time of the alleged offence.

*Article 14, paragraph 3*

France will require that any new description of an offence relates to the same facts as those for which extradition was granted and that this new description does not imply the application of a penalty for which extradition could be refused.

*Article 16, paragraph 2*

In the case of a request for provisional arrest, France shall require a short memorandum of the facts alleged against the person sought.

*Article 21*

France reserves the right not to grant transit except on the same conditions as those on which it grants extradition.

*Article 23*

France declares that it will request a translation of the requests for extradition and documents annexed thereto into one of the official languages of the Council of Europe and that it chooses French.

*Article 27, paragraphs 1 and 2*

The Government of the French Republic declares that, with respect to France, the Convention applies to the European and overseas departments of the Republic.

## FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Declarations and Reservations made at the time of deposit of the instrument of ratification, on 2 October 1976—Or. Engl.

### Article 6

Extradition of Germans from the Federal Republic of Germany to a foreign country is not permitted by virtue of Article 16, paragraph 2, of the Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany and must, therefore, be refused in every case.

The term “nationals” within the meaning of Article 6, paragraph 1b., of the European Convention on Extradition covers all Germans within the meaning of Article 116, paragraph 1, of the Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany.

### Article 21

In a case of transit under Article 21 of the European Convention on Extradition Article 11 of the Convention will be applied *mutatis mutandis*.

### Article 21, paragraph 2

Transit of a German through the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany is not permitted by virtue of Article 16, paragraph 2, first sentence, of the Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany and must, therefore, be refused in every case.

### Article 21, paragraph 4a.

Where transit is to be effected by air through the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany without any intention to land, an assurance will be required to the effect that, according to the facts known to the requesting Party and the documents in its possession, the extradited person is not a German and does not claim such status.

### Article 23

Where the request for extradition and the documents to be produced are not in the German language they must be accompanied by translations of the request and the documents into the German language or into one of the official languages of the Council of Europe.

### Article 27, paragraph 3

The European Convention on Extradition shall also apply to Land Berlin with effect from the date on which it will enter into force for the Federal Republic of Germany; however, a request for the extradition of a national of the French Republic, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, or of the United States of America from Land Berlin may be complied with only after the Berlin Commandant of the armed forces of the State concerned has agreed.

Declaration made at the time of deposit of the instrument of ratification, on 2 October 1976—Or. Fr.

The Permanent Representative declared, on behalf of his Government, that the European Convention on Extradition will also apply to Land Berlin with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany.

Declaration contained in a letter from the Permanent Representation dated 4 February 1991, registered at the Secretary General on 5 February 1991—Or. Fr.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany considers Portugal's reservation (under item c) to Article 1 of the Convention to be compatible with the object and purpose of the Convention only if refusal to grant extradition for offences punishable by a life-long sentence or detention order is not absolute. It takes the reservation to mean that the only circumstance in which extradition will not be granted is where there is no possibility under the law of the requesting state for the person sentenced to life imprisonment, having completed a certain proportion of the sentence or period of detention, to obtain a judicial review of his case with a view to having the remainder of the sentence commuted to probation.

## GREECE

Reservations made at the time of deposit of the instrument of ratification, on 29 May 1961—Or. Fr.

### Article 6

The provisions of Article 6 will be applied subject to the application of Article 438(a) of the Greek Code of Criminal Procedure, which prohibits extradition of nationals of the requested Party.

Article 438 of the Greek Code of Criminal Procedure will also be applied in relation to paragraph 1(c). Under that Article, the date of commission of the offence will on no account be taken into consideration in establishing the nationality of the wanted person.



*Article 7*

Paragraph 1 will be applied subject to the provisions of Article 438(b) of the Greek Code of Criminal Procedure.

*Article 11*

Article 437(1) of the Greek Code of Criminal Procedure will continue to be applied in place of Article 11 of the Convention. Under that clause, extradition of a foreign national for an offence punishable by death under the law of the requesting Party is authorised only if Greek criminal law prescribes the same penalty for the offence in question.

*Article 18*

The last sentence of Article 18(4) of the Convention is accepted, with the addition of the following clause from Article 454 of the Greek Code of Criminal Procedure: " provided that the new request is based on the same facts ".

*Article 19*

This Article is accepted subject to the provisions of Article 441 of the Greek Code of Criminal Procedure.

## ICELAND

Reservations contained in the instrument of ratification, deposited on 20 June 1984—Or. Engl.

*Article 1*

When granting extradition, Iceland reserves the right to stipulate that the extradited person may not be summoned to appear before a provisional court or a court empowered under exceptional circumstances to deal with such offences, as well as the right to refuse extradition for the execution of a sentence rendered by such special court.

Extradition may also be refused if it is liable to have particularly serious consequences for the person claimed on account of his age, state of health or other personal circumstances.

*Article 2, paragraph 1*

Iceland can only grant extradition in respect of an offence, or corresponding offence, which under Icelandic law is punishable, or would have been punishable, with imprisonment for more than one year.

*Article 3, paragraph 3*

Iceland reserves the right, in light of individual circumstances, to consider the offence described in paragraph 3 of Article 3 as a political offence.

*Article 4*

Extradition for a military offence which is also an offence under ordinary criminal law may only be granted provided the extradited person is not convicted under military law.

*Article 12*

Iceland reserves the right to require the requesting Party to produce evidence establishing that the person claimed has committed the offence for which extradition is requested. Extradition may be refused if the evidence is found to be insufficient.

Declarations contained in a letter from the Permanent Representative of Iceland, handed to the Secretary General at the time of deposit of the instrument of ratification, on 20 June 1984—Or. Engl.

*Article 6*

Within the meaning of the Convention the term " nationals " means a national of Iceland and a national of Denmark, Finland, Norway or Sweden or a person domiciled in Iceland or other aforementioned countries.

*Article 28, paragraph 3*

The Convention shall not apply to extradition to Denmark, Finland, Norway or Sweden as extradition between the Nordic countries is governed by a uniform law.

## IRELAND

Declaration contained in a letter from the Ministry of External Affairs of Ireland, dated 2 May 1966, handed to the Secretary General made at the time of signature and deposit of the instrument of ratification, on the same day—Or. Engl.

I have the honour to declare, in accordance with Article 6 of the Convention, that the term "national" in the Convention is hereby defined as meaning "citizens of Ireland" as far as my Government is concerned.

Reservation contained in the instrument of ratification, deposited on 2 May 1966—Or. Engl.

#### *Article 9*

The Irish authorities will not grant extradition if final judgement in respect of the offence for which extradition is requested has been passed in a third State on the person claimed.

Declaration made at the time of confirmation of ratification, on 12 July 1988—Or. Engl.

A decision of the Irish Supreme Court has made it impossible for Ireland to comply with its international obligations under the European Convention on Extradition.

The Court ruled that Ireland was not bound by its ratification of a similar extradition Treaty as the approval of Dail Eireann of the terms of that Treaty had not been obtained prior to ratification as is required by the Constitution of Ireland. The said Supreme Court Decision serves as a binding precedent in all future extradition cases.

The same circumstances applies in the case of the European Convention on Extradition. Dail approval of the terms thereof was not obtained prior to ratification of the said Convention on behalf of the Government of Ireland in 1966. Consequently, in the event of a court challenge, Ireland's ratification in 1966 is likely to be declared invalid under domestic law.

In order to rectify this position, Dail Eireann approved the terms of the European Convention on Extradition on 29 June 1988. It is now necessary, for the purposes of domestic requirements, for the Government of Ireland to confirm the earlier ratification by way of deposit of a new instrument of ratification.

Declaration transmitted by letter from the Permanent Representative, dated 13 May 1991, registered at the Secretariat General on the same day—Or. Eng.

The Government of Ireland, in accordance with Article 28, paragraph 3, of the European Convention on Extradition, 1957, hereby notify the Secretary General of the Council of Europe that the relations of the Government of Ireland with the Government of the United Kingdom in respect of Extradition will continue to be regulated exclusively on the basis of laws in force in their respective territories providing for the execution in the territory of either party of warrants of arrest issued in the territory of the other party.

## ISRAEL

Declarations and reservations contained in the instrument of accession, deposited on 27 September 1967—Or. Engl.

### **Declarations**

#### *Declaration concerning Article 21*

Israel will only grant transit of a person if, were the receiving State requesting the extradition of the wanted person from Israel, there would be no legal bar to declaring him subject to extradition and extraditing him.

#### *Declaration concerning Article 22*

The evidence in writing, or the declarations given on oath or not, or certified copies of such evidence or declarations, and the warrant of arrest and the other legal documents establishing the fact of the conviction, shall be admitted as valid evidence in examining the request for extradition, if they have been signed by a judge or official of the requesting State or if they are accompanied by a certificate issued by such a judge or official or if they have been authenticated by the seal of the Ministry of Justice.

### **Reservations**

#### *Reservation to Article 2 and Article 4*

Israel will not grant extradition of any person unless he is accused or has been convicted in the requesting State of an offence which, had it been committed in Israel, would be one of the following offences:

- (a) Any offence for which the death penalty or imprisonment for a period exceeding three years may be imposed (even if the penalty is lighter where the sentence is passed by a magistrate's court), except:
  1. an offence with which a person can only be charged if at the time of committing it he is a soldier within the meaning of the Military Justice Law, 5715-1955;

2. offences under Section 85 of the Criminal Code Ordinance, 1936 (preventing by force or obstructing notification or presence of a competent police officer in the event of a riotous assembly or riot) or under the Penal Law Amendment (Bigamy) Law, 5719–1959 (bigamy);
  3. offences under the Penal Law Amendment (Assault on Police Officers) Law, 5712–1952, or under any of the laws specified in the Schedule to the Prevention of Profiteering and Speculation (Jurisdiction) Law, 5711–1951 (various laws, regulations and bye-laws regulating subleasing and accommodation of guests, and the distribution, prices and control of the sale of foodstuffs).
- (b) An offence the penalty for which is lighter than above specified and which is an offence under the Penal Law Amendment (Bribery) Law, 5712–1952, or under any of the following sections of the Criminal Code Ordinance, 1936: 88 (riotously preventing the sailing of a ship), 109B, 110–115 (various offences relating to abuse of office by public servants), 120–122, 124 (false swearing, deceiving witnesses, destroying evidence, conspiracy to defeat justice and interference with witnesses), 140 (fraud by public officers), 146 (insult to religion), 156, 158, 159 (intercourse by husband with girl under 15 years, indecency without force and indecent act upon person under 16 years), 161 (d) (sodomy), 185, 186 (neglect in the supply of food etc. to, and desertion of children), 195 (spread of dangerous infection or disease), 218 (homicide by carelessness), 242, 250 (assault causing bodily harm), 261, 262 (compulsory labour and false imprisonment), 270 (theft), 304(b) and (c) (defrauding of creditors), 305 (conspiracy to defraud the public), 310 (receiving property fraudulently obtained), 350 (imitation of bank-notes), 359, 360, 363–366 (counterfeiting), or under the Penal Law Amendment (Deceit, Blackmail and Extortion) Law, 5723–1963 (deceit and forgery).

*Reservation to Article 2*

Israel will not grant extradition of a person charged with an offence unless it is proved in a court in Israel that there is evidence which would be sufficient for committing him to trial for such an offence in Israel.

*Reservation to Article 9*

Israel will not accede to a request for extradition if the wanted person has been pardoned, or has had his punishment remitted, in the requesting State in respect of the criminal act in question.

*Reservation to Article 14*

Israel will not grant extradition in departure from the rule of speciality except:

- (a) if the wanted person has in his absence been declared subject to extradition also in respect of the other offence after he was given an opportunity to be represented in the proceedings aimed at such declaration;
- (b) upon condition that the wanted person will not be proceeded against, sentenced or detained with a view to carrying out sentence unless, having left the requesting State after his extradition, he voluntarily returned to it, or unless he failed to leave the requesting State within 60 days after being given an opportunity to do so.

*Reservation to Article 15*

Article 15 shall be read as if the words “ 60 days ” replaced the words “ 45 days ” in Article 14, paragraph 1(b).

## ITALY

Reservations made at the time of signature, on 13 December 1957, and confirmed at the time of deposit of the instrument of ratification, on 6 August 1963—Or. Fr.

Italy makes the express reservation that it will not grant the extradition of persons wanted for the carrying out of a detention order unless:

- (a) all the criteria laid down in Article 25 are fulfilled in each case;
- (b) the said detention order is expressly provided for under the criminal law of the requesting Party as being a necessary consequence of an offence.

Italy declares that it will not, under any circumstances, grant extradition in respect of offences punishable by death under the law of the requesting Party.

## LIECHTENSTEIN

Declarations and Reservations contained in the instrument of accession, deposited on 28 October 1969—Or. Fr.

*Article 1*

Extradition is on principle granted by the Principality of Liechtenstein only on the condition that the person against whom proceedings are being taken for an offence be tried by the ordinary courts of the requesting State. It therefore reserves the right to grant extradition only on condition that the requesting State gives adequate assurances in that respect.

*Article 6 1(a)*

The Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein declares that Liechtenstein law does not permit extradition of Liechtenstein nationals. Once they have entered the territory of the Principality, they will be tried by the Liechtenstein authorities under Liechtenstein criminal law (paragraph 36 of the Penal Code) for offences committed abroad, whatever the laws of the country where the offence was committed. "Nationals" within the meaning of the Convention are persons possessing Liechtenstein nationality.

*Article 11*

The Principality of Liechtenstein reserves the right to apply Article 11 by analogy where the requesting State does not give the Liechtenstein authorities adequate assurances that it will not impose any penalty or measure contrary to Liechtenstein law or which offends against the principle of inviolability of the person in a way which is incompatible with Liechtenstein law. Article 21: The Principality of Liechtenstein reserves the right to refuse transit through its territory even where the offence with which the accused person is charged is covered by Article 5 of the Convention.

*Article 23*

The Principality of Liechtenstein requires that requests and the documents to be produced which are written in a language other than German must be accompanied by a translation into that language.

## LUXEMBOURG

Reservations and Declarations contained in a letter from the Permanent Representative of Luxembourg, dated 16 November 1976, handed to the Secretary General at the time of deposit of the instrument of ratification, on 18 November 1976—Or. Fr.

### Reservations

*Article 1*

The Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg reserves the right not to grant extradition requested for the purpose of executing a judgment pronounced by default against which no remedy remains open, if such extradition might have the effect of subjecting the person claimed to a penalty without his having been enabled to exercise the rights of defence prescribed in Article 6(3)(c) of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.<sup>1</sup>

The Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg reserves the right to refuse extradition on humanitarian grounds if it would cause particular hardship to the person claimed, for example, because of his youth, advanced age or state of health.

*Articles 6 and 21*

The Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg will not grant extradition or transit of its own nationals.

*Article 7*

The Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg reserves the right not to grant extradition when, in accordance with Article 7 2, the requesting State would be authorised to refuse extradition in like cases.

*Article 9*

The Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg will not grant extradition if it is satisfied that final judgment for the offence for which extradition is requested has been passed on the person claimed by the competent authorities of a third State and, in the event of conviction for that offence, the convicted person is serving his sentence, has already served it or has been dispensed from serving it.

*Article 28*

By reason of the special arrangements between the Benelux countries, the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg does not accept Article 28 1 and 2 in respect of its relations with the Netherlands and Belgium.

The Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg reserves the right to derogate from these provisions in respect of its relations with other member States of the European Economic Community.

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<sup>1</sup> Treaty Series No. 71 (1953) Cmd. 8969.

## **Declarations**

### *Article 6 1(b)*

The Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg declares that so far as the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg is concerned, "nationals" for the purposes of the Convention are to be understood as meaning persons of Luxembourg nationality as well as foreigners integrated into the Luxembourg community in so far as they can be prosecuted within Luxembourg for the act in respect of which extradition is requested.

### *Article 19*

The Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg will not grant temporary extradition under Article 19 2 save of a person who is serving a sentence in its territory and if necessitated by special circumstances.

### *Article 21 5*

The Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg reserves the right not to grant transit except on the same conditions on which it grants extradition.

## **NETHERLANDS**

Declaration made at the time of signature, on 21 January 1965—Or. Fr.

Having regard to the equality existing in public law between the Netherlands, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles, the term "metropolitan territories" used in paragraph 1 of Article 27 of the present Convention, no longer has its original sense in relation to the Kingdom of the Netherlands and consequently shall be deemed to signify, so far as concerns the Kingdom, "European territory".

Reservations contained in the instrument of ratification, deposited on 14 February 1969—Or. Fr.

### *Article 1*

The Netherlands Government reserves the right not to grant extradition requested for the purpose of executing a judgment pronounced by default against which no remedy remains open, if such extradition might have the effect of subjecting the person claimed to a penalty without his having been enabled to exercise the rights of defence prescribed in Article 6(3)(c) of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms signed at Rome on 4 November 1950<sup>1</sup>.

The Netherlands Government reserves the right to refuse extradition on humanitarian grounds if it would cause particular hardship to the person claimed, for example, because of his youth, advanced age or state of health.

### *Article 7*

The Netherlands Government reserves the right not to grant extradition when, in accordance with Article 7 2, the requesting State would be authorised to refuse extradition in like cases.

### *Article 9*

The Netherlands Government will not grant extradition if it is satisfied that final judgment for the offence for which extradition is requested has been passed on the person claimed by the competent authorities of a third State and, in the event of conviction for that offence, the convicted person is serving his sentence, has already served it or has been dispensed from serving it.

### *Article 28*

By reason of the special arrangements between the Benelux countries, the Netherlands Government does not accept Article 28 1 and 2 in respect of its relations with the Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

The Netherlands Government reserves the right to derogate from these provisions in respect of its relations with other member States of the European Economic Community.

Declarations contained in a letter from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands, dated 13 February 1969, handed to the Secretary General at the time of deposit of the instrument of ratification, on 14 February 1969—Or. Fr.

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<sup>1</sup>Treaty Series No. 71 (1953) Cmd. 8969.

### *Articles 6 and 21<sup>1</sup>*

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands will not permit the transit of Netherlands nationals nor their extradition for the purposes of the enforcement of penalties or other measures.

However, Netherlands nationals may be extradited for purposes of prosecution if the requesting State provides a guarantee that the person claimed may be returned to the Netherlands to serve his sentence there if, following his extradition, a custodial sentence other than a suspended sentence or a measure depriving him of his liberty is imposed upon him.

As regards the Kingdom of the Netherlands, "nationals" for the purpose of the Convention are to be understood as meaning persons of Netherlands nationality as well as foreigners integrated into the Netherlands community in so far as they can be prosecuted within the Kingdom of the Netherlands for the act in respect of which extradition is requested.

### *Article 19*

The Netherlands Government will not grant temporary extradition under Article 19 2 save of a person who is serving a sentence in its territory and if necessitated by special circumstances.

### *Article 21 5*

The Netherlands Government reserves the right not to grant transit except on the same conditions on which it grants extradition.

Declaration contained in a letter from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands, dated 24 December 1985, registered at the Secretariat General on 3 January 1986—Or. Engl.

The island of Aruba, which is at present still part of the Netherlands Antilles, will obtain internal autonomy as a country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands as of 1 January 1986. Consequently the Kingdom will from then on no longer consist of two countries, namely the Netherlands (the Kingdom in Europe) and the Netherlands Antilles (situated in the Caribbean region), but will consist of three countries, namely the said two countries and the country Aruba.

As the changes being made on 1 January 1986 concern a shift only in the internal constitutional relations within the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and as the Kingdom as such will remain the subject under international law with which treaties are concluded, the said changes will have no consequences in international law regarding to treaties concluded by the Kingdom which already apply to the Netherlands Antilles, including Aruba. These treaties will remain in force for Aruba in its new capacity of country within the Kingdom. Therefore these treaties will as of 1 January 1986, as concerns the Kingdom of the Netherlands, apply to the Netherlands Antilles (without Aruba) *and* Aruba.

Consequently the treaties referred to in the annex, to which the Kingdom of the Netherlands is a Party and which apply to the Netherlands Antilles, will as of 1 January 1986 as concerns the Kingdom of the Netherlands apply to the Netherlands Antilles *and* Aruba.

## NORWAY

Declarations and reservations made at the time of signature, on 13 December 1957—Or. Engl.

### *Article 1*

Extradition may be refused on humanitarian grounds if surrender is likely to have consequences of an exceptional gravity for the person claimed, particularly by reason of his age, state of health or other personal circumstances.

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<sup>1</sup> Declaration amended by Note Verbale from the Permanent Representation of the Netherlands, dated 14 October 1987, registered at the Secretariat General on 15 October 1987—Or. Engl.

The original read as follows:

"The Netherlands Government will not grant extradition or transit of its own nationals. As regards the Netherlands, "nationals" for the purposes of the Convention are to be understood as meaning persons of Netherlands nationality as well as foreigners integrated into the Netherlands community in so far as they can be prosecuted within the Netherlands for the act in respect of which extradition is requested."

The present declaration entered into force on 1 January 1988.

*Article 2, paragraph 1<sup>1</sup>*

Under the terms of the Norwegian Act No. 39 of 13 June 1975, relating to the Extradition of Offenders etc . . . , paragraph 3, Norway is in a position to grant extradition only in respect of an offence, or a corresponding offence, which under Norwegian law is punishable, or would have been punishable with imprisonment for more than one year.

*Article 3, paragraph 3<sup>1</sup>*

Norway reserves the right, in light of individual circumstances, to consider the offence described in paragraph 3 of Article 3 as a political offence.

*Article 4<sup>1</sup>*

When an offence under military law also comprises an offence in respect of which extradition otherwise is permissible, Norway reserves the right to stipulate that the extradited person shall not be punished under the military law of the requesting State.

*Article 6, paragraph 1(b)*

As far as Norway is concerned, the term "national" shall include both nationals and residents of Norway. The term shall also include nationals and residents of Denmark, Finland, Iceland or Sweden, if extradition is requested by States other than those mentioned.

*Article 12*

The Norwegian authorities reserve the right to require the requesting Party to produce prima facie evidence to the effect that the person claimed has committed the offence for which extradition is requested. The request may be refused if the evidence is found to be insufficient.

Declaration contained in a letter from the Permanent Representative of Norway, dated 17 January 1977, registered at the Secretary General on 19 January 1977—Or. Engl.

*Article 28, paragraph 3*

This Convention shall not apply to extradition to Denmark, Finland or Sweden, as extradition between the said States is governed by a uniform legislation.

## PORTUGAL

Declaration and reservations contained in a letter from the Permanent Representative of Portugal, dated 12 February 1990, registered at the Secretary General on 13 February 1990—Or. Fr.

### Declaration

The term "nationals" within the meaning of the Convention shall apply to Portuguese citizens, regardless of how they acquired their nationality.

### Reservations

*Article 1:* Portugal shall not grant the extradition of persons:

- (a) who are to be tried by a special court or who are to serve a sentence passed by such a court;
- (b) who it has been proved will be subjected to a trial which affords no legal guarantees of criminal proceedings complying with the conditions internationally recognised as essential to the protection of human rights, or will serve their sentences in inhuman conditions;

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<sup>1</sup> Reservations modified by letter from the Permanent Representative of Norway, dated 17 January 1977, registered at the Secretariat General on 19 January 1977—Or. Engl.

The original reservations read as follows:

*" Article 2, paragraph 1*

Under the terms of the Norwegian extradition law of 13 June 1908, paragraph 2, Norway is in a position to grant extradition only in respect of offences which under the Norwegian Criminal Code are punishable, or would have been punishable, by imprisonment for more than one year.

*Article 3, paragraph 3*

Under the terms of the Norwegian extradition law, paragraph 3, extradition for the taking or attempted taking of the life of a head of state or a member of his family may not be granted if the offence has been committed in connection with another offence which has a political character.

*Article 4*

In regard to offences which under Norwegian law would have been considered as military offences, extradition is only permissible, under the terms of paragraph 2 of the Norwegian extradition law, if the offence, stripped of its military elements, would have constituted an extraditable offence, and on condition that the extradited person shall not be more severely punished than by the maximum penalty provided for the corresponding offence in the ordinary criminal code."

- (c) who are being demanded in connection with an offence punishable by a life-long sentence or detention order.

*Article 2:* Portugal shall grant extradition only for offences punishable by deprivation of liberty for more than one year.

*Article 6, paragraph 1:* Portugal shall not grant extradition in respect of Portuguese nationals.

*Article 11:* Portugal shall not grant extradition for offences punishable by the death penalty under the law of the requesting state.

*Article 21:* Portugal shall authorise transit through its national territory only in respect of persons whose circumstances are such that their extradition may be granted.

## SPAIN

Reservations and declarations contained in the instrument of ratification, deposited on 7 May 1982—Or. Sp.

### Reservations

#### *Article 1*

The person claimed may not be brought to trial before a special court in the territory of the requesting State. Extradition shall not be granted for this purpose nor for the enforcement of a sentence or detention order imposed by courts of this nature.

#### *Article 10*

Spain will not grant extradition if liability to criminal prosecution has lapsed for any cause for which provision is made in the legislation of the requesting Party or the requested Party.

#### *Article 21 5*

Spain will grant transit only on the conditions specified for extradition in the present Convention.

#### *Article 23*

Spain will require the requesting Party to supply a translation into Spanish, French or English of the request for extradition and the accompanying documents.

### Declarations

#### *Article 2 7*

Spain will apply the rule of reciprocity in respect of offences excluded from the application of the present Convention by virtue of Article 2 thereof.

#### *Article 3*

For the purposes of extradition, apart from the offences mentioned in Article 3(3) of the Convention, acts of terrorism will not be deemed to be political offences.

#### *Article 6 1(b)*

For the purposes of the present Convention, Spain will consider as nationals the persons entitled to that quality by virtue of the provisions of Title I of Book I of the Spanish Civil Code.

#### *Article 9*

Final judgment shall be deemed to have been passed on a person when the judicial decision in question is no longer subject to any ordinary appeal either because all remedies have been exhausted, or because the decision has been accepted, or on account of its specific nature.

#### *Article 11*

If the offence for which extradition is requested is punishable by death under the law of the requesting Party, Spain will refuse extradition unless the requesting Party gives such guarantees as the requested Party considers sufficient that the death penalty will not be imposed or, if imposed, will not be carried out.

## SWEDEN

Declarations and reservations contained in the instrument of ratification, deposited on 22 January 1959—Or. Fr.

### Declarations

- (a) on *Article 6:* Within the meaning of this Convention the term “nationals” shall denote, in addition to Swedish nationals, aliens domiciled in Sweden, nationals in Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway, as well as aliens domiciled in these States.



- (b) on *Article 21*: The transit requested will only be granted on the same conditions as extradition is granted, allowance being made for individual circumstances.

#### Reservations

- (a) to *Article 1*: Sweden reserves the right, when granting extradition, to stipulate that the extradited person may not be summoned to appear before a court which is only provisionally, or under exceptional circumstances, empowered to deal with such offences, as well as the right to refuse extradition for the execution of a sentence rendered by such special court.

Sweden reserves the right to refuse extradition in special cases, if that measure is manifestly incompatible with its humanitarian obligations, on account of the age, the state of health or any other condition affecting the individual in question, having regard also to the nature of the offence and the interests of the requesting State.

- (b) to *Article 2*: The extradition of an individual on whom final judgment has not yet been passed for the offence in respect of which extradition is requested shall be granted only if the said offence corresponds to an offence which is punishable under Swedish law by a sentence of imprisonment for more than one year<sup>1</sup>.
- (c) to *Article 3*: Sweden reserves the right, in the light of individual circumstances, to regard the offence mentioned in paragraph 3 of this Article as a political offence.
- (d) to *Article 4*: Where an offence under military law also comprises an offence in respect of which extradition has been granted, Sweden reserves the right to stipulate that the extradited person may not be penalised in application of provisions relating to offences committed by members of the armed services.
- (e) to *Article 12*: Even though the sentence rendered or the warrant of arrest issued by a court or a judge in a State which is a Party to the Convention be generally accepted, Sweden reserves the right to refuse the extradition requested if an examination of the case in question shows that the said sentence or warrant is manifestly ill-founded.
- (f) to *Article 18*: If the individual whose extradition has been granted has not been taken over on the date appointed by the representing State, Sweden reserves the right immediately to annul the measure of restraint imposed upon him.

## SWITZERLAND

Declarations and reservations contained in the instrument of ratification, deposited on 20 December 1966—Or. Fr.

#### *In respect of Article 1*

The Swiss Federal Council declares that extradition by Switzerland is in all cases subject to the condition that the person claimed is not brought before an extraordinary court (tribunal d'exception). It therefore reserves the right to refuse extradition:

- (a) if there is a possibility that the person claimed, if extradited, will be brought before an extraordinary court (tribunal d'exception) and if the requesting State does not give assurances deemed sufficient, that the judgment will be passed by a court which is generally empowered under the rules of judicial administration to pronounce on criminal matters;
- (b) if extradition is requested for the purpose of carrying out a sentence passed by an extraordinary court (tribunal d'exception).

#### *In respect of Article 2, paragraph 1<sup>2</sup>*

Having regard to the requirements of Swiss law on extradition, Switzerland reserves the right to refuse extradition if the offence alleged against the person claimed does not combine the constituent elements of one of the offences set out in the list deposited with the Secretariat of the Council of Europe as an annex to this declaration.

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<sup>1</sup> Reservation modified by letter from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, dated 14 April 1967, registered at the Secretariat General on 21 April 1967—Or. Engl.

The original reservation read as follows:

“The extradition of an individual on whom final judgment has not yet been passed for the offence in respect of which extradition is requested shall be granted only if the said offence corresponds to an offence which is punishable under Swedish law by a sentence of hard labour.”

<sup>2</sup> Reservation withdrawn by letter from the Permanent Representative of Switzerland, dated 25 January 1983, registered at the Secretariat General on 26 January 1983—Or. Fr.

*In respect of Article 2, paragraph 2<sup>1</sup>*

The Federal Council declares that if extradition is or has been granted in respect of an offence which is extraditable under Swiss law, Switzerland may extend the effects thereof to any other offence punishable under Swiss ordinary law.

*In respect of Article 3, paragraph 3*

Notwithstanding Article 3, paragraph 3, of the Convention, Switzerland reserves the right to refuse extradition on the basis of Article 3, paragraph 1 when it is requested for the taking or attempted taking of the life of a Head of State or a member of his family.

*In respect of Article 6<sup>2</sup>*

The Federal Council declares that Swiss law allows Swiss nationals to be extradited only on the conditions specified in Article 7 of the Federal Act of 20 March 1981 on International Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters. Provided that the statutory requirements are satisfied, offences committed outside Switzerland which are punishable under Swiss law as felonies ("crimes") or misdemeanours ("délits") may be prosecuted and tried by the Swiss authorities in the following cases:

—where they were committed against Swiss nationals (Article 5 of the Swiss Criminal Code of 21 December 1937);

—where they are extraditable under Swiss law and were committed by a Swiss national (Article 6 of the Swiss Criminal Code);

—where they were committed on board a Swiss ship or Swiss aircraft (Article 4 of the Federal Act of 23 September 1953 on Shipping under the Swiss flag; Article 97 of the Federal Act of 21 December 1948 on Air Navigation);

—where the special statutory provisions so stipulate in respect of certain offences (Articles 202 and 240 of the Swiss Criminal Code; Article 19 of the Federal Act of 3 October 1951 on Narcotics; Article 101 of the Federal Act of 19 December 1958 on Road Traffic; Article 16 of the Federal Act of 14 March 1958 on the Liability of the Confederation, Members of its Authorities and its Civil Servants; Article 12 of the Federal Act of 26 September 1958 on the Export Risk Guarantee).

In accordance with the Act of 20 March 1981 on International Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, other offences committed abroad by a Swiss national may be prosecuted in Switzerland at the request of the State in which they were committed in cases where the person concerned is in Switzerland and is answerable there for offences of a more serious kind and where, if he is acquitted or punished in Switzerland, he is not liable to be prosecuted again for the same act in the requesting State.

*In respect of Articles 7 and 8<sup>3</sup>*

The Swiss Federal Council declares that, under present Swiss legislation, extradition can be granted for an offence committed in Swiss territory or in a place treated as that territory only in application of Article 2, paragraph 2, that is, where the person claimed is in any event being extradited to the requesting State in respect of other offences not subject to Swiss jurisdiction and it is considered desirable, particularly in the interests of his social rehabilitation, that all the offences of which he is accused be dealt with at the same proceedings.

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<sup>1</sup> Declaration modified by letter from the Permanent Representative of Switzerland, dated 25 January 1983, registered at the Secretariat General on 26 January 1983—Or. Fr.

The original declaration read as follows:

"The Swiss Federal Council declares that, notwithstanding the reservation made in respect of Article 2, paragraph 1, Switzerland may, when extradition is or has been granted for a crime (crime) or a correctional offence (délit) which is extraditable under Swiss law, extend the effects thereof to any other offence punishable under Swiss law."

The new Declaration entered into force on 1 January 1983.

<sup>2</sup> Declaration modified by letter from the Permanent Representative of Switzerland, dated 25 January 1983, registered at the Secretariat General on 26 January 1983—Or. Fr.

The original declaration read as follows:

"The Swiss Federal Council declares that Swiss law does not permit extradition of Swiss nationals. Provided that the statutory requirements are satisfied, the Swiss authorities may take proceedings and pass sentences in respect of offences committed outside Switzerland which are punishable under Swiss law as crimes (crimes) or correctional offences (délits):

—if they were committed against Swiss nationals (Article 5 of the Swiss Penal Code);

—if they are extraditable under Swiss law and were committed by a Swiss national (Article 6 of the Swiss Penal Code; Section 16 of the Federal Act of 14 March 1958 on the responsibility of the Confederation, the members of its authorities and its officials);

—if they were committed on board a Swiss ship or a Swiss aircraft (Section 4 of the Federal Act of 23 September 1953 on shipping under the Swiss flag; Section 97 of the Federal Act of 21 December 1948 on air navigation)."

The new Declaration entered into force on 1 January 1983.

<sup>3</sup> Reservation withdrawn by letter from the Permanent Representative of Switzerland, dated 25 January 1983, registered at the Secretariat General on 26 January 1983—Or. Fr.

*In respect of Article 9*

- (a) Switzerland reserves the right to refuse extradition, in derogation of Article 9, if the decisions motivating the refusal of extradition in accordance with that Article have been rendered in a third State in whose territory the offence was committed;
- (b) Switzerland reserves the right to grant extradition, notwithstanding the first sentence of Article 9, if it has granted extradition for other offences and the requesting State has shown that new facts or evidence which have come to its knowledge justify a review of the decision motivating the refusal for extradition in accordance with this Article, or if the person sought has not served all or part of the punishment imposed on him by that decision.

*In respect of Article 11*

Switzerland reserves the right to apply Article 11, *mutatis mutandis*, also in cases where the law of the requesting State provides that the person claimed may, in respect of the offence for which extradition is requested, be sentenced to corporal punishment or be subjected to such treatment against his will.

*In respect of Article 14, paragraph 1b*

The Swiss Federal Council declares that the Swiss authorities regard discharge as final within the meaning of Article 14 if it enables the person extradited to move about freely without breaking the rules of behaviour and other conditions laid down by the proper authority. For the Swiss authorities, an extradited person is in all cases deemed to be able to leave the territory of a State within the meaning of this Article if he is not in fact prevented from leaving by a disease or some other actual restriction of his freedom of movement.

*In respect of Article 16, paragraph 2*

Switzerland asks that any request addressed to it in accordance with Article 16, paragraph 2, contain a brief description of the offence alleged against the person claimed, including the essential particulars by which the nature of the offence can be appraised with reference to the law of extradition.

*In respect of Article 21*

Switzerland reserves the right not to authorise transit in cases where the offence alleged against the person claimed comes within the provisions of Article 5 of the Convention or constitutes an infringement of commodity trade, restrictions of market regulations.

*In respect of Article 23*

Switzerland asks that requests in connection with extradition addressed to its authorities, and documents annexed thereto, be accompanied by a translation into French, German or Italian if they are not written in one of these languages.

**List of extraditable offences under Swiss law<sup>1</sup>**

(Annex to the reservation on Article 2, paragraph 1, of the European Convention on Extradition)

Section 3 of the Federal Act of 22 January 1892 on extradition to foreign States provides that persons who have committed, attempted to commit or been accomplices to any of the acts mentioned below, may be extradited, provided that the act in question is an offence under general criminal law and is punishable both under the law of the place of refuge and under the law of the requesting State.

- I. *Offences<sup>2</sup> against persons*
  1. Voluntary homicide with premeditation, voluntary culpable homicide without premeditation, involuntary homicide;
  2. Infanticide and abortion;
  3. Exposure or abandonment of children or defenceless persons;
  4. Injuries which have resulted in death or lasting infirmity or inability to work for more than 20 days; participation in an affray which had consequences of this nature;
  5. Ill-treatment of parents by their children; habitual ill-treatment of children by their parents or by the persons under whose authority they have been placed.
- II. *Offences<sup>2</sup> against the freedom of persons and family rights*
  6. Abduction of adults or children by force, menace or fraud;
  7. Unlawful restraint of persons;
  8. Kidnapping of minors;
  9. Violation of domicile with aggravating circumstances;
  10. Threats to attack persons or property;
  11. Falsification or destruction of documents showing a person's civil status.

<sup>1</sup> List which no longer applies following the withdrawal of the reservation relating to Article 2, paragraph 1 (cf. Page 1).

<sup>2</sup> The term "offences" here means both serious offences and correctional offences under criminal law.

### III. *Offences<sup>1</sup> against morals*

12. Rape, indecent assault committed with use of force or on a defenceless person or on a person suffering from mental incapacity;
13. Indecent acts committed on children, or on anyone by a person in whose care he or she has been placed;
14. Corruption of minors by their parents, guardian or any other person entrusted with their supervision;
15. Professional procuring; traffic in women and children;
16. Acts of indecency causing a public scandal;
17. Incest;
18. Bigamy.

### IV. *Offences<sup>1</sup> against property*

19. Brigandage (piracy), extortion, theft, receiving of stolen goods;
20. Fraudulent conversion (misappropriation) and breach of trust;
21. Wilful damage to property;
22. False pretences, fraudulent bankruptcy, and fraud in connection with bankruptcy or seizure.

### V. *Offences<sup>1</sup> against faith (foi publique)*

23. Counterfeiting or forging of coins or paper money or official stamps representing a value (postage stamps, etc.), banknotes, bonds, shares and other securities issued by the government or by corporations, companies or individuals; introduction, issue or placing in circulation of such counterfeit or forged objects with fraudulent intent;
24. Counterfeiting or forging of seals, dies, stamps or plates; fraudulent use or misuse of counterfeit or genuine seals, stamps, dies or plates;
25. Forging or counterfeiting of documents; uttering of forged instruments (fraudulent use of counterfeit or forged documents), abstraction of documents, misuse of a paper signed in blank;
26. Moving of boundary-marks.

### VI. *Offences<sup>1</sup> constituting a public danger*

27. Causing of fire, misuse of explosives, causing of flooding intentionally or through lack of care or imprudence;
28. Destroying or damaging, wilfully or through lack of care or imprudence, of railways, steamboats, postal installations, or electrical equipment and lines (telegraph, telephone) and endangering of their use;
29. Acts committed wilfully or through lack of care or imprudence liable to cause the destruction, grounding or loss of a ship;
30. Spreading of contagious diseases, epidemics or epizootics, wilfully or through lack of care or imprudence; impairing of springs, wells or other water through harmful substances constituting a public danger;
31. Intentional imitation or adulteration of foodstuffs constituting a danger to human health or the health of animals; offering for sale or placing in circulation of such unhealthy or tainted foodstuffs, with concealment of their harmfulness;
- 31bis. Wilful infringement of the regulations on narcotics, in so far as such infringement is punishable by imprisonment.

### VII. *Offences<sup>1</sup> against the administration of justice*

32. False accusation;
33. Perjury or misrepresentation under a solemn promise;
34. False evidence, false report by an expert, false declaration by an interpreter; subornation of witnesses, experts or interpreters.

### VIII. *Offences<sup>1</sup> relating to the exercise of official duties*

35. Bribery of public officials, jurors, arbitrators or experts;
36. Misappropriation and extortion by public officials; abuse of authority as a result of bribery or with fraudulent intent;
37. Destruction of letters or telegrams, violation of the secrecy of letters or telegrams by post office employees.

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<sup>1</sup> The term "offences" here means both serious offences and correctional offences under criminal law.

Section 154 of the Federal Act of 23 September 1953 on shipping under the Swiss flag provides that offences punishable under the Act by imprisonment for one year or by a more severe sentence are extraditable within the meaning of Swiss legislation on extradition to foreign States. The offences in question are:

- intentional or negligent endangering of vessel (Section 128);
- intentional or negligent endangering of shipping (Section 129);
- putting to sea of an unseaworthy vessel (Section 131);
- failure to give assistance (Section 133(1));
- abandonment of ship in peril (Section 134);
- failure to exercise command (Section 135(1));
- abuse of authority and unauthorised assumption of authority (Section 136(1));
- drunkenness (Section 139(1));
- disobedience (Section 140(3));
- unauthorised taking on board of persons and objects (Section 141(1));
- endangering of shipowner or master through smuggling (Section 142(1) and (3));
- misuse of flag (Section 143(1));
- fraud in registration (Section 144(1));
- unlawful removal of a vessel held by the authorities, infringement of a regulation of the authorities (Section 145);
- improper transfer (Section 146).

## TURKEY

Reservation contained in a letter from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, dated 30 November 1957, handed to the Secretary General at the time of signature, on 13 December 1957—Or. Fr.

The assurance mentioned in Article 11 will be limited to the following procedure:

In the event of extradition to Turkey of an individual under sentence of death or accused of an offence punishable by death, any requested Party whose law does not provide for capital punishment shall be authorised to transmit a request for commutation of death sentence to life imprisonment. Such request shall be transmitted by the Turkish Government to the Grand National Assembly, which is the final instance for confirming a death sentence, in so far as the Assembly has not already pronounced on the matter.

## UNITED KINGDOM

Reservations and declarations contained in a letter dated 13 February 1991, handed over to the Secretary General at the time of deposit of the instrument of ratification on 13 February 1990—Or. Eng.

### *Article 1*

The United Kingdom reserves the right to refuse to grant extradition which is requested pursuant to or for the purpose of executing a conviction or sentence pronounced against the person concerned in his absence from proceedings in respect of which the conviction or sentence was pronounced.

### *Article 2*

- (1) The United Kingdom may decide to grant extradition in respect of any offences which under the law of the requesting State and the law of the United Kingdom are punishable by a sentence of imprisonment for a term of 12 months or any greater punishment, whether or not such a sentence has in fact been imposed.
- (2) The United Kingdom reserves the right to refuse extradition if it appears, in relation to the offence or each of the offences in respect of which a person's return is sought that by reason of its trivial nature, or because the accusation is not made in good faith in the interests of justice, it would in all the circumstances be unjust or oppressive to return him.

### *Article 3*

The United Kingdom reserves the right to apply the provisions of Article 3, paragraph 3 only in respect of States parties to the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism<sup>1</sup>.

### *Article 8*

The United Kingdom may refuse to extradite a person if the authorities in any part of the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man have instituted or are about to institute criminal or other proceedings against that person, whether or not those proceedings are in respect of the offence or offences for which extradition is requested.

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<sup>1</sup> Treaty Series No. 93 (1978), Cmnd. 7390.

*Article 9*

The United Kingdom reserves the right to refuse to grant extradition of a person accused of an offence, if it appears that that person would if charged with that offence in the United Kingdom be entitled to be discharged under any rule of law relating to previous acquittal or conviction.

*Article 10*

The United Kingdom reserves the right to refuse extradition if it appears, in relation to the offence, or each of the offences, in respect of which the person's return is sought, that by reason of the passage of time since he is alleged to have committed it, or to have become unlawfully at large, as the case may be, it would, having regard to all the circumstances, be unjust or oppressive to return him.

*Article 12*

- (1) In addition to the request and any supporting documents, the United Kingdom will require a statement indicating whether or not a conviction in respect of which extradition is requested was obtained in the presence of the person whose return is sought.
- (2) The request must be supported by the original of the conviction and sentence or detention order, or of the warrant of arrest or other order having the same effect<sup>1</sup>.
- (3) The statement of the offences for which extradition is requested must contain a description of the conduct which it is alleged constitutes the offence or offences for which extradition is requested.
- (4) For the purposes of proceedings in the United Kingdom, foreign documents shall be deemed duly authenticated
  - (a) if they purport to be signed by a judge, magistrate or officer of the State where they were issued; and
  - (b) if they purport to be certified by being sealed with the official seal of the Minister of Justice, or some other Minister of State, of that State.

*Article 14, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (a)*

The United Kingdom reserves the right in any case to refuse to consent to a person who has been extradited being proceeded against, sentenced or detained with a view to carrying out the sentence or detention order for any offence committed prior to his surrender other than that for which he was extradited or to his being for any other reason restricted in his personal freedom.

*Article 21*

The United Kingdom cannot accept the application of Article 21.

*Article 23*

The documents to be produced shall be in English or accompanied by a translation into English.

*Article 27*

This Convention shall apply to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, to the Channel Islands and to the Isle of Man. The United Kingdom reserves the right to notify the Secretary General of the application of the Convention to any territory for the international relations of which the United Kingdom is responsible.

*Article 28*

The Convention supersedes the provisions of bilateral treaties between the United Kingdom and other Contracting Parties only to the extent that the Convention applies, by or under Article 27, to the United Kingdom, the Contracting Parties, and any territories for whose international relations the United Kingdom or Contracting Parties are responsible.

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**Notification**

The Convention shall not apply between the United Kingdom and any Contracting Party when laws are in force in the United Kingdom and in that Contracting Party providing for the execution in the territory of each of them of warrants issued in the territory of the other.

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The United Kingdom, in giving effect to this Convention, will have regard to its human rights obligations under the European Convention on Human Rights<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Reservation withdrawn by letter from the Permanent Representative dated 18 June 1991, registered at the Secretariat General on 21 June 1991—Or. Engl.

<sup>2</sup> Treaty Series No. 71 (1953), Cmd. 8969.