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Convention

between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland and the Government of the People's Democratic
Republic of Algeria on Extradition

London, 11 July 2006

[Instruments of ratification were exchanged on 25 February 2007 and the Convention entered into
force on 27 March 2007]

*Presented to Parliament
by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs
by Command of Her Majesty
July 2010*

Cm 7920

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**CONVENTION BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED
KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF
ALGERIA ON EXTRADITION**

The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria hereinafter, referred to as "the Parties";

Conscious of the need to respect the rights conferred upon every person involved in criminal proceedings, as embodied in international instruments on human rights;

Conscious of the need to respect human dignity and to guarantee the rights of defence;

Desiring to strengthen the relations of friendship between the two countries;

Desiring to make more effective their co-operation in fighting criminality in all its forms;

Desirous to establish co-operation in matters related to extradition between the two countries;

Have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1

Obligation to Extradite

The Parties undertake to surrender to each other, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention, any person who is wanted for trial or punishment in the requesting State for an extraditable offence.

ARTICLE 2

Extraditable Offences

(1) For the purposes of this Convention, extraditable offences are offences which are punishable under the laws of both Parties by imprisonment or other deprivation of liberty for at least a period of one year or by a more severe penalty. Where a request for extradition relates to a person already convicted of such an offence who is wanted for the enforcement of a sentence of imprisonment or other deprivation of liberty, extradition shall be granted only if a sentence of imprisonment of at least four months, or a more severe penalty, has been imposed.

(2) For the purposes of this Article it shall not matter whether or not the laws of the Parties place the relevant conduct within the same category of offences or denominate the offence by the same or similar description.

ARTICLE 3

Refusal to Extradite Nationals

- (1) Either Party may extradite its nationals to the other Party as permitted by its law.
- (2) If it refuses to extradite one of its own nationals on the grounds of nationality, the requested State undertakes, in accordance with its domestic law, to prosecute that person if he or she has committed an offence, in which case the requesting State shall send through the diplomatic channel a request for prosecution accompanied by the relevant files and documents in its possession.
- (3) The requesting State shall be informed of the result of its request.

ARTICLE 4

Refusal of Extradition

- (1) Extradition shall be refused if final judgment has been passed in the requested State or in any other State in respect of the acts for which the person's extradition is sought;
- (2) Extradition may be refused on the following grounds;
 - (a) if the passage of time since the offence was committed makes it unjust or oppressive to extradite the person;
 - (b) where the action or sentence has lapsed by prescription according to the laws of one of the other contracting parties;
 - (c) if an amnesty has been given in the requested or requesting State;
 - (d) if the relevant offence was committed outside the territory of the requesting State and the law of the requested State does not allow for prosecution of that offence in those circumstances;
 - (e) where the extradition would breach the international principles of human rights and in particular those provided for in the International

Covenant on Civil and Political Rights¹, done at New York on 16 December 1966;

- (f) if the relevant offence is a political offence with the exception of terrorist offences;
- (g) When the offence for which extradition is requested consists solely of a breach of military law.

ARTICLE 5

Assurances given by the Requesting State

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

ARTICLE 6

Extradition Requests and Required Documents

- (1) A request for extradition shall be made in writing and shall be presented through the diplomatic channel.
- (2) The request for extradition shall be accompanied:
 - (a) In all cases by:
 - as accurate a description as possible of the person whose extradition is sought, together with any other information that would help to establish identity, nationality and probable location; and
 - a statement of facts of the offence(s), of their legal classification and reference to applicable law; and
 - the relevant text of the law prescribing punishment for the offence for which extradition is requested.
 - (b) In addition to the requirements in paragraph (a) of this Article, a request for extradition of a person who is sought for prosecution shall be supported by:

¹ Treaty Series No. 6, 1977 Cm 6702

- the original or authenticated copy of the warrant of arrest or order having the same effect issued in accordance with the procedure laid down by the law of the requesting State; and
 - a copy of the indictment or charging document; and
 - such evidence as would justify committal for trial under the laws of the requested State.
- (c) In addition to the requirements in paragraph (a) of this Article, a request for extradition relating to a person who has already been convicted of the offence for which extradition is sought shall be supported by:
- the original or an authenticated copy of the judgment of conviction and evidence of the sentence imposed and of any time served that counts towards that sentence; and
 - evidence establishing that the person sought is the person to whom the conviction of guilt refers; and
 - in the case of a person who has been convicted in absentia, information regarding the circumstances under which the person was absent from the trial and information regarding his right of appeal and full details of the form of that appeal or retrial; and
 - in the case of a person who was convicted in absentia, and who did not deliberately absent himself from his trial, such evidence as would justify committal for trial under the laws of the requested State.

ARTICLE 7

Authentication of Supporting Documents

- (1) The documents that, in accordance with Article 6 of this Convention, accompany a request for extradition shall be admitted in evidence in the requested State, if duly authenticated.
- (2) A document is duly authenticated for the purposes of this Convention if it purports to be signed or certified by a judge or competent officer of the requesting State.

ARTICLE 8

Provisional Arrest

(1) In urgent cases, upon a request of the competent authorities of the requesting State, provisional arrest by the competent authorities of the requested State may be undertaken pending the receipt of the extradition request and the documents mentioned in Article 6 of this Convention.

(2) The request for provisional arrest shall be transmitted by the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), or by post, telegraph or any other means affording a record in writing.

(3) The availability of the documents mentioned in Article 6 of this Convention and the intention to forward a request for extradition within the time limits set out in the paragraph 5 of this Article must be stated in the request. The request must also state the offence in respect of which the extradition is requested, a brief summary of the facts of the offence, the place and the time of the commission of the offence and as accurate a description as possible of the person whose extradition is sought.

(4) The requesting State must be informed promptly about measures taken as regards its request.

(5) If the requested State does not receive all of the documents mentioned in Article 6 of this Convention within sixty (60) days of the date of the provisional arrest, the person may be released.

(6) Such release shall not preclude the re-arrest and extradition of the person if the request for extradition and supporting documents are subsequently received by the requested State.

ARTICLE 9

Waiver of Extradition

(1) The requested State, if not precluded by its law, may grant simplified extradition provided that the person whose extradition is sought consents to be extradited.

(2) After the person has provided written consent, the requesting authorities are exempted from the required formalities provided in Article 6 of this Convention.

ARTICLE 10

Competing Requests

If the extradition of a person is simultaneously requested by several States for the same or for different offences, the requested State may determine to which of those States the person is to be extradited, taking into account all the relevant circumstances and in particular: the existence of a relevant international convention, the possibility of a subsequent extradition between the requesting States, the dates of the receipt of the requests, the seriousness of the offences and the place of their commission.

ARTICLE 11

Seizure and Surrender of Property

- (1) When extradition is granted, the requested State may in accordance with its law surrender to the requesting State, on its request, all objects obtained or used in the offence and any objects that might have evidential value.
- (2) The mentioned property may be surrendered even if the request for extradition can not be carried out due to the escape or death of the person sought.
- (3) Any rights which any third parties acting in good faith may have acquired in such property shall be duly respected. Where these rights exist, the property shall, at the expense of the requesting State, be returned to the requested State as soon as possible after the completion of the proceedings in the requesting State.

ARTICLE 12

Additional Information

- (1) If the requested State considers that the information furnished in support of the request for extradition is not sufficient to fulfill the requirements of its law with respect to extradition, that State may request that additional information be furnished within such time as it reasonably specifies.
- (2) If the person whose extradition is requested is under arrest and the additional information furnished is not sufficient or is not received within the time specified, the person may be released from custody but such release shall not preclude the requesting State from making a new request for extradition.
- (3) Where the person sought is released from custody in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article, the requested State shall notify the requesting State as soon as practicable.

ARTICLE 13

Postponed or Conditional Surrender

(1) The requested State may postpone the extradition of a person whose extradition is sought in order to bring criminal proceedings against the person, or so that the person may serve a sentence for an offence other than the offence for which extradition is requested. In this case, the requested State shall advise the requesting State accordingly.

(2) The provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article do not prevent the person sought being temporarily surrendered to the requesting State on condition that the said person be returned to the requested State after conclusion of the proceedings in the requesting State.

ARTICLE 14

Rule of Specialty

A person who has been extradited under the provisions of this Convention shall not be detained, judged, condemned, punished or deprived of liberty in the territory of the requesting State for an offence committed prior to extradition other than the one for which his extradition is granted, except:

- (a) where the person extradited, having had the opportunity to leave the territory of the requesting State has not done so within forty five (45) days of final discharge, or has voluntarily returned to that state after having left it; or
- (b) where the requested State consents. That State may require that a new request is presented, accompanied by the relevant documents referred to in Article 6 of this Convention as well as a record of any statement made by the extradited person in respect of the request for onward extradition and an indication whether he or she will be afforded an opportunity to defend himself or herself before the authorities of the requested State; or
- (c) where during the course of proceedings, the offence is re-classified to another offence based on the same facts as the offence for which extradition is granted, provided that the new offence is an extraditable offence; or
- (d) where the extradited person consents.

ARTICLE 15

Decision and Surrender of the Person

- (1) The requested State shall inform, as soon as possible, the requesting State of its decision on the request for extradition.
- (2) If the request is denied in whole or in part, the requested State shall provide reasons for the denial and provide copies of pertinent judicial decisions upon request.
- (3) If the extradition is granted, the Parties shall agree on the date and place for the extradition of the person sought.
- (4) The requesting State shall through its agents receive the person within twenty eight (28) days from the date of the final extradition order.
- (5) If that period expires, the person may be released and the requested State may refuse to extradite that person for the same offence.
- (6) However, if exceptional circumstances prevent a Party from surrendering or receiving the person to be extradited within twenty eight (28) days, the State concerned shall inform the other State before the expiry of the period and the two States shall agree another date for the extradition.
- (7) The requesting State shall also inform the requested State of the result of the criminal proceedings instituted against the extradited person and shall, in addition, on request, provide the requested State with a copy of the judgment having the force of res judicata.

ARTICLE 16

Re-extradition to a Third State

The State to which the person has been extradited shall not extradite that person to another State without the consent of the Party that extradited him, except where the person has not left the territory of the requesting State or returned to it as contemplated in the paragraph (a) of Article 14 of this Convention.

ARTICLE 17

Escape of Requested Person

If the extradited person escapes before the conclusion of his prosecution or sentence and returns to the territory of the requested State, he will be re-extradited

after receiving a new extradition request without supporting documents unless new facts occur justifying the request for further documents.

ARTICLE 18

Transit

(1) Where a person is to be extradited to a Party from a third State through the territory of the other Party, the Party to which the person is to be extradited shall request the other Party to permit the transit of that person through its territory. This does not apply where air transport is used and no landing in the territory of the other Party is scheduled.

(2) Upon receipt of such a request, which shall contain relevant information, the requested State shall deal with this request pursuant to procedures provided by its own law. The requested State shall grant the request expeditiously unless its essential interests would be prejudiced thereby.

(3) In the event of an unscheduled landing, the Party to be requested to permit transit may, at the request of the escorting officer, hold the person in custody for 48 hours, pending receipt of the transit request to be made in accordance with paragraph 1 of the present Article.

ARTICLE 19

Representation

Each Party shall grant to the other Party the most appropriate legal representation without fees, as permitted by its internal law.

ARTICLE 20

Expenses

Except for the costs of conveying the extradited person, which shall be borne by the requesting State, expenses resulting from the extradition shall be borne by the State in whose territory they were incurred.

ARTICLE 21

Exchange of Information about Extradition Law

The Parties shall exchange, on request, information about the national law on extradition.

ARTICLE 22

Language

Any request for extradition and supporting documents shall be written in the language of the requesting State and shall be accompanied by a translation into the language of the requested State.

ARTICLE 23

Application

- (1) This Convention shall apply to offences committed before or after the date on which it enters into force.
- (2) This Convention shall apply:
 - (a) In relation to the United Kingdom: to Great Britain and Northern Ireland and to any territory for whose international relations the United Kingdom is responsible and to which this Convention has been extended by exchange of Notes between the two Parties; and
 - (b) To the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria.
- (3) The application of this Convention to any territory in respect of which extension has been made in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article may be terminated by either State giving six months' written notice to the other through the diplomatic channel.
- (4) A request by the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria for the extradition of an offender who is found in any of the territories to which this Convention applies in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article may be made to the Governor or other competent authority of that territory, who may take the decision himself or refer the matter to the Government of the United Kingdom for its decision. A request on the part of any of the territories to which this Convention applies in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article for the extradition of an offender who is found in the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria may be made to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria by the Governor or other competent authority of that territory in as much as it is allowed by the domestic law and procedures of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria.

ARTICLE 24

Ratification

This Convention shall be ratified in accordance with the constitutional requirements of both Parties.

ARTICLE 25

Entry into Force of this Convention

This Convention shall enter into force thirty (30) days after the exchange of the instruments of ratification.

ARTICLE 26

Amendment and Termination

- (1) The Parties may agree to amend this Convention, provided that the same legal procedures required for entry into force are followed.
- (2) Subject to paragraph 3 of this Article, this Convention shall remain in force for an unlimited period of time.
- (3) Either of the Parties may terminate this Convention at any time.
- (4) The termination shall take effect six (6) months from the date on which the decision to terminate the Convention was notified in writing to the other Party.

In witness whereof, the undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective governments, have signed this Convention.

Done in duplicate at London on this eleventh day of July 2006, in the English and Arabic languages, both texts being equally authoritative.

**For the Government of the
United Kingdom of Great
Britain and Northern Ireland:**

JOHN REID

**For the Government
of the People's Democratic
Republic of Algeria:**

TAYEB BELAIZ



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