

Who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:—

ARTICLE 1.

The High Contracting Parties engage to deliver up to each other, under certain circumstances and conditions stated in the present Treaty, those persons who, being accused or convicted of any of the crimes or offences enumerated in Article 3, committed within the jurisdiction of the one party, shall be found within the territory of the other party.

ARTICLE 2.

For the purposes of the present Treaty:—

(i) The territory of His Britannic Majesty shall be deemed to be Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, and all parts of His Britannic Majesty's dominions overseas other than those enumerated in Article 18, together with the territories enumerated in Article 20 and any territories to which it may be extended under Article 21. It is understood that in respect of all territory of His Britannic Majesty as above defined other than Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, the present Treaty shall be applied so far as the laws permit.

(ii) The nationals or natives of any British Protectorate or British-protected State or of any territory in respect of which a mandate on behalf of the League of Nations is held by His Britannic Majesty shall be deemed to be British subjects.

ARTICLE 3.

Extradition shall be reciprocally granted for the following crimes or offences:—

1. Murder (including assassination, parricide, infanticide, poisoning), or attempt or conspiracy to murder.
2. Manslaughter.
3. Administering drugs or using instruments with intent to procure the miscarriage of women.
4. Rape.
5. Unlawful carnal knowledge, or any attempt to have unlawful carnal knowledge, of a girl under 16 years of age.
6. Indecent assault.
7. Kidnapping or false imprisonment.
8. Child stealing, including abandoning, exposing or unlawfully detaining.
9. Abduction.
10. Procuration.
11. Multiplication of spouses contrary to law.
12. Maliciously wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm.
13. Assault occasioning actual bodily harm.
14. Threats, by letter or otherwise, with intent to extort money or other things of value.
15. Perjury, or subornation of perjury.
16. Arson.
17. Burglary or housebreaking, robbery with violence, larceny or embezzlement.

18. Fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, director, member, or public officer of any company, or fraudulent conversion.

19. Obtaining money, valuable security, or goods by false pretences; receiving any money, valuable security, or other property, knowing the same to have been stolen or unlawfully obtained.

20.—(a) Counterfeiting or altering money, or bringing into circulation counterfeited or altered money.

(b) Knowingly and without lawful authority making or having in possession any instrument, tool, or engine adapted and intended for the counterfeiting of coin.

21. Forgery, or uttering what is forged.

22. Crimes against Bankruptcy Law.

23. Any malicious act done with intent to endanger the safety of any persons travelling or being upon a railway.

24. Malicious injury to property, if such offence be indictable.

25. Piracy and other crimes or offences committed at sea against persons or things which according to the laws of the High Contracting Parties, are extradition crimes or offences.

26. Dealing in slaves in such manner as to constitute a crime or offence against the laws of both High Contracting Parties.

Extradition is also to be granted for participation in any of the aforesaid crimes or offences: provided that such participation be punishable by the laws of both High Contracting Parties.

Extradition may also be granted at the discretion of the High Contracting Party applied to in respect of any other crime or offence for which, according to the laws of both the High Contracting Parties for the time being in force, the grant can be made.

ARTICLE 4.

Each High Contracting Party reserves the right to refuse or grant the surrender of its own subjects to the other High Contracting Party.

ARTICLE 5.

The extradition shall not take place if the person claimed has already been tried and discharged or punished, or is still under trial in the territories of the High Contracting Party applied to, for the crime or offence for which his extradition is demanded.

If the person claimed should be under examination or under punishment in the territories of the High Contracting Party applied to for any other crime or offence, his extradition shall be deferred until the conclusion of the trial and the full execution of any punishment awarded to him.

ARTICLE 6.

The extradition shall not take place if, subsequently to the commission of the crime or offence or the institution of the penal prosecution or the conviction thereon, exemption from prosecution or punishment has been acquired by lapse of time, according to the laws of the High Contracting Party applying or applied to.