



Jersey

EXTRADITION (JERSEY) LAW 2004

Official Consolidated Version

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Jersey

EXTRADITION (JERSEY) LAW 2004

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Jersey

EXTRADITION (JERSEY) LAW 2004

A **LAW** to provide for extradition.

Commencement [[see endnotes](#)]

PART 1

INTRODUCTORY PROVISIONS

1 Interpretation

(1) In this Law, unless the context otherwise requires –

“appropriate consent” has the same meaning as it has in Article 1(1) of the [Police Procedures and Criminal Evidence \(Jersey\) Law 2003](#);

“Chief Officer of Police” means the Chief Officer of the States of Jersey Police Force;

“designated territory” means a territory that is specified in Part 1 or Part 2 of Schedule 1;

“designated territory of the first category” means a designated territory that is specified in Part 1 of Schedule 1;

“designated territory of the second category” means a designated territory that is specified in Part 2 of Schedule 1;

“excluded material” has the same meaning as it has in Article 6(1) of PPCEL;

“extradition” includes re-extradition;

“extradition arrest warrant” means –

- (a) a warrant issued under Article 8; or
- (b) a provisional warrant;

“extradition claim” means a request for a person’s extradition;

“extradition hearing” means the hearing at which the Magistrate is to deal with a request for extradition to a designated territory;

“fingerprints” has the same meaning as it has in Article 1(1) of PPCEL;

“honorary police officer” means a member of the Honorary Police;

“Human Rights Convention” has the meaning given to “Convention” by Article 1(1) of the [Human Rights \(Jersey\) Law 2000](#);

“intimate search” has the same meaning as it has in Article 1(1) of PPCEL;

“items subject to legal privilege” has the same meaning as it has in Article 5 of PPCEL;

“Magistrate” means the ‘Juge d’Instruction’ appointed under the [Loi \(1864\) concernant la charge de Juge d’Instruction](#) and includes a person exercising those functions;

“non-intimate sample” has the same meaning as it has in Article 1(1) of PPCEL;

“police officer” mean a member of the States of Jersey Police Force or an honorary police officer;

“PPCEL” means the [Police Procedures and Criminal Evidence \(Jersey\) Law 2003](#);

“police station” does not include a parish hall;

“premises” has the same meaning as it has in Article 1(1) of PPCEL;

“provisional warrant” means a warrant issued under Article 10;

“re-extradition hearing” means an extradition hearing under Part 3;

“Refugee Convention” means the Convention relating to the status of Refugees done at Geneva of 28 July 1951 and the Protocol to that Convention;

“special procedure material” has the same meaning as it has in Article 7(4) of PPCEL;

“territory” includes a State and any other country.¹

- (2) In this Law, references to a valid request for a person’s extradition are references to a request that is valid because it satisfies the requirements in Article 7(3).
- (3) In this Law, taking a photograph includes using a process by means of which a visual image may be produced, and “photographed” shall be construed accordingly.

2 Application of Law

- (1) This Law shall apply for the purposes of –
 - (a) every request for extradition or re-extradition that is received in Jersey on or after the day on which the Law comes into force; and
 - (b) every request for extradition to Jersey that is made by the Attorney General on or after the day on which this Law comes into force.
- (2) For the purposes of this Law, it is immaterial whether an extradition offence is committed before or after the commencement of this Law.

3 “Extradition offence” – persons not sentenced

- (1) This Article sets out whether a person’s conduct constitutes an “extradition offence” for the purposes of this Law in a case where the person –

- (a) is accused in a designated territory of an offence constituted by the conduct; or
 - (b) has been convicted in that territory of an offence constituted by the conduct but not sentenced for it.²
- (2) The conduct constitutes an extradition offence in relation to a designated territory if the conditions in paragraphs (3), (4) or (5) are satisfied.³
- (3) The conditions in this paragraph are that –
- (a) the conduct occurs in the designated territory;
 - (b) the conduct would constitute an offence under the law of Jersey punishable with imprisonment or another form of detention for a term of 12 months or a greater punishment if it occurred in Jersey;
 - (c) the conduct is so punishable under the law of the designated territory.⁴
- (4) The conditions in this paragraph are that –
- (a) the conduct occurs outside the designated territory;
 - (b) in corresponding circumstances equivalent conduct would constitute an extra-territorial offence under the law of Jersey punishable with imprisonment or another form of detention for a term of 12 months or a greater punishment;
 - (c) the conduct is so punishable under the law of the designated territory.⁵
- (5) The conditions in this paragraph are that –
- (a) the conduct occurs outside the designated territory;
 - (b) no part of the conduct occurs in Jersey;
 - (c) the conduct constitutes, or if committed in Jersey would constitute, an offence to which paragraph (6) refers;
 - (d) the conduct is punishable under the law of the designated territory with imprisonment or another form of detention for a term of 12 months or a greater punishment.⁶
- (6) The offences to which this paragraph refers are –
- (a) an offence under section 51 or section 58 of the International Criminal Court Act 2001 (c.17) of the United Kingdom as it applies to Jersey (relating to genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes);
 - (b) an offence under section 52 or section 59 of that Act (relating to conduct that is ancillary to those crimes and is committed outside the jurisdiction); and
 - (c) an ancillary offence, as defined in section 55 or section 62 of that Act, in relation to an offence to which either of sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) refers.
- (7) This Article is subject to Article 5.
- (8) References in this Article to “conduct” (except in the expression “equivalent conduct”) are to the conduct specified in the request for the person’s extradition.⁷

4 “Extradition offence” – persons sentenced

- (1) This Article sets out whether a person’s conduct constitutes an “extradition offence” for the purposes of this Law in a case where the person –
 - (a) has been convicted, in the designated territory to which extradition is requested, of an offence constituted by the conduct; and
 - (b) has been sentenced for the offence.⁸
- (2) The conduct constitutes an extradition offence in relation to the designated territory if the conditions in paragraphs (3), (4) or (5) are satisfied.⁹
- (3) The conditions in this paragraph are that –
 - (a) the conduct occurs in the designated territory;
 - (b) the conduct would constitute an offence under the law of Jersey punishable with imprisonment or another form of detention for a term of 12 months or a greater punishment if it occurred in Jersey;
 - (c) a sentence of imprisonment or another form of detention for a term of 4 months or a greater punishment has been imposed in the designated territory in respect of the conduct.¹⁰
- (4) The conditions in this paragraph are that –
 - (a) the conduct occurs outside the designated territory;
 - (b) in corresponding circumstances equivalent conduct would constitute an extra-territorial offence under the law of Jersey punishable as mentioned in paragraph (3)(b);
 - (c) a sentence of imprisonment or another form of detention for a term of 4 months or a greater punishment has been imposed in the designated territory in respect of the conduct.¹¹
- (5) The conditions in this paragraph are that –
 - (a) the conduct occurs outside the designated territory;
 - (b) no part of the conduct occurs in Jersey;
 - (c) the conduct constitutes, or if committed in the Jersey would constitute, an offence mentioned in paragraph (6);
 - (d) a sentence of imprisonment or another form of detention for a term of 4 months or a greater punishment has been imposed in the designated territory in respect of the conduct.¹²
- (6) The offences to which this paragraph refers are –
 - (a) an offence under section 51 or section 58 of the International Criminal Court Act 2001 (c.17) of the United Kingdom as it applies to Jersey (relating to genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes);
 - (b) an offence under section 52 or section 59 of that Act (relating to conduct that is ancillary to those crimes and is committed outside the jurisdiction); and
 - (c) an ancillary offence, as defined in section 55 or section 62 of that Act, in relation to an offence to which either of sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) refers.
- (7) This Article is subject to Article 5.

- (8) References in this Article to “conduct” (except in the expression “equivalent conduct”) are to the conduct specified in the request for the person’s extradition.¹³

5 Military offences

If conduct constitutes an offence under the military law of the designated territory, but does not constitute an offence under the general criminal law of Jersey, it does not constitute an extradition offence under Article 3 or Article 4.

6 Designated territories

- (1) A designated territory is a territory that is specified in Schedule 1.
- (2) A designated territory of the first category is a territory that is specified in Part 1 of Schedule 1.
- (3) A designated territory of the second category is a territory that is specified in Part 2 of Schedule 1.
- (3A) A designated territory may be specified in Part 1 of Schedule 1 for some purposes of this Law and specified in Part 2 of that Schedule for other purposes of this Law and references to a designated territory of the first category or the second category shall be construed accordingly.¹⁴
- (4) The States may by Regulations –
- (a) specify any territory in Part 1 or Part 2 of Schedule 1;
 - (aa) specify any territory in Part 1 of Schedule 1 for some purposes of this Law and in Part 2 of that Schedule for other purposes of this Law;
 - (b) vary the description of any territory that is specified in either of those Parts; or
 - (c) delete any territory from either or both of those Parts.¹⁵

PART 2

EXTRADITION FROM JERSEY

7 Extradition request and certificate

- (1) If the Attorney General receives a valid request for the extradition to a designated territory of a person who is in Jersey, the Attorney General shall issue a certificate under this Article.
- (2) However, the Attorney General may refuse to issue a certificate under this Article if –
- (a) the Attorney General has power under Article 65 to order that proceedings on the request be deferred;
 - (b) the person whose extradition is requested has been recorded by the Secretary of State as a refugee within the meaning of the Refugee Convention; or

- (c) the person whose extradition is requested has been granted leave to enter or remain in the United Kingdom on the ground that it would be a breach of Article 2 or 3 of the Human Rights Convention to remove the person to the territory to which extradition is requested.¹⁶
- (3) A request for a person's extradition is valid if it contains a statement –
- (a) that the person is accused in the designated territory of the commission of an offence specified in the request; or
- (b) that the person is alleged to be unlawfully at large after conviction by a court in the designated territory of an offence specified in the request,
- and the request is made in the approved way.
- (4) A request for extradition to a designated territory that is a British overseas territory is made in the approved way if it is made by or on behalf of the person administering the designated territory.
- (5) If the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China is a designated territory, a request for extradition to it is made in the approved way if it is made by or on behalf of the government of the Region.
- (6) A request for extradition to any other designated territory is made in the approved way if it is made by –
- (a) an authority of the designated territory whom the Attorney General believes to have the function of making requests for extradition in that designated territory; or
- (b) a diplomatic or consular representative of the designated territory.
- (7) A certificate under this Article shall certify that the request is made in the approved way.
- (8) If a certificate is issued under this Article, the Attorney General shall send –
- (a) the request; and
- (b) the certificate,
- to the Magistrate.
- (9) Paragraph (10) applies at all times after the Attorney General issues a certificate under this Article.¹⁷
- (10) The Attorney General shall not consider whether the extradition would be compatible with the Convention rights within the meaning of the [Human Rights \(Jersey\) Law 2000](#).¹⁸

Arrest

8 Arrest warrant following extradition request

- (1) This Article applies if the Attorney General sends documents to the Magistrate under Article 7.
- (2) If the Magistrate has reasonable grounds for believing –

- (a) that the offence in respect of which extradition is requested is an extradition offence; and
 - (b) that there is evidence to which paragraph (3) refers,
- the Magistrate may issue a warrant for the arrest of the person whose extradition is requested.
- (3) The evidence to which this paragraph refers is –
 - (a) if the person whose extradition is requested is accused of the commission of the offence, evidence that would justify the arrest of a person accused of the offence within Jersey; or
 - (b) if the person whose extradition is requested is alleged to be unlawfully at large after conviction of the offence, evidence that would justify the arrest of a person unlawfully at large after conviction of the offence within Jersey.
 - (4) However, if the designated territory to which extradition is requested is a designated territory of the first category, paragraphs (2) and (3) shall have effect as if references in them to evidence were references to information.
 - (5) A warrant may be executed by any police officer.
 - (6) A warrant may be executed whether or not, at the time of the arrest, the warrant or a copy of it is in the possession of the police officer executing it.

9 Person arrested under Article 8

- (1) This Article applies if a person is arrested under a warrant issued under Article 8.
- (2) As soon as practicable after his or her arrest, a copy of the warrant shall be given to the person.
- (3) The arrested person shall be brought as soon as practicable before the Magistrate.
- (4) However, paragraph (3) does not apply if the Attorney General decides under Article 65 that the request for the person's extradition is not to be proceeded with.
- (5) If paragraph (2) is not complied with, and the person applies to the Magistrate to be discharged, the Magistrate may order that he or she be discharged.
- (6) If paragraph (3) is not complied with, and the person applies to the Magistrate to be discharged, the Magistrate shall order that he or she be discharged.
- (7) As soon as practicable after the person first appears or is brought before the Magistrate –
 - (a) the Magistrate shall inform the person of the contents of the request for extradition;
 - (b) the Magistrate shall inform the person that he or she may consent to being extradited to the designated territory to which the person's extradition is requested;
 - (c) the Magistrate shall explain to the person the effect of consent, and the procedure that will apply if the person gives consent; and
 - (d) the Magistrate shall also explain to the person that consent must be given in writing, and that it is irrevocable.

- (8) The Magistrate, when the person first appears or is brought before the Magistrate, shall remand the person in custody or on bail.
- (9) If the Magistrate remands the person in custody, the Magistrate may later grant bail to the person.

10 Provisional warrant

- (1) This Article applies if the Magistrate is satisfied on information in writing and on oath that a person to whom paragraph (2) refers –
 - (a) is or is believed to be in Jersey; or
 - (b) is or is believed to be on his or her way to Jersey.
- (2) This paragraph refers to –
 - (a) a person who is accused in a designated territory of the commission of an offence; or
 - (b) a person who is alleged to be unlawfully at large after conviction of an offence by a court in a designated territory.
- (3) The Magistrate may issue a warrant for the arrest of the person (a provisional warrant) if the Magistrate has reasonable grounds for believing –
 - (a) that the offence of which the person is accused or has been convicted is an extradition offence; and
 - (b) that there is written evidence to which paragraph (4) refers.
- (4) The evidence to which this paragraph refers is –
 - (a) if the person in respect of whom the warrant is sought is accused of the commission of the offence, evidence that would justify the arrest of a person accused of the offence within Jersey; or
 - (b) if the person in respect of whom the warrant is sought is alleged to be unlawfully at large after conviction of the offence, evidence that would justify the arrest of a person unlawfully at large after conviction of the offence within Jersey.
- (5) However, if the designated territory to which extradition is requested is a designated territory of the first category, paragraphs (3) and (4) shall have effect as if references in them to evidence were references to information.
- (6) A provisional warrant may be executed by any police officer.
- (7) A provisional warrant may be executed whether or not, at the time of the arrest, the warrant or a copy of it is in the possession of the police officer executing it.

11 Person arrested under provisional warrant

- (1) This Article applies if a person is arrested under a provisional warrant.
- (2) As soon as practicable after his or her arrest, a copy of the warrant shall be given to the person.
- (3) The arrested person shall be brought as soon as practicable before the Magistrate.

- (4) However, paragraph (3) does not apply in a case where the Attorney General has received a valid request for the person's extradition, if the Attorney General decides under Article 65 that the request is not to be proceeded with.
- (5) If paragraph (2) is not complied with, and the person applies to the Magistrate to be discharged, the Magistrate may order that he or she be discharged.
- (6) If paragraph (3) is not complied with, and the person applies to the Magistrate to be discharged, the Magistrate shall order that he or she be discharged.
- (7) As soon as practicable after the person first appears or is brought before the Magistrate –
 - (a) the Magistrate shall inform the person that he or she is accused of the commission of an offence in a designated territory, or that he or she is alleged to be unlawfully at large in a designated territory;
 - (b) the Magistrate shall inform the person that he or she may consent to being extradited to the designated territory in which the person is accused of the commission of an offence or is alleged to have been convicted of an offence;
 - (c) the Magistrate shall explain to the person the effect of consent, and the procedure that will apply if the person gives consent; and
 - (d) the Magistrate shall also explain to the person that consent must be given in writing, and that it is irrevocable.
- (8) The Magistrate, when the person first appears or is brought before the Magistrate, shall remand the person in custody or on bail.
- (9) If the Magistrate remands the person in custody, the Magistrate may later grant bail to the person.
- (10) The Magistrate shall order that the person be discharged if the documents to which Article 7(8) refers are not received by the Magistrate –
 - (a) within 45 days commencing on the day on which the person was arrested; or
 - (b) within any longer period that is specified, by Order, in respect of that designated territory.

The extradition hearing

12 Date of hearing on arrest under Article 8

- (1) When a person arrested under a warrant issued under Article 8 first appears or is brought before the Magistrate, the Magistrate shall fix a date on which the extradition hearing is to begin.
- (2) The date fixed under paragraph (1) shall not be later than the end of the period of 2 months commencing on the date on which the person first appears or is brought before the Magistrate.
- (3) If before the date fixed under paragraph (1) (or under this paragraph) a party to the proceedings applies to the Magistrate for a later date to be fixed, and the Magistrate believes that it is in the interests of justice to do so, the Magistrate may fix a later date.

- (4) An application under paragraph (3) may be made on more than one occasion, and the Magistrate may exercise his or her power under that paragraph on any such application.
- (5) If the extradition hearing does not begin on or before the date fixed under this Article, and the person applies to the Magistrate to be discharged, the Magistrate shall order that he or she be discharged.

13 Date of hearing on arrest under provisional warrant

- (1) When –
 - (a) a person is arrested under a provisional warrant; and
 - (b) the documents referred to in Article 7(8) are received by the Magistrate within the period required by Article 11(10),the Magistrate shall fix a date on which the extradition hearing is to begin.
- (2) The date fixed under paragraph (1) shall not be later than the end of the period of 2 months commencing on the date on which the Magistrate receives the documents.
- (3) If before the date fixed under paragraph (1) (or under this paragraph) a party to the proceedings applies to the Magistrate for a later date to be fixed, and the Magistrate believes that it is in the interests of justice to do so, the Magistrate may fix a later date.
- (4) An application under paragraph (3) may be made on more than one occasion, and the Magistrate may exercise the power under that paragraph on any such application.
- (5) If the extradition hearing does not begin on or before the date fixed under this Article, and the person applies to the Magistrate to be discharged, the Magistrate shall order that he or she be discharged.

14 General provisions as to extradition hearing

- (1) At the extradition hearing –
 - (a) the proceedings must be conducted by a prosecutor (as defined in Article 1(2)(b) of the [Criminal Procedure \(Jersey\) Law 2018](#));
 - (b) the Magistrate shall perform only a judicial role; and
 - (c) the Magistrate shall have the same powers (as nearly as may be) as he or she would have if the proceedings were a trial before the Magistrate of the person whose extradition is requested.¹⁹
- (2) If the Magistrate adjourns the proceedings, the Magistrate shall remand the person in custody or on bail.
- (3) If the Magistrate remands the person in custody, the Magistrate may later grant bail to the person.
- (4) In relation to the extradition hearing, Article 2 of the [Costs in Criminal Cases \(Jersey\) Law 1961](#) shall apply as if –

- (a) the reference in that other Law to conviction were a reference to an order that the person be extradited under this Law; and
- (b) the reference in that other Law to discharge from prosecution were a reference to the person's discharge under this Law.

15 Initial stages of extradition hearing

- (1) If a person who is alleged to be the person whose extradition is requested appears or is brought before the Magistrate for the extradition hearing, the Magistrate shall decide whether the documents sent to the Magistrate under Article 7 consist of or include any of the following –
 - (a) the documents to which Article 7(8) refers;
 - (b) particulars of the person whose extradition is requested;
 - (c) particulars of the offence specified in the request;
 - (d) in the case of a person accused of an offence, a warrant for the person's arrest issued in the designated territory, or a judicial document issued in that designated territory and authorizing his or her arrest; and
 - (e) in the case of a person alleged to be unlawfully at large after conviction of an offence, a certificate of the conviction, and of the sentence (if the person has been sentenced), issued in the designated territory.
- (2) If the Magistrate decides in the negative the question in paragraph (1), the Magistrate shall order that the person be discharged.
- (3) If the Magistrate decides that question in the affirmative, the Magistrate shall decide –
 - (a) whether the person appearing or brought before the Magistrate is the person whose extradition is requested;
 - (b) whether the offence specified in the request is an extradition offence; and
 - (c) whether copies of the documents sent to the Magistrate under Article 7 have been served on the person.²⁰
- (4) The Magistrate shall decide the question in paragraph (3)(a) on a balance of probabilities.
- (5) If the Magistrate decides in the negative any of the questions in paragraph (3), the Magistrate shall order that the person be discharged.
- (6) If the Magistrate decides each of those questions in the affirmative, the Magistrate shall proceed under Article 16 (relating to bars to extradition).

16 Bars to extradition

- (1) If the Magistrate is to proceed under this Article, the Magistrate shall decide whether the person's extradition to the designated territory is barred by reason of –
 - (a) the rule against double jeopardy;
 - (b) extraneous considerations;
 - (c) the passage of time; or

- (d) hostage-taking considerations.
- (2) The questions in paragraph (1) shall be determined in accordance with Articles 17 to 20 (inclusive).
- (3) If the Magistrate decides in the affirmative any of the questions in paragraph (1), the Magistrate shall order the person's discharge.
- (4) If the Magistrate decides each of those questions in the negative, and the person is accused of the commission of the extradition offence but it is not alleged that the person is unlawfully at large after conviction of the offence, the Magistrate shall proceed under Article 21 (relating to persons who, though accused, have not been convicted).
- (5) If the Magistrate decides each of those questions in the negative, and it is alleged that the person is unlawfully at large after conviction of the extradition offence, the Magistrate shall proceed under Article 22 (relating to persons who have been convicted).

17 Rule against double jeopardy

A person's extradition to a designated territory is barred by reason of the rule against double jeopardy if (but only if) it appears that the person would be entitled to be discharged under any rule of law relating to previous acquittal or previous conviction if charged with the extradition offence in Jersey.

18 Extraneous considerations²¹

A person's extradition to a designated territory is barred by reason of extraneous considerations if (but only if) it appears –

- (a) that the request for extradition, though purporting to be made on account of the extradition offence, is in fact made for the purpose of prosecuting or punishing the person on account of the person's race, religion, nationality, ethnic origin, gender, sexual orientation or political opinions; or
- (b) that, if extradited, the person might be prejudiced at trial or punished, detained or restricted in personal liberty by reason of the person's race, religion, nationality, ethnic origin, gender, sexual orientation or political opinions.

19 Passage of time

A person's extradition to a designated territory is barred by reason of the passage of time if (but only if) it appears that it would be unjust or oppressive to extradite the person by reason of the passage of time –

- (a) since the extradition offence was allegedly committed by the person; or
- (b) since the person is alleged to have become unlawfully at large,
- as the case may be.

20 Hostage-taking considerations

- (1) A person's extradition to a designated territory is barred by reason of hostage-taking considerations if (but only if) the designated territory is a party to the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages opened for signature at New York on 18th December 1979, and it appears that –
 - (a) the person, if extradited, might be prejudiced at trial because communication between the person and the appropriate authorities would not be possible; and
 - (b) the act or omission constituting the extradition offence also constitutes an offence under section 1 of the Taking of Hostages Act 1982 (c.28) of the United Kingdom as it applies to Jersey, or an attempt to commit such an offence.
- (2) The appropriate authorities are the authorities of the territory that is entitled to exercise rights of protection in relation to the person.
- (3) A certificate issued by the Attorney General that a territory is a party to the Convention is conclusive evidence of that fact for the purposes of paragraph (1).

20A Forum²²

- (1) The extradition of a person ("D") to a designated territory is barred by reason of forum if the extradition would not be in the interests of justice.
- (2) For the purposes of this Article, the extradition would not be in the interests of justice if the Magistrate –
 - (a) decides that a substantial measure of D's relevant activity was performed in Jersey; and
 - (b) decides, having regard to the specified matters relating to the interests of justice (and only those matters), that the extradition should not take place.
- (3) The specified matters relating to the interests of justice are –
 - (a) the place where most of the loss or harm resulting from the extradition offence occurred or was intended to occur;
 - (b) the interests of any victims of the extradition offence;
 - (c) that the Attorney General believes that Jersey is not the most appropriate jurisdiction in which to prosecute D in respect of the conduct constituting the extradition offence;
 - (d) were D to be prosecuted in Jersey for an offence that corresponds to the extradition offence, whether evidence necessary to prove the offence is or could be made available in Jersey;
 - (e) any delay that might result from proceeding in one jurisdiction rather than another;
 - (f) the desirability and practicability of all prosecutions relating to the extradition offence taking place in one jurisdiction, having regard (in particular) to –
 - (i) the jurisdictions in which witnesses, co-defendants and other suspects are located, and

- (ii) the practicability of the evidence of such persons being given in Jersey or in jurisdictions outside Jersey;
 - (g) D's connections with Jersey.
- (4) In deciding whether the extradition would not be in the interests of justice, the Magistrate shall have regard to the desirability of not requiring the disclosure of material which is subject to restrictions on disclosure in the designated territory concerned.
- (5) If, on an application by the Attorney General, it appears to the Magistrate that the Attorney General has considered the offences for which D could be prosecuted in Jersey in respect of the conduct constituting the extradition offence, the Magistrate shall make the Attorney General a party to the proceedings on the question of whether D's extradition is barred by reason of forum.
- (6) In this Article "D's relevant activity" means activity that is material to the commission of the extradition offence and is alleged to have been performed by D.

20B Effect of Attorney General's certificates on forum proceedings²³

- (1) The Magistrate hearing proceedings under Article 20A (the "forum proceedings") shall decide that the extradition is not barred by reason of forum if (at a time when the Magistrate has not yet decided the proceedings) the Magistrate receives an Attorney General's certificate relating to the extradition.
- (2) That duty to decide the forum proceedings in that way is subject to the determination of any question relating to the Attorney General's certificate raised in accordance with Article 20D.
- (3) The Attorney General may apply for the forum proceedings to be adjourned for the purpose of assisting the Attorney General –
 - (a) in considering whether to give a certificate relating to the extradition;
 - (b) in giving such a certificate; or
 - (c) in sending such a certificate to the Magistrate.
- (4) If such an application is made, the Magistrate shall –
 - (a) adjourn the forum proceedings until the application is decided; and
 - (b) continue the adjournment, for such period as appears to the Magistrate to be reasonable, if the application is granted.
- (5) But the Magistrate shall end the adjournment if the application is not granted.

20C Attorney General's certificates²⁴

- (1) An "Attorney General's certificate" is a certificate given by the Attorney General that –
 - (a) the Attorney General has considered the offences for which D could be prosecuted in Jersey in respect of the conduct constituting the extradition offence and decided that there are one or more such offences that correspond to the extradition offence (the "corresponding offences"); and

- (b) certifies either the facts set out in paragraph (2) or those set out in paragraph (3).
- (2) The facts are that –
 - (a) the Attorney General has made a formal decision as to the prosecution of D for the corresponding offences;
 - (b) that decision is that D should not be prosecuted for the corresponding offences; and
 - (c) the reason for that decision is a belief that –
 - (i) there would be insufficient admissible evidence for the prosecution, or
 - (ii) the prosecution would not be in the public interest.
 - (3) The facts are that the Attorney General believes that D should not be prosecuted for the corresponding offences because there are concerns about the disclosure of sensitive material in –
 - (a) the prosecution of D for the corresponding offences; or
 - (b) any other proceedings.
 - (4) In relation to the extradition of any person to a designated territory, neither this Article nor any other rule of law (whether or not contained in an enactment) may require the Attorney General –
 - (a) to consider any matter relevant to giving an Attorney General’s certificate; or
 - (b) to consider whether to give an Attorney General’s certificate.
 - (5) In this Article “sensitive material” means material that appears to the responsible prosecutor to be sensitive, including material appearing to be sensitive on grounds relating to –
 - (a) national security;
 - (b) international relations; or
 - (c) the prevention or detection of crime (including grounds relating to the identification or activities of witnesses, informants or any other persons supplying information to the police or any other law enforcement agency who may be in danger if their identities are revealed).

20D Questioning of Attorney General’s certificate²⁵

- (1) No decision of the Attorney General relating to an Attorney General’s certificate in respect of D’s extradition (a “relevant certification decision”) may be questioned except on an appeal under Article 40 or Article 45 against an order for that extradition.
- (2) For the purpose of –
 - (a) determining whether to give permission for a relevant certification decision to be questioned; and
 - (b) determining any such question (if that permission is given),

the Royal Court shall apply the procedures and principles which would be applied by it on an application for judicial review.

- (3) When quashing an Attorney General's certificate, the Royal Court shall decide the question of whether or not the extradition is barred by reason of forum.
- (4) In deciding that question –
 - (a) Articles 20A to 20C and this Article apply in relation to the decision (with the appropriate modifications) as they apply to a decision by the Magistrate; and
 - (b) in particular –
 - (i) a reference in this Article to an appeal under Article 40 or Article 45 has effect as a reference to an appeal under Article 52 to the Privy Council,
 - (ii) a reference in this Article to the Royal Court has effect as a reference to the Privy Council.

20E Interpretation of Articles 20A to 20D²⁶

- (1) This Article applies for the purposes of Articles 20A to 20D (and this Article).
- (2) The following definitions apply –
 - “Attorney General's certificate” has the meaning given in Article 20C(1);
 - “D” has the meaning given in Article 20A(1);
 - “extradition offence” means the offence specified in the request for extradition (including the conduct that constitutes the extradition offence);
 - “forum proceedings” has the meaning given in Article 20B(1).
- (3) In determining for any purpose whether an offence corresponds to the extradition offence, regard must be had, in particular, to the nature and seriousness of the 2 offences.
- (4) A reference to a formal decision as to the prosecution of D for an offence is a reference to a decision (made after complying with, in particular, any applicable requirement concerning a code of practice) that D should, or should not, be prosecuted for the offence.

21 Case where person has not been convicted

- (1) If the Magistrate is to proceed under this Article, but the designated territory to which extradition is requested is a designated territory of the first category, the Magistrate shall instead proceed directly under Article 24 (relating to human rights).
- (2) If the Magistrate is to proceed under this Article in respect of a request to extradite a person to a designated territory of the second category, the Magistrate shall decide whether there is sufficient evidence for the person to stand trial.
- (3) In deciding the question in paragraph (2), the Magistrate may treat a statement made by a person in a document as admissible evidence of a fact if –

- (a) the statement is made by the person to a police officer or to another person charged with the duty of investigating offences or charging offenders; and
 - (b) direct oral evidence by the person of the fact would be admissible.
- (4) In deciding whether to treat a statement made by a person in a document as admissible evidence of a fact, the Magistrate shall in particular have regard to –
- (a) the nature and source of the document;
 - (b) whether or not, having regard to the nature and source of the document and to any other circumstances that appear to the Magistrate to be relevant, it is likely that the document is authentic;
 - (c) the extent to which the statement appears to supply evidence that would not readily be available if the statement were not treated as being admissible evidence of the fact;
 - (d) the relevance of the evidence that the statement appears to supply to any issue likely to have to be determined by the Magistrate in deciding the question in sub-paragraph (1); and
 - (e) any risk that the admission or exclusion of the statement will result in unfairness to the person whose extradition is sought, having regard in particular to whether it is likely to be possible to controvert the statement if the person making it does not attend to give oral evidence in the proceedings.
- (5) A summary in a document of a statement made by a person shall be treated as a statement made by the person in the document for the purposes of paragraph (3).
- (6) If the Magistrate decides the question in paragraph (2) in the negative, the Magistrate shall order that the person be discharged.
- (7) If the Magistrate decides that question in the affirmative, the Magistrate shall proceed under Article 24 (human rights).

22 Case where person has been convicted

- (1) If the Magistrate is to proceed under this Article, he or she shall decide whether the person was present when convicted.
- (2) If the Magistrate decides that the person was present when convicted, the Magistrate shall proceed directly under Article 24 (human rights).
- (3) If the Magistrate decides that the person was not present when convicted, the Magistrate shall decide whether the person deliberately absented himself or herself from the trial.
- (4) If the Magistrate decides that the person deliberately absented himself or herself from the trial, the Magistrate shall proceed directly under Article 24 (human rights).
- (5) If the Magistrate decides that the person did not deliberately absent himself or herself from the trial, the Magistrate shall decide whether the person would be entitled to a retrial or (on appeal) to a review amounting to a retrial.
- (6) If the Magistrate decides that the person would not be entitled to a retrial or (on appeal) to a review amounting to a retrial, the Magistrate shall order that the person be discharged.

- (7) If –
- (a) the Magistrate decides that the person would be entitled to a retrial or (on appeal) to a review amounting to a retrial; and
 - (b) the designated territory to which extradition is requested is a designated territory of the first category,
- the Magistrate shall proceed directly under Article 24 (human rights).
- (8) If –
- (a) the Magistrate decides that the person would be entitled to a retrial or (on appeal) to a review amounting to a retrial; and
 - (b) the designated territory to which extradition is requested is a designated territory of the second category,
- the Magistrate shall proceed under Article 23 (relating to convictions *in absentia*).
- (9) The Magistrate shall not decide under paragraph (7) or paragraph (8) that a person would be entitled to a retrial or (on appeal) to a review amounting to a retrial unless, in any proceedings that would allegedly constitute a retrial or review amounting to a retrial –
- (a) the person would have the right to defend himself or herself in person or through legal assistance of his or her own choosing or, if the person does not have sufficient means to pay for legal assistance, the right to be given it free when the interests of justice so require; and
 - (b) the person would also have the right to examine witnesses against him or her or to have them examined, and to obtain the attendance and examination of witnesses on his or her own behalf under the same conditions as the witnesses against the person.

23 Conviction in absentia in designated territory of second category

- (1) If the Magistrate is to proceed under this Article, the Magistrate shall decide whether there is sufficient evidence for the person to stand trial.
- (2) In deciding the question in paragraph (1), the Magistrate may treat a statement made by a person in a document as admissible evidence of a fact if –
- (a) the statement is made by the person to a police officer or to another person charged with the duty of investigating offences or charging offenders; and
 - (b) direct oral evidence by the person of the fact would be admissible.
- (3) A summary in a document of a statement made by a person shall be treated as a statement made by the person in the document for the purposes of paragraph (2).
- (4) In deciding whether to treat a statement made by a person in a document as admissible evidence of a fact, the Magistrate shall in particular have regard to –
- (a) the nature and source of the document;
 - (b) whether or not, having regard to the nature and source of the document and to any other circumstances that appear to the Magistrate to be relevant, it is likely that the document is authentic;

- (c) the extent to which the statement appears to supply evidence that would not readily be available if the statement were not treated as being admissible evidence of the fact;
 - (d) the relevance of the evidence that the statement appears to supply to any issue likely to have to be determined by the Magistrate in deciding the question in paragraph (1); and
 - (e) any risk that the admission or exclusion of the statement will result in unfairness to the person whose extradition is sought, having regard in particular to whether it is likely to be possible to controvert the statement if the person making it does not attend to give oral evidence in the proceedings.
- (5) Except as otherwise provided in this Article, in deciding the question in paragraph (1), the Magistrate may admit evidence if (but only if) it would be admissible in criminal proceedings.
 - (6) If the Magistrate decides in the negative the question in paragraph (1), the Magistrate shall order that the person be discharged.
 - (7) If the Magistrate decides that question in the affirmative, the Magistrate shall proceed under Article 24 (human rights).

24 Consideration of human rights

- (1) If the Magistrate is required by any of Articles 21, 22 or 23 to proceed under this Article, the Magistrate shall decide whether the person's extradition would be compatible with the Convention Rights within the meaning of the [Human Rights \(Jersey\) Law 2000](#).²⁷
- (2) If the Magistrate decides in the negative the question in paragraph (1), the Magistrate shall order that the person be discharged.
- (3) If the Magistrate decides that question in the affirmative, the Magistrate shall send the case to the Attorney General for the latter's decision as to whether the person is to be extradited.

25 Deferral by Magistrate where person charged with offence in Jersey

- (1) If at any time during the extradition hearing the Magistrate is informed on behalf of the Attorney General that the person is charged with an offence in Jersey, the Magistrate shall adjourn the extradition hearing until –
 - (a) the charge is disposed of;
 - (b) the charge is withdrawn;
 - (c) an order is made for the charge to lie on the file; or
 - (d) a declaration is made that the charge has been abandoned.
- (2) If a sentence of imprisonment or another form of detention is imposed in respect of the offence in Jersey with which the person is charged, the Magistrate may adjourn the extradition hearing until the sentence has been served.
- (3) If, before the Magistrate adjourns the extradition hearing under paragraph (2), he or she has decided under Article 17 whether the person's extradition is barred by

reason of the rule against double jeopardy, the Magistrate must decide that question again after the resumption of the extradition hearing.

26 Deferral by Magistrate where person serving sentence in Jersey

If at any time during the extradition hearing the Magistrate is informed on behalf of the Attorney General that the person whose extradition is requested is serving a sentence of imprisonment or another form of detention in Jersey, the Magistrate may adjourn the extradition hearing until the sentence has been served.

27 Other requests for extradition

- (1) If at any time in the extradition hearing, the Magistrate is informed by or on behalf of the Attorney General –
 - (a) that the Attorney General has received another valid request for the person's extradition to a designated territory;
 - (b) that the request has not been disposed of; and
 - (c) that the Attorney General has made an order under Article 65(2) for further proceedings on the request under consideration by the Magistrate to be deferred until the other request has been disposed of,the Magistrate shall remand the person in custody or on bail.
- (2) If the Magistrate remands the person in custody, the Magistrate may later grant bail to the person.

28 Consideration of physical or mental condition

- (1) If at any time in the extradition hearing it appears to the Magistrate that the condition to which paragraph (2) refers is satisfied, the Magistrate shall –
 - (a) order the person's discharge; or
 - (b) adjourn the extradition hearing until it appears to the Magistrate that the condition to which paragraph (2) refers is no longer satisfied.
- (2) The condition to which this paragraph refers is that the physical or mental condition of the person is such that it would be unjust or oppressive to extradite the person.

29 Sending of case to Attorney General

- (1) This Article applies if the Magistrate sends a case to the Attorney General for decision whether a person is to be extradited.
- (2) If this Article applies, the Magistrate shall inform the person in ordinary language –
 - (a) that the person has a right to appeal to the Royal Court; and
 - (b) that if the right of appeal is exercised, the appeal will not be heard until the Attorney General has made the decision.
- (3) However, paragraph (2) does not apply if the person has consented under Article 62 to his or her extradition.

- (4) If this Article applies, the Magistrate shall remand the person in custody or on bail –
 - (a) to await the Attorney General’s decision; and
 - (b) to await extradition to the designated territory to which extradition is requested (if the Attorney General orders the person to be extradited).
- (5) If the Magistrate remands the person in custody, the Magistrate may later grant bail to the person.

Attorney General’s functions

30 Attorney General’s consideration of case

- (1) If the Magistrate sends a case to the Attorney General for a decision as to whether a person is to be extradited, the Attorney General shall decide whether he or she is prohibited under –
 - (a) Article 31 (relating to the death penalty);
 - (b) Article 32 (relating to specialty); or
 - (c) Article 33 (relating to earlier extradition to Jersey from another territory),
from ordering the person’s extradition.
- (2) If the Attorney General decides that he or she is prohibited under any Article to which paragraph (1) refers from ordering the person’s extradition, the Attorney General shall order that the person be discharged.
- (3) If the Attorney General decides that he or she is not prohibited under any Article to which paragraph (1) refers from ordering the person’s extradition, the Attorney General shall order the person to be extradited to the designated territory to which his or her extradition is requested unless –
 - (a) the Attorney General is informed that the request has been withdrawn;
 - (b) the Attorney General makes an order under paragraph (2) or paragraph (3) of Article 65 (relating to competing claims for extradition) for further proceedings on the request to be deferred and the person is discharged under Article 105; or
 - (c) the Attorney General orders under paragraph 6 or Article 114 (relating to national security) that the person be discharged.²⁸
- (4) In deciding the questions in paragraph (1), the Attorney General is not required to consider any representations received by him or her after the end of the permitted period.
- (5) The permitted period is the period of 6 weeks starting with the appropriate day.
- (6) The Attorney General may order the person’s discharge if the person –
 - (a) has been recorded by the Secretary of State as a refugee within the meaning of the Refugee Convention; or
 - (b) has been granted leave to enter or remain in the United Kingdom on the ground that it would be a breach of Article 2 or 3 of the Human Rights

Convention to remove the person to the territory to which extradition is requested.²⁹

31 Death penalty

- (1) The Attorney General shall not order a person's extradition to a designated territory if the person could be, will be or has been sentenced to death for the offence concerned in that designated territory.
- (2) Paragraph (1) does not apply if the Attorney General receives a written assurance that a sentence of death –
 - (a) will not be imposed; or
 - (b) if imposed, will not be carried out,and the Attorney General considers that assurance adequate.

32 Specialty

- (1) The Attorney General shall not order a person's extradition to a designated territory if there are no specialty arrangements with that designated territory.
- (2) Paragraph (1) does not apply if before the case was sent to the Attorney General, the person had consented under Article 62 to being extradited.
- (3) There are specialty arrangements with a designated territory if (but only if) under the law of that designated territory or arrangements made between it and Jersey, a person who is extradited to the designated territory from Jersey may be dealt with in the designated territory for an offence committed before the person's extradition only where –
 - (a) the offence is one to which paragraph (4) refers; or
 - (b) the person is first given an opportunity to leave the designated territory.
- (4) The offences to which this paragraph refers are –
 - (a) the offence in respect of which the person is extradited;
 - (b) an extradition offence disclosed by the same facts as that offence, other than one in respect of which a sentence of death could be imposed;
 - (c) an extradition offence in respect of which the Attorney General consents to the person's being dealt with; and
 - (d) an offence in respect of which the person waives the right that he or she would have had (but for this sub-paragraph) not to be dealt with for the offence.
- (5) Arrangements made with a designated territory that is a Commonwealth country or a British overseas territory may be made –
 - (a) for a particular case;
 - (b) for a particular class or particular classes of case; or
 - (c) generally, in respect of all cases.
- (6) A certificate issued by or under the authority of the Attorney General confirming the existence of arrangements with a designated territory that is a Commonwealth

country or a British overseas territory and stating the terms of the arrangements is conclusive evidence of those matters.

33 Earlier extradition to Jersey from another territory

The Attorney General shall not order a person's extradition to a designated territory if –

- (a) the person was extradited to Jersey from another territory (the extraditing territory);
- (b) under arrangements existing between Jersey and the extraditing territory, that territory's consent is required to the person's extradition from Jersey to the designated territory in respect of the extradition offence under consideration; and
- (c) that consent has not been given on behalf of the extraditing territory.

34 Deferral by Attorney General where person charged with offence in Jersey

(1) If the Magistrate sends a case to the Attorney General for a decision as to whether a person is to be extradited, and the person is charged with an offence in Jersey, the Attorney General shall not make a decision with regard to the person's extradition until –

- (a) the charge is disposed of;
- (b) the charge is withdrawn;
- (c) an order is made for the charge to lie on the file; or
- (d) a declaration is made that the charge has been abandoned.

(2) If a sentence of imprisonment or another form of detention is imposed in respect of the offence in Jersey with which the person is charged, the Attorney General may defer making a decision with regard to the person's extradition until the sentence has been served.

35 Deferral by Attorney General where person serving sentence in Jersey

If –

- (a) the Magistrate sends a case to the Attorney General for a decision as to whether a person is to be extradited; and
- (b) the person is serving a sentence of imprisonment or another form of detention in Jersey,

the Attorney General may defer making a decision with regard to the person's extradition until the sentence has been served.

36 Time limit for order for extradition or discharge

(1) If –

- (a) the Magistrate sends a case to the Attorney General for a decision whether a person is to be extradited;

- (b) within the period of 2 months commencing on the appropriate day, the Attorney General does not make an order for the person's extradition or discharge; and
 - (c) the person applies to the Royal Court to be discharged, the Royal Court shall order that the person be discharged.
- (2) The Royal Court may, on an application made by the Attorney General before the end of the period specified in paragraph (1)(b), extend that period from time to time.

37 The appropriate day

- (1) This Article applies for the purposes of Articles 30 and 36 if the Magistrate sends a case to the Attorney General for the Attorney General's decision whether a person is to be extradited.
- (2) If the person is charged with an offence in Jersey, the appropriate day is –
- (a) the day on which the charge is disposed of;
 - (b) the day on which the charge is withdrawn;
 - (c) the day on which an order is made for the charge to lie on the file; or
 - (d) the day on which a declaration is made that the charge has been abandoned.
- (3) If under Article 34(2) or Article 35 the Attorney General defers making a decision until the person has served a sentence, the appropriate day is the day on which the person finishes serving the sentence.
- (4) If Article 65 (competing extradition requests) applies to the request for the person's extradition (the request concerned), the appropriate day is –
- (a) the day on which the Attorney General makes an order under Article 65, if the order is for proceedings on the other request to be deferred; or
 - (b) the day on which an order is made under Article 105, if the order under Article 65(2) is for proceedings on the request concerned to be deferred and the order under Article 103 is for the proceedings to be resumed.
- (5) If more than one of paragraphs (2) to (4) (inclusive) applies, the appropriate day is the latest of the days specified in those paragraphs that applies.
- (6) In any other case, the appropriate day is the day on which the Magistrate sends the case to the Attorney General for a decision as to whether the person is to be extradited.

38 Information to be given by Attorney General

- (1) If the Attorney General orders a person's extradition under this Part, the Attorney General shall –
- (a) inform the person of the order;
 - (b) inform the person in ordinary language that he or she has a right of appeal to the Royal Court; and

- (c) inform any person who is acting on behalf of the designated territory concerned that the Attorney General has made the order.
- (2) However, the requirement to inform a person of his or her right of appeal does not apply if the person has consented under Article 62 to being extradited.
- (3) If the Attorney General –
 - (a) orders a person’s extradition under this Part; and
 - (b) has received in respect of the matter an assurance to which Article 31(2) (death sentence) refers,the Attorney General shall give the person a copy of the assurance when under paragraph (1) informing the person of the order.
- (4) If the Attorney General orders that a person be discharged, the Attorney General shall inform –
 - (a) the person; and
 - (b) a person acting on behalf of the designated territory concerned, that the Attorney General has made the order.

39 Making of order for extradition or discharge

An order –

- (a) under Article 30 for a person’s extradition; or
- (b) under Article 30 or Article 59 (relating to the withdrawal of an extradition request after the case is sent to the Attorney General) that a person be discharged,

shall be made in writing, and signed by the Attorney General or by a Crown Advocate authorized by the Attorney General for that purpose.

Appeals

40 Appeal to Royal Court against sending of case to Attorney General

- (1) A person may appeal to the Royal Court against a decision by the Magistrate that results in the case being sent to the Attorney General for a decision as to whether the person is to be extradited.
- (2) However, paragraph (1) does not apply if before the case was sent to the Attorney General the person consented under Article 62 to being extradited.
- (3) An appeal under this Article may be brought on a question of law or fact.
- (4) If an appeal is brought under this Article before the Attorney General has decided whether the person is to be extradited, the appeal shall not be heard until the Attorney General has made that decision.
- (5) No appeal may be brought or proceeded with under this Article if the Attorney General has ordered that the person be discharged.
- (6) Notice of an appeal under this Article shall be given in accordance with rules of court before the end of the period of 14 days commencing on the day on which the

Attorney General informs the person under Article 38(1) that the Attorney General has ordered the person's extradition.

- (7) But where a person gives notice of application for leave to appeal after the end of the permitted period, the Royal Court shall not for that reason refuse to entertain the application if the person did everything reasonably possible to ensure that the notice was given as soon as it could be given.³⁰

41 Royal Court's powers on appeal against sending of case to Attorney General

- (1) On an appeal under Article 40, the Royal Court may –
- (a) allow the appeal;
 - (b) direct the Magistrate to decide again any question or questions that the Magistrate decided at the extradition hearing; or
 - (c) dismiss the appeal.
- (2) The Royal Court may allow the appeal only on the ground specified in paragraph (3) or the ground specified in paragraph (4).
- (3) The ground to which this paragraph refers is –
- (a) that the Magistrate ought to have decided differently a question before the Magistrate at the extradition hearing; and
 - (b) that if the Magistrate had decided the question in the way in which it ought to have been decided, the Magistrate would have been required to order that the person be discharged.
- (4) The ground to which this paragraph refers is –
- (a) that an issue is raised that was not raised at the extradition hearing, or that evidence is available that was not available at the extradition hearing;
 - (b) that the issue or evidence would have resulted in the Magistrate's deciding differently a question before the Magistrate at the extradition hearing; and
 - (c) that if the Magistrate had decided the question in that different way, the Magistrate would have been required to order that the person be discharged.
- (5) If the Royal Court allows the appeal, it shall –
- (a) order that the person be discharged; and
 - (b) quash the order for the person's extradition.
- (6) Where, on an appeal under Article 40, the Royal Court has directed the Magistrate to decide any question or questions again, and the Magistrate does so –
- (a) if the Magistrate comes to a different decision on any such question than at the extradition hearing, the Magistrate shall order that the person be discharged; and
 - (b) if the Magistrate does not come to a different decision on any such question than at the extradition hearing, the appeal shall be taken to have been dismissed by a decision of the Royal Court.

42 Appeal to Royal Court against discharge by Magistrate

- (1) An appeal on behalf of the designated territory concerned may be brought to the Royal Court against a decision by the Magistrate at an extradition hearing that results in the Magistrate's ordering that a person be discharged.
- (2) However, paragraph (1) does not apply if the order that the person be discharged was made under Article 58 (relating to the withdrawal of an extradition request before the end of the extradition hearing).
- (3) An appeal under this Article may be brought on a question of law or fact.
- (4) Notice of an appeal under this Article shall be given in accordance with rules of court before the end of the period of 14 days commencing on the day on which the order for the person's discharge is made.

43 Royal Court's powers on appeal against discharge by Magistrate

- (1) On an appeal under Article 42, the Royal Court may –
 - (a) allow the appeal;
 - (b) direct the Magistrate to decide the relevant question again; or
 - (c) dismiss the appeal.
- (2) A question is the relevant question if the Magistrate's decision on it resulted in the order that the person be discharged.
- (3) The Royal Court may allow the appeal only on the ground specified in paragraph (4) or the ground specified in paragraph (5).
- (4) The ground to which this paragraph refers is –
 - (a) that the Magistrate ought to have decided the question differently; and
 - (b) that if the Magistrate had decided the question in the way in which it ought to have been decided, the Magistrate would not have been required to order that the person be discharged.
- (5) The ground to which this paragraph refers is –
 - (a) that an issue is raised that was not raised at the extradition hearing, or that evidence is available that was not available at the extradition hearing;
 - (b) that the issue or evidence would have resulted in the Magistrate's deciding differently the question in respect of which the decision resulted in the order that the person be discharged; and
 - (c) that if the Magistrate had decided the question in that way, he or she would not have been required to order that the person be discharged.
- (6) If the Royal Court allows the appeal, it shall –
 - (a) quash the order that the person be discharged;
 - (b) remit the case to the Magistrate; and
 - (c) direct the Magistrate to proceed as required if the Magistrate had decided the question differently at the extradition hearing.
- (7) Where, on an appeal under Article 42, the Royal Court has directed the Magistrate to decide a question again, and the Magistrate does so –

- (a) if the Magistrate comes to a different decision on the question than at the extradition hearing, the Magistrate shall proceed as would have been required if he or she had decided it in that different way at the extradition hearing; and
- (b) if the Magistrate does not come to a different decision on the question than at the extradition hearing, the appeal shall be taken to have been dismissed by a decision of the Royal Court.

44 Detention pending conclusion of appeal against discharge by Magistrate

- (1) If immediately after the Magistrate orders that a person be discharged, the Magistrate is informed on behalf of the designated territory concerned of an intention to appeal under Article 42, the Magistrate shall remand the person in custody or on bail while the appeal is pending.
- (2) If the Magistrate remands the person in custody, the Magistrate may later grant bail to the person.
- (3) An appeal under Article 42 is pending until –
 - (a) it is abandoned;
 - (b) the Royal Court dismisses the appeal and the circumstances to which paragraph (4) refers apply;
 - (c) the end of the period of 28 days commencing on the day on which leave to appeal to the Privy Council, against the decision of the Royal Court on the appeal, is granted; or
 - (d) no further step can be taken on behalf of the designated territory in relation to the appeal unless a court grants leave to take a step out of time,whichever occurs first.
- (4) The circumstances to which this paragraph refers are that on the dismissing of the appeal by the Royal Court the court is not immediately informed on behalf of the designated territory of an intention to apply for such leave.

45 Appeal to Royal Court against extradition order by Attorney General

- (1) A person may appeal to the Royal Court against a decision by the Attorney General ordering the person's extradition.
- (2) However, paragraph (1) does not apply if the person has under Article 62 consented to being extradited.
- (3) An appeal under this Article may be brought on a question of law or fact.
- (4) Notice of an appeal under this Article shall be given in accordance with rules of court before the end of the period of 14 days commencing on the day on which the Attorney General informs the person under Article 38(1) that the Attorney General has ordered the person's extradition.
- (5) But notice of an appeal under this Article may be given after the end of the permitted period if it is an appeal on human rights grounds.³¹

- (6) Notice of any such appeal must be given in accordance with rules of court at a time before the person is extradited to the designated territory in accordance with Article 55.³²
- (7) Where notice of an appeal is given in accordance with paragraphs (5) and (6), the Royal Court shall consider the appeal only if it appears to the Court that –
 - (a) the appeal is necessary to avoid real injustice; and
 - (b) the circumstances are exceptional and make it appropriate to consider the appeal.³³
- (8) Where a person gives notice of application for leave to appeal after the end of the permitted period (whether or not the application is for leave to appeal on human rights grounds), the Royal Court shall not for that reason refuse to entertain the application if the person did everything reasonably possible to ensure that the notice was given as soon as it could be given.³⁴
- (9) In this Article “appeal on human rights grounds” means an appeal against the order for the person’s extradition on the grounds (and only on the grounds) that the extradition would not be compatible with the Convention rights within the meaning of the [Human Rights \(Jersey\) Law 2000](#).³⁵

46 Royal Court’s powers on appeal against extradition order by Attorney General

- (1) On an appeal under Article 45, the Royal Court may allow or dismiss the appeal.
- (2) The Royal Court may allow the appeal only on the ground specified in paragraph (3) or the ground specified in paragraph (4).
- (3) The ground to which this paragraph refers is –
 - (a) that the Attorney General ought to have decided differently a question before the Attorney General; and
 - (b) that if the Attorney General had decided the question in the way in which it ought to have been decided, the Attorney General would not have ordered the person’s extradition.
- (4) The ground to which this paragraph refers is –
 - (a) that an issue is raised that was not raised when the case was being considered by the Attorney General, or information is available that was not available at that time;
 - (b) that the issue or information would have resulted in the Attorney General deciding differently a question before the Attorney General; and
 - (c) that if the Attorney General had decided the question in that way, he or she would not have ordered the person’s extradition.
- (5) If the Royal Court allows the appeal, it shall –
 - (a) order that the person be discharged; and
 - (b) quash the order for the person’s extradition.

47 Appeal to Royal Court against discharge by Attorney General

- (1) An appeal may be brought on behalf of the designated territory concerned, to the Royal Court, against a decision by the Attorney General that results in the Attorney General's ordering that a person be discharged.
- (2) However, paragraph (1) does not apply if the order that the person be discharged was made under Article 59 (withdrawal of extradition request after case sent to Attorney General).
- (3) An appeal under this Article may be brought on a question of law or fact.
- (4) Notice of an appeal under this Article must be given in accordance with rules of court before the end of the period of 14 days commencing on the day on which under Article 38(4) the Attorney General informs a person acting on behalf of the designated territory that the order has been made.

48 Royal Court's powers on appeal against discharge by Attorney General

- (1) On an appeal under Article 47, the Royal Court may –
 - (a) allow the appeal; or
 - (b) dismiss the appeal.
- (2) The Royal Court may allow the appeal only on the ground specified in paragraph (3) or the ground specified in paragraph (4).
- (3) The ground to which this paragraph refers is –
 - (a) that the Attorney General ought to have decided differently a question before the Attorney General; and
 - (b) that if the Attorney General had decided the question in the way in which it ought to have been decided, the Attorney General would have ordered the person's extradition.
- (4) The ground to which this paragraph refers is –
 - (a) that an issue is raised that was not raised when the case was being considered by the Attorney General, or information is available that was not available at that time;
 - (b) that the issue or information would have resulted in the Attorney General deciding differently a question before the Attorney General; and
 - (c) if the Attorney General had decided the question in that way, the Attorney General would have ordered the person's extradition.
- (5) If the Royal Court allows the appeal, it shall –
 - (a) quash the order that the person be discharged; and
 - (b) order the person's extradition.

49 Detention pending conclusion of appeal against discharge by Attorney General

- (1) If, immediately after the Attorney General orders that a person be discharged, the Attorney General is informed on behalf of the designated territory of an intention

to appeal under Article 47, the Magistrate shall remand the person in custody or on bail while the appeal is pending.

- (2) If the Magistrate remands the person in custody, the Magistrate may later grant bail to the person.
- (3) An appeal under Article 47 is pending until –
 - (a) it is abandoned;
 - (b) the Royal Court dismisses the appeal and the circumstances to which paragraph (4) refers apply;
 - (c) the end of the period of 28 days commencing on the day on which leave to appeal to the Privy Council, against the decision of the Royal Court on the appeal, is granted; or
 - (d) no further step can be taken on behalf of the designated territory in relation to the appeal unless a court grants leave to take a step out of time,whichever occurs first.
- (4) The circumstances to which this paragraph refers are that on the dismissing of the appeal by the Royal Court the court is not immediately informed on behalf of the designated territory of an intention to apply for such leave.

50 Costs on appeal to Royal Court

On any appeal to it under this Part, the Royal Court may make such order as to costs (in respect of the proceedings before it or in respect of the extradition hearing) as it considers just and reasonable.

51 Time limit for start of hearing of appeal to Royal Court

- (1) Rules of court shall prescribe the period within which the Royal Court shall begin to hear an appeal under any of Articles 40, 42, 45 and 47.
- (2) The Royal Court may from time to time extend the period in a particular case, if the court believes that it is in the interests of justice to do so.
- (3) The Royal Court shall begin to hear the appeal before the end of the period.
- (4) If paragraph (3) is not complied with and the appeal is under Article 40 or Article 45 –
 - (a) the appeal shall be taken to have been allowed by a decision of the Royal Court;
 - (b) the person whose extradition has been ordered shall be taken to have been discharged by order of the Royal Court; and
 - (c) the order for the person's extradition shall be taken to have been quashed by the Royal Court.
- (5) If paragraph (3) is not complied with and the appeal is under Article 42 or Article 47, the appeal shall be taken to have been dismissed by a decision of the Royal Court.

52 Further appeal to Privy Council

- (1) An appeal lies to the Privy Council from a decision of the Royal Court on an appeal under any of Articles 40, 42, 45 and 47.
- (2) An appeal under this Article lies at the instance of –
 - (a) the person whose extradition is requested; or
 - (b) a person acting on behalf of the designated territory.
- (3) An appeal under this Article lies only with the leave of the Royal Court or the Privy Council.
- (4) Leave to appeal under this Article shall not be granted unless –
 - (a) the Royal Court has certified that there is a point of law of general public importance involved in the decision; and
 - (b) it appears to the court granting leave that the point is one that ought to be considered by the Privy Council.
- (5) An application to the Royal Court for leave to appeal under this Article against its decision shall be made before the end of the period of 14 days commencing on the day on which the court makes that decision.
- (6) An application to the Privy Council for leave to appeal under this Article shall be made before the end of the period of 14 days commencing on the day on which the Royal Court refuses leave to appeal.
- (7) If leave to appeal under this Article is granted, the appeal shall be brought before the end of the period of 28 days commencing on the day on which leave is granted.
- (8) If paragraph (7) is not complied with –
 - (a) the appeal shall be taken to have been brought; and
 - (b) the appeal shall be taken to have been dismissed by the Privy Council immediately after the end of the period specified in that paragraph.
- (9) For the purpose of paragraph (8)(b) –
 - (a) any power of a court to extend the period permitted for giving notice of appeal; and
 - (b) any power of a court to grant leave to take a step out of time, shall be disregarded.
- (10) The Royal Court may grant bail to a person appealing under this Article or applying for leave to appeal under this Article.

53 Powers of Privy Council on appeal

- (1) On an appeal under Article 52, the Privy Council may allow or dismiss the appeal.
- (2) If the person whose extradition is requested brings an appeal under Article 52, and the Privy Council allows the appeal, the Privy Council shall –
 - (a) order that the person be discharged; and

- (b) if the appeal was against a decision of the Royal Court to dismiss an appeal under Article 40 or Article 45 or to allow an appeal under Article 47, quash the order for the person's extradition.
- (3) If –
- (a) the Royal Court allows an appeal under Article 40 or 45 by the person whose extradition is requested or dismisses an appeal under Article 47 by a person acting on behalf of the designated territory;
 - (b) a person acting on behalf of the designated territory brings an appeal under Article 52 against the decision of the Royal Court; and
 - (c) the Privy Council allows the appeal,
- the Privy Council shall quash the order discharging the person made by the Royal Court under Article 41(5) or Article 48(5), or by the Attorney General under this Part, and order the person to be extradited.
- (4) If –
- (a) the Royal Court dismisses an appeal under Article 42 against a decision made by the Magistrate at the extradition hearing;
 - (b) a person acting on behalf of the designated territory brings an appeal under Article 52 against the decision of the Royal Court; and
 - (c) the Privy Council allows the appeal,
- the Privy Council shall take the steps to which paragraph (5) refers.
- (5) The steps to which this paragraph refers are –
- (a) to quash the order of the Magistrate discharging the person whose extradition is requested;
 - (b) to remit the case to the Magistrate; and
 - (c) to direct the Magistrate to proceed as he or she would have been required to do if the Magistrate had decided the relevant question differently.
- (6) A question is the relevant question if the Magistrate's decision on it resulted in the order that the person be discharged.

54 Appeal to be only remedy

A decision under this Part of the Magistrate or the Attorney General may be questioned in legal proceedings only by means of an appeal under this Part.

Time limit for extradition

55 Time limit for extradition if there is no appeal

- (1) If –
- (a) the Attorney General orders a person's extradition to a designated territory; and

- (b) no notice of an appeal under Article 40 or Article 45 is given before the end of the period of 14 days commencing on the day on which the Attorney General informs the person under Article 38(1) that the Attorney General has ordered the person's extradition,

the person shall be extradited to the designated territory before the end of the period of 28 days commencing the day on which the Attorney General makes the order.

- (2) If –
 - (a) the person is not extradited to the designated territory before the end of the period of 28 days commencing the day on which the Attorney General makes the order; and
 - (b) the person applies to the Magistrate to be discharged,the Magistrate shall order that the person be discharged, unless reasonable cause is shown for the delay.
- (3) For the purposes of paragraph (1) –
 - (a) any power of a court to extend the period permitted for giving notice of appeal; and
 - (b) any power of a court to grant leave to take a step out of time,shall be disregarded.
- (4) This Article is subject to Article 57(6).
- (5) If a person brings an appeal under Article 45 by virtue of paragraph (5) of that Article, this Article ceases to apply (but Article 56 applies instead).³⁶

56 Time limit for extradition if there is an appeal

- (1) If –
 - (a) there is an appeal to the Royal Court under any of Articles 40, 45 and 47 against a decision or order relating to a person's extradition to a designated territory; and
 - (b) the effect of the decision of the relevant court on appeal is that the person is to be extradited there,the person shall be extradited to the designated territory before the end of the required period.
- (2) The required period is 28 days commencing –
 - (a) on the day on which the decision of the relevant court on appeal becomes final; or
 - (b) the day on which further proceedings on appeal are abandoned.
- (3) The relevant court on appeal is –
 - (a) the Royal Court, if there is no further appeal to the Privy Council against the decision on the appeal to the Royal Court, or proceedings on any further appeal to the Privy Council are abandoned; or

- (b) the Privy Council, if there is a further appeal to the Privy Council and proceedings on that further appeal are not abandoned.
- (4) The decision of the Royal Court becomes final –
 - (a) at the end of the period for applying to the Royal Court for leave to appeal to the Privy Council under Article 52, if there is no application to the Royal Court for leave under Article 52(5);
 - (b) at the end of the period permitted for applying to the Privy Council for leave to appeal under Article 52, if the Royal Court refuses leave to appeal under Article 52(5) and there is no application to the Privy Council itself for leave under Article 52(6);
 - (c) if the Privy Council refuses leave to appeal under Article 52(6); or
 - (d) if, leave to appeal under Article 52 having been granted, paragraph (7) of that Article (relating to the time for bringing the appeal) is not complied with.
- (5) The decision of the Privy Council becomes final when it is made.
- (6) If –
 - (a) paragraph (1) is not complied with; and
 - (b) the person applies to the Magistrate to be discharged,the Magistrate shall order that the person be discharged, unless reasonable cause is shown for the delay.
- (7) For the purposes of paragraph (4) –
 - (a) any power of a court to extend the period permitted for giving notice of appeal; and
 - (b) any power of a court to grant leave to take a step out of time, shall be disregarded.
- (8) This Article is subject to Article 57(6).

56A Court informed after extradition order that person is charged with offence in Jersey³⁷

- (1) This Article applies if –
 - (a) the Attorney General has ordered a person's extradition; and
 - (b) before the extradition order is carried out the Royal Court is informed that the person is charged with an offence in Jersey.
- (2) The Royal Court shall order the extradition order not to be carried out until one of these occurs –
 - (a) the charge is disposed of;
 - (b) the charge is withdrawn;
 - (c) proceedings in respect of the charge are discontinued;
 - (d) an order is made for the charge to lie on the file.

- (3) If a sentence of imprisonment or another form of detention is imposed in respect of the offence charged, the Royal Court may order the extradition order not to be carried out until the person is released from detention pursuant to the sentence (whether on licence or otherwise).
- (4) Rules of court may provide that where there is an appeal against the extradition order –
 - (a) a reference in this Article to the Royal Court has effect, in prescribed circumstances, as if it were a reference to the court hearing the appeal; and
 - (b) this Article has effect with any other prescribed modifications.

56B Court informed after extradition order that person is serving sentence in Jersey³⁸

- (1) This Article applies if –
 - (a) the Attorney General has ordered a person's extradition; and
 - (b) before the extradition order is carried out the Royal Court is informed that the person is serving a sentence of imprisonment or another form of detention in Jersey.
- (2) The Royal Court may order the extradition order not to be carried out until the person is released from detention pursuant to the sentence (whether on licence or otherwise).
- (3) Rules of court may provide that where there is an appeal against the extradition order –
 - (a) a reference in this Article to the Royal Court has effect, in prescribed circumstances, as if it were a reference to the court hearing the appeal; and
 - (b) this Article has effect with any other prescribed modifications.

57 Undertaking in relation to person serving sentence in Jersey

- (1) If –
 - (a) the Attorney General orders a person's extradition to a designated territory; and
 - (b) the person is serving a sentence of imprisonment or another form of detention in Jersey,

the Attorney General may make the order for extradition subject to the condition that extradition is not to take place before the Attorney General receives an undertaking given on behalf of the designated territory in terms specified by the Attorney General.
- (2) The terms that may be specified by the Attorney General in relation to a person accused in a designated territory of the commission of an offence include terms –
 - (a) that the person be kept in custody until the conclusion of the proceedings against the person for the offence and any other offence in respect of which the person is permitted to be dealt with in the designated territory; and

- (b) that the person be returned to Jersey on the conclusion of those proceedings to serve the remainder of the person's sentence.
- (3) The terms that may be specified by the Attorney General in relation to a person alleged to be unlawfully at large after conviction of an offence by a court in a designated territory include terms that the person be returned to Jersey to serve the remainder of his or her sentence after serving any sentence imposed on that person in the designated territory for –
 - (a) the offence; and
 - (b) any other offence in respect of which the person is permitted to be dealt with in the designated territory.
- (4) Paragraphs (5) and (6) apply if the Attorney General makes an order for extradition subject to a condition under paragraph (1).
- (5) If the Attorney General does not receive the undertaking before the end of the period of 21 days commencing on the day on which he or she makes the order, and the person applies to the Royal Court to be discharged, the court shall order that the person be discharged.
- (6) If the Attorney General receives the undertaking before the end of that period –
 - (a) in a case where Article 55 (relating to the time limit for extradition if there is no appeal) applies, the period of 28 days specified in Article 55(1) for the person's extradition to the designated territory concerned shall commence on the day on which the Attorney General receives the undertaking; and
 - (b) in a case where Article 56 (relating to the time limit for extradition if there is an appeal) applies, the period of 28 days specified in Article 56(2) for the person's extradition to the designated territory concerned shall commence on the day on which the decision on the appeal becomes final (within the meaning of that Article) or the day on which the Attorney General receives the undertaking, whichever is later.

Withdrawal of request for extradition

58 Withdrawal of request before end of extradition hearing before Magistrate

- (1) If, at any time in the period to which paragraph (2) refers, the Magistrate is informed by the Attorney General that a request for a person's extradition has been withdrawn, the Magistrate shall order that the person be discharged.
- (2) The period to which this paragraph refers is the period –
 - (a) commencing when the person first appears or is brought before the Magistrate following the person's arrest; and
 - (b) ending when the Magistrate orders the person to be discharged or sends the case to the Attorney General for a decision as to whether the person is to be extradited.
- (3) If the person is not before the Magistrate at the time when the Magistrate orders that the person be discharged, the Magistrate shall inform the person of the order as soon as practicable.

59 Withdrawal of request after case sent to Attorney General

If, at any time in the period –

- (a) commencing when the Magistrate sends the case to the Attorney General for a decision as to whether the person is to be extradited; and
- (b) ending when the person is extradited in pursuance of the request for extradition or is discharged,

the Attorney General is informed that the request for the person's extradition has been withdrawn, the Attorney General shall order that the person be discharged.

60 Withdrawal of request while appeal to Royal Court pending

(1) If at any time in the period –

- (a) commencing when notice of an appeal to the court is given by the person whose extradition is requested or by a person acting on behalf of the designated territory to which the person's extradition is requested; and
- (b) ending when proceedings on the appeal are abandoned or the court makes its decision on the appeal,

the Royal Court is informed by the Attorney General that a request for a person's extradition has been withdrawn, the court shall take the steps specified in paragraph (2) or paragraph (3) (as the case requires).

- (2) If the appeal is under Article 40 or Article 45 (relating to appeals by persons whose extradition is requested), the Royal Court shall –
 - (a) order the person's discharge; and
 - (b) quash the order for the person's extradition, if the Attorney General has ordered the person's extradition.
- (3) If the appeal is under Article 42 or Article 47 (relating to appeals against the discharge of persons whose extradition is requested), the Royal Court shall dismiss the appeal.
- (4) If the person is not before the Royal Court at the time when the court orders his or her discharge, the court shall inform the person of the order as soon as practicable.

61 Withdrawal of request while appeal to Privy Council pending

(1) If at any time in the period –

- (a) commencing when leave to appeal to the Privy Council is granted to the person whose extradition is requested or a person acting on behalf of the designated territory to which that extradition is requested; and
- (b) ending when proceedings on the appeal are abandoned or the Privy Council makes its decision on the appeal,

the Privy Council is informed by the Attorney General that a request for a person's extradition has been withdrawn, the Privy Council shall take the steps specified in paragraph (2) or paragraph (3) (as the case requires).

- (2) If the appeal is brought by the person whose extradition is requested, the Privy Council shall –

- (a) order that the person be discharged; and
 - (b) quash the order for the person's extradition, in a case where the appeal was against a decision of the Royal Court to dismiss an appeal under Article 40 or Article 45 (appeals by persons whose extradition is requested).
- (3) If the appeal is brought by a person acting on behalf of the designated territory, the Privy Council shall dismiss the appeal.
 - (4) If the person whose extradition is requested is not before the Privy Council at the time when it orders that the person be discharged, the Privy Council shall inform the person of the order as soon as practicable.

Consent to extradition

62 General provisions as to consent to extradition

- (1) A person arrested under a warrant issued under Article 8 may consent to being extradited to the designated territory to which extradition is requested.
- (2) A person arrested under a provisional warrant may consent to being extradited to the designated territory in which the person is accused of the commission of an offence or is alleged to have been convicted of an offence.
- (3) Consent under this Article must be given in writing, and is irrevocable.

63 Consent to extradition before case sent to Attorney General

- (1) If a person consents under Article 62 to being extradited before the person's case is sent to the Attorney General for the Attorney General's decision as to whether the person is to be extradited, the consent must be given to the Magistrate, in a manner to be prescribed by rules of court.
- (2) If the Magistrate has not under Article 12 or Article 13 fixed a date on which the extradition hearing is to begin, the Magistrate is not required to do so.
- (3) If the extradition hearing has begun, the Magistrate is no longer required to proceed or continue proceeding under any of Articles 15 to 28 (inclusive) (relating to the extradition hearing).
- (4) The Magistrate shall send the case to the Attorney General for a decision as to whether the person is to be extradited.
- (5) The person shall be taken to have waived any right that he or she would have (apart from the consent) not to be dealt with in the designated territory for an offence committed before the person's extradition.

64 Consent to extradition after case sent to Attorney General

If a person consents to being extradited under Article 62 after the person's case is sent to the Attorney General for a decision as to whether the person is to be extradited, the consent shall be given to the Attorney General.

*Competing extradition requests***65 Competing extradition requests**

- (1) This Article applies if –
 - (a) the Attorney General receives a valid request for a person's extradition to a designated territory;
 - (b) the person is in Jersey; and
 - (c) before the person is extradited in pursuance of the request or discharged, the Attorney General receives another valid request for the person's extradition.
- (2) If neither of the requests has been disposed of, the Attorney General may order proceedings (or further proceedings) on one of the requests to be deferred until the other request has been disposed of.
- (3) If an order for a person's extradition has been made in pursuance of the request under consideration, the Attorney General may order the person's extradition in pursuance of that request to be deferred until the other request has been disposed of.
- (4) In applying this Article, the Attorney General shall take account of –
 - (a) the relative seriousness of the offences concerned;
 - (b) the place where each offence was committed (or was alleged to have been committed);
 - (c) the date when each offence was committed (or was alleged to have been committed);
 - (d) the date when each request was received; and
 - (e) whether, in the case of each offence, the person is alleged to be accused of its commission (but not convicted of the offence), or is alleged to be unlawfully at large after conviction of the offence.

*Post-extradition matters***66 Consent to dealing with another offence**

- (1) This Article applies if –
 - (a) a person is extradited to a designated territory; and
 - (b) the Attorney General receives a valid request for the Attorney General's consent to the person being dealt with in the designated territory for an offence other than the offence in respect of which the person was extradited.
- (2) A request for consent is valid if it is made by an authority of the designated territory, and the Attorney General believes that the authority has the function in that designated territory of making requests for the consent to which paragraph (1)(b) refers.

- (3) The Attorney General shall serve notice on the person that the Attorney General has received the request for consent, unless the Attorney General is satisfied that it would be impracticable to do so.
- (4) The Attorney General shall decide whether the offence is an extradition offence.
- (5) If the Attorney General decides that the offence is not an extradition offence, the Attorney General shall refuse to give consent.
- (6) If the Attorney General decides that the offence is an extradition offence, the Attorney General shall decide whether the Magistrate would send the case to the Attorney General under Articles 16 to 28 (inclusive) for the Attorney General's decision whether the person should be extradited if –
 - (a) the person were in Jersey; and
 - (b) the Magistrate were required to proceed under Article 16 in respect of the offence for which the Attorney General's consent is requested.
- (7) If the Attorney General decides the question in paragraph (6) in the negative, the Attorney General shall refuse to give consent.
- (8) If the Attorney General decides that question in the affirmative, the Attorney General shall decide whether, if the person were in Jersey, the person's extradition in respect of the offence would be prohibited under any of Articles 31, 32 and 33.
- (9) If the Attorney General decides the question in paragraph (8) in the affirmative, the Attorney General shall refuse to give consent.
- (10) If the Attorney General decides that question in the negative, the Attorney General may give consent.

67 Consent to further extradition to designated territory

- (1) This Article applies if –
 - (a) a person is extradited to a designated territory (the requesting territory); and
 - (b) the Attorney General receives a valid request for the Attorney General's consent to the person's extradition to another designated territory for an offence other than the offence in respect of which the person was extradited.
- (2) A request for consent is valid if it is made by an authority that is an authority of the requesting territory, and the Attorney General believes that the authority has the function in that territory of making requests for the consent to which paragraph (1)(b) refers.
- (3) The Attorney General shall serve notice on the person that the Attorney General has received the request for consent, unless the Attorney General is satisfied that it would be impracticable to do so.
- (4) The Attorney General shall decide whether the offence is an extradition offence in relation to the designated territory to which paragraph (1)(b) refers.
- (5) If the Attorney General decides that the offence is not an extradition offence, the Attorney General shall refuse to give consent.
- (6) If the Attorney General decides that the offence is an extradition offence, the Attorney General shall decide whether the Magistrate would send the case to the

Attorney General under Articles 16 to 28 (inclusive) for the Attorney General's decision whether the person should be extradited if –

- (a) the person were in Jersey; and
 - (b) the Magistrate were required to proceed under Article 16 in respect of the offence for which the Attorney General's consent is requested.
- (7) If the Attorney General decides the question in paragraph (6) in the negative, the Attorney General shall refuse to give consent.
 - (8) If the Attorney General decides that question in the affirmative, the Attorney General shall decide whether, if the person were in Jersey, the person's extradition in respect of the offence would be prohibited under any of Articles 31, 32 and 33.
 - (9) If the Attorney General decides the question in paragraph (8) in the affirmative, the Attorney General shall refuse to give consent.
 - (10) If the Attorney General decides that question in the negative, the Attorney General may give consent.

68 Service of notices

Service of a notice on a person under either of Articles 66 and 67 may be effected –

- (a) by delivering the notice to the person;
- (b) by leaving it for the person with another person at the last known or usual place of abode of the person to be served; or
- (c) by sending it to the person to be served, by post in a letter addressed to him or her at that place of abode.

69 Return of person to Jersey to serve remainder of sentence

- (1) This Article applies to a person who –
 - (a) is serving a sentence of imprisonment or another form of detention in Jersey;
 - (b) is extradited to a designated territory; and
 - (c) is subsequently returned to Jersey to serve the remainder of that sentence.
- (2) A person to whom this Article applies is liable to be detained in pursuance of the person's sentence.
- (3) If the person is at large, he or she shall be treated as being unlawfully at large.
- (4) Time during which, as a result of his or her extradition, the person was not in Jersey shall not count as time served by the person as part of his or her sentence.
- (5) Paragraph (4) does not apply if –
 - (a) the person was extradited for the purpose of being prosecuted for an offence; and
 - (b) he or she has not been convicted of the offence or of any other offence in respect of which the person was permitted to be dealt with in the designated territory.

- (6) In a case to which paragraph (5) refers, time during which as a result of his or her extradition the person was not in Jersey counts as time served by the person as part of his or her sentence if (but only if) it was spent in custody in connection with the offence or any other offence in respect of which he or she was permitted to be dealt with in the designated territory.

Repatriation cases

70 Persons serving sentences outside territory where convicted

- (1) This Article applies if –
- (a) a request is made for a person's extradition to a designated territory, and the request contains the statement to which paragraph (2) refers; or
 - (b) a provisional warrant for a person's arrest is sought on behalf of a designated territory, and information given in writing and on oath contains the statement to which paragraph (2) refers.
- (2) The statement to which this paragraph refers is a statement –
- (a) that the person is unlawfully at large from a prison in one territory (the imprisoning territory) in which the person was serving a sentence after conviction of an offence by a court in another territory (the convicting territory); and
 - (b) that the person was serving the sentence in pursuance of international arrangements for prisoners sentenced in one territory to be repatriated to another territory in order to serve their sentences.
- (3) If the designated territory is either the imprisoning territory or the convicting territory –
- (a) Article 7(3) shall have effect as if the reference in that provision to the statement to which that paragraph refers were a reference to the statement to which paragraph (2) of this Article refers; and
 - (b) Article 10(1) shall have effect as if the reference in that provision to a person to whom paragraph (2) of that Article refers were a reference to the person to whom paragraph (1)(b) of this Article refers.
- (4) If the designated territory is the imprisoning territory –
- (a) Articles 8(2)(a), 10(3)(a) and 15(3)(b) shall have effect as if the references in those provisions to an extradition offence were references to an extradition offence in relation to the convicting territory;
 - (b) Articles 11(7)(b) and 62(2) shall have effect as if the references in those provisions to the designated territory in which the person is accused of the commission of an offence or is alleged to have been convicted of an offence were references to the imprisoning territory;
 - (c) Article 11(10)(b) shall have effect as if the reference in that provision to the designated territory were a reference to the imprisoning territory;
 - (d) Articles 4(1), (2), (3), (4) and (5), 5, 15(1)(e) and 57(3) shall have effect as if the reference in that provision to a designated territory were references to the convicting territory; and

- (e) Paragraphs (5), (7)(a) and (8)(a) of Article 22 shall have effect as if the references in those provisions to the person's being entitled were references to the person's being entitled in the convicting territory.³⁹

PART 3

RE-EXTRADITION FROM JERSEY

71 Conditions for re-extradition

- (1) Article 72 applies in relation to a person if the 5 conditions in paragraphs (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6) of this Article are satisfied.
- (2) The first condition is that the person was extradited to a designated territory in accordance with Part 2.
- (3) The second condition is that the person was serving a sentence of imprisonment or another form of detention in Jersey ("the Jersey sentence") before he or she was extradited.
- (4) The third condition is that the request in pursuance of which the person was extradited contained a statement that the person was accused of the commission of an offence.
- (5) The fourth condition is that a certificate issued by a judicial authority of the designated territory shows that –
 - (a) a sentence of imprisonment or another form of detention for a term of 4 months or a greater punishment ("the overseas sentence") was imposed on the person in that designated territory; and
 - (b) the overseas sentence was imposed on the person in respect of the offence specified in the warrant or request, or any other offence committed before the person's extradition in respect of which he or she was permitted to be dealt with in that designated territory.
- (6) The fifth condition is that before serving the overseas sentence the person was returned to Jersey to serve the remainder of the Jersey sentence.

72 Initial stages of re-extradition hearing

- (1) If this Article applies in relation to a person, he or she shall be brought as soon as practicable after the relevant time before the Magistrate, who shall decide whether the person is to be re-extradited again to the designated territory in which the overseas sentence was imposed.
- (2) The relevant time is the time at which the person would otherwise be released from detention pursuant to the Jersey sentence (whether or not on licence).
- (3) If paragraph (1) is not complied with, and the person applies to the Magistrate to be discharged, the Magistrate shall order that the person be discharged.
- (4) The person shall be treated as continuing in legal custody until he or she is brought before the Magistrate under paragraph (1) or is taken to be discharged under paragraph (3).

- (5) If the person is brought before the Magistrate under paragraph (1), the Magistrate shall decide whether or not the territory in which the overseas sentence was imposed is a designated territory.
- (6) If the Magistrate decides that the territory is a designated territory, Article 73 applies.
- (7) If the Magistrate decides that the territory is not a designated territory, the Magistrate shall order the person's discharge.

73 Applicability of Law to re-extradition

- (1) If this Article applies, this Law applies as it would if –
 - (a) a valid request for the person's extradition to the designated territory concerned had been made under Part 2;
 - (b) the request contained a statement that the person was alleged to be unlawfully at large after conviction of the relevant offence; and
 - (c) the relevant offence were specified in the request.
- (2) The provisions in Schedule 2 shall apply to proceedings under this Part, instead of the provisions in Part 2.
- (3) The relevant offence is the offence in respect of which the overseas sentence is imposed.

74 Discharge not to affect conditions of release

A person's discharge as a result of Article 72 or Article 73 does not affect any conditions on which the person is released from detention pursuant to the Jersey sentence.

PART 4

EXTRADITION TO JERSEY

75 Attorney General may request extradition to Jersey

The Attorney General may, directly or through a Secretary of State, request an appropriate authority of any other territory to extradite a person to Jersey.

76 Commonwealth countries and Hong Kong

- (1) If –
 - (a) a person is extradited to Jersey from a designated territory under a law of the designated territory corresponding to this Law; and
 - (b) the designated territory is a Commonwealth country, a British overseas territory or the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China,

the person may be dealt with in Jersey, for an offence committed before the person's extradition, only if the offence is one to which paragraph (3) refers or the protected period has ended.

- (2) A person is dealt with in Jersey for an offence if –
 - (a) the person is tried in Jersey for the offence; or
 - (b) the person is detained with a view to trial in Jersey for the offence.
- (3) The offences to which this paragraph refers are –
 - (a) the offence in respect of which the person is extradited;
 - (b) a lesser offence disclosed by the information provided to the designated territory in respect of that offence; and
 - (c) an offence in respect of which consent to the person being dealt with is given by or on behalf of the relevant authority.
- (4) The protected period is 45 days commencing on the first day after the person's extradition to Jersey on which the person is given an opportunity to leave Jersey.
- (5) An offence is a lesser offence in relation to another offence if the court by which the person is dealt with in Jersey considers that if the person is convicted of both offences, the court should impose a less severe penalty for the first offence than the penalty that it should impose for the other offence.
- (6) The relevant authority is –
 - (a) if the person has been extradited from a Commonwealth country, the government of that country;
 - (b) if the person has been extradited from a British overseas territory, the person administering the territory; and
 - (c) if the person has been extradited from the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, the government of the Region.

77 Other designated territories

- (1) If –
 - (a) a person is extradited to Jersey from a designated territory under the law of the designated territory corresponding to this Law; and
 - (b) the designated territory is not one specified in Article 76(1)(b),the person may be dealt with in Jersey for an offence committed before his or her extradition only if the offence is one to which paragraph (3) refers or the condition to which paragraph (4) refers is satisfied.
- (2) A person is dealt with in Jersey for an offence if –
 - (a) the person is tried in Jersey for the offence; or
 - (b) the person is detained with a view to trial in Jersey for the offence.
- (3) The offences to which this paragraph refers are –
 - (a) the offence in respect of which the person is extradited;

- (b) an offence disclosed by the information provided to the designated territory in respect of that offence; and
 - (c) an offence in respect of which consent to the person being dealt with is given on behalf of that designated territory.
- (4) The condition to which this paragraph refers is –
- (a) that the person has returned to the designated territory from which the person was extradited; or
 - (b) that the person has been given an opportunity to leave Jersey.

78 Remission of punishment for other offences

If –

- (a) a person is extradited to Jersey from a designated territory under a law of the designated territory corresponding to this Law;
 - (b) before the person's extradition, he or she has been convicted of an offence in Jersey; and
 - (c) the person has not been extradited in respect of that offence,
- the punishment for the offence shall be treated as remitted, but the person's conviction for the offence shall be treated as a conviction for all other purposes.

79 Return of person acquitted or not tried

(1) If –

- (a) a person is accused in Jersey of the commission of an offence;
- (b) the person is extradited to Jersey in respect of the offence from a designated territory under a law of the designated territory corresponding to this Law; and
- (c) the condition to which paragraph (2) refers or the condition to which paragraph (3) refers is satisfied,

the Attorney General shall, if asked to do so by the person, arrange for the person to be sent back to the designated territory free of charge and with as little delay as possible.

(2) The condition to which this paragraph refers is that –

- (a) proceedings against the person for the offence are not begun before the end of the period of 6 months commencing on the day on which the person arrives in Jersey on his or her extradition; and
- (b) before the end of the period of 3 months commencing immediately after the end of the period in sub-paragraph (a), the person asks the Attorney General to return him or her to the designated territory from which the person was extradited.

(3) The condition to which this paragraph refers is that –

- (a) at the person's trial for the offence, he or she is acquitted or discharged; and

- (b) before the end of the period of 3 months commencing immediately after the date of his or her acquittal or discharge, the person asks the Attorney General to return him or her to the designated territory from which the person was extradited.

PART 5

POLICE POWERS

Warrants and orders

80 Search and seizure warrants

- (1) The Bailiff or a Jurat may, on an application made by a police officer, issue a search and seizure warrant if the Bailiff or Jurat is satisfied that the requirements for the issue of a search and seizure warrant are fulfilled.
- (2) An application for a search and seizure warrant under this Article shall state –
 - (a) that the extradition of a person specified in the application is sought under Part 2 or Part 3;
 - (b) that the warrant is sought in relation to premises specified in the application;
 - (c) that the warrant is sought in relation to material, or material of a description, specified in the application; and
 - (d) that the material, or material of that description, is believed to be on the premises.
- (3) The application shall also state that the person is accused in a designated territory of the commission of an offence that is specified in the application and is an extradition offence.
- (4) A search and seizure warrant is a warrant authorizing a police officer –
 - (a) to enter and search the premises specified in the application for the warrant; and
 - (b) to seize and retain any material to which paragraph (5) refers that is found there.
- (5) This paragraph refers to material that –
 - (a) would be likely to be admissible evidence at a trial in Jersey for the offence specified in the application for the warrant (on the assumption that conduct constituting that offence would constitute an offence in Jersey); and
 - (b) does not consist of or include items subject to legal privilege, special procedure material or excluded material.
- (6) The requirements for the issue of a search and seizure warrant are that there are reasonable grounds for believing –
 - (a) that the offence specified in the application has been committed by the person specified in the application;
 - (b) that the person is in Jersey, or is on his or her way to Jersey;

- (c) that the offence is an extradition offence;
 - (d) that there is material specified in paragraph (5) on premises specified in the application; and
 - (e) that any of the conditions to which paragraph (7) refers is satisfied.
- (7) The conditions to which this paragraph refers are –
- (a) that it is not practicable to communicate with a person entitled to grant entry to the premises;
 - (b) that it is practicable to communicate with a person entitled to grant entry to the premises, but it is not practicable to communicate with a person entitled to grant access to the material to which paragraph (6)(d) refers;
 - (c) that entry to the premises will not be granted unless a warrant is produced; or
 - (d) that the purpose of a search may be frustrated or seriously prejudiced unless a police officer arriving at the premises can secure immediate entry to them.

81 Production orders

- (1) The Bailiff may, on an application made by a police officer, make a production order if satisfied that the requirements for the making of a production order are fulfilled.
- (2) An application for a production order under this Article shall state –
- (a) that the extradition of a person specified in the application is sought under Part 2 or Part 3;
 - (b) that the order is sought in relation to premises specified in the application;
 - (c) that the order is sought in relation to material, or material of a description, specified in the application;
 - (d) that the material is special procedure material or excluded material; and
 - (e) that a person specified in the application appears to be in possession or control of the material.
- (3) The application shall also state that the person is accused in a designated territory of the commission of an offence that –
- (a) is specified in the application; and
 - (b) is an extradition offence.
- (4) A production order is an order either –
- (a) requiring the person whom the application for the order specifies as appearing to be in possession or control of special material or excluded material to produce it to a police officer (within the period stated in the order) for the police officer to take away; or
 - (b) requiring that person to give a police officer access to the material within the period stated in the order.
- (5) The period stated in a production order shall be a period of 7 days commencing on the day on which the order is made, unless it appears to the Bailiff that a longer period would be appropriate.

- (6) Production orders shall have effect as if they were orders of the Royal Court.

82 Requirements for making of production order

- (1) The requirements for the making of a production order are that there are reasonable grounds for believing –
- (a) that the offence specified in the application has been committed by the person so specified;
 - (b) that the person is in Jersey, or is on his or her way to Jersey;
 - (c) that the offence is an extradition offence;
 - (d) that there is material that consists of or includes special procedure material or excluded material on premises specified in the application; and
 - (e) that the material would be likely to be admissible evidence at a trial in Jersey for the offence specified in the application (on the assumption that conduct constituting that offence would constitute an offence in Jersey).
- (2) It must also appear that other methods of obtaining the material –
- (a) have been tried without success; or
 - (b) have not been tried because they were bound to fail.
- (3) It must also be in the public interest that the material should be produced or that access to it should be given.

83 Electronically stored information

- (1) This Article applies if any of the special procedure material or excluded material that is specified in an application for a production order consists of information stored in any electronic form.
- (2) If the order requires a person to produce the material to a police officer to take away, it has effect as an order to produce the material in a form –
- (a) in which it can be taken away by the police officer; and
 - (b) in which it is visible and legible, or from which it can readily be produced in a visible and legible form.
- (3) If the order requires a person to give a police officer access to the material, it has effect as an order to give the police officer access to the material –
- (a) in a form in which it is visible and legible; or
 - (b) in a form from which it can readily be produced in a visible and legible form.

84 Special procedure material and excluded material

- (1) The Bailiff may, on an application made by a police officer, issue a warrant under this Article if satisfied –
- (a) that the requirements for the making of a production order are fulfilled; and
 - (b) that any of the conditions to which paragraph (4) refers is satisfied.

- (2) An application for a warrant under this Article shall state –
 - (a) that the extradition of a person specified in the application is sought under Part 2 or Part 3;
 - (b) that the warrant is sought in relation to premises specified in the application;
 - (c) that the warrant is sought in relation to material, or material of a description, specified in the application; and
 - (d) that the material is special procedure material or excluded material.
- (3) The application shall also state that the person is accused in a designated territory of the commission of an offence that is specified in the application and is an extradition offence.
- (4) The conditions to which this paragraph refers are –
 - (a) that it is not practicable to communicate with a person entitled to grant entry to the premises;
 - (b) that it is practicable to communicate with a person entitled to grant entry to the premises, but it is not practicable to communicate with a person entitled to grant access to the special procedure material or excluded material to which Article 82(1)(d) refers; and
 - (c) that the material contains information that is subject to a restriction on disclosure or to an obligation of secrecy contained in an enactment (whether passed or made before or after the commencement of this Article) and is likely to be disclosed in breach of the restriction or obligation if a warrant is not issued.
- (5) A warrant under this Article authorizes a police officer to enter and search the premises specified in the application for the warrant, and –
 - (a) to seize and retain any material found there that is special procedure material to which paragraph (6) refers, if the application for the warrant states that the warrant is sought in relation to special procedure material; and
 - (b) to seize and retain any material found there that is excluded material to which paragraph (6) refers, if the application for the warrant states that the warrant is sought in relation to excluded material.
- (6) This paragraph refers to material that would be likely to be admissible in evidence at a trial in Jersey for the offence specified in the application for the warrant, if conduct constituting the offence would constitute an offence in Jersey.

Search and seizure without warrant

85 Entry and search to effect arrest

- (1) If a police officer has power to arrest a person under an extradition arrest warrant, and has reasonable grounds for believing that the person is on any premises, the police officer may enter and search those premises for the purpose of exercising the power of arrest.
- (2) The power to search that is conferred by paragraph (1) is exercisable only to the extent reasonably required for the purpose of exercising the power of arrest.

- (3) A police officer who has entered premises in exercise of the power conferred by paragraph (1) may seize and retain anything that is on the premises, if he or she has reasonable grounds for believing –
 - (a) that it has been obtained in consequence of the commission of an offence or it is evidence in relation to an offence; and
 - (b) that it is necessary to seize it in order to prevent its being concealed, lost, damaged, altered or destroyed.
- (4) An offence includes an offence committed outside Jersey.
- (5) Where the premises contain 2 or more separate dwellings, the power to enter and search that is conferred by paragraph (1) is exercisable only in respect of –
 - (a) parts of the premises that the occupiers of any dwelling comprised in the premises use in common with the occupiers of any other dwelling comprised in the premises; and
 - (b) any dwelling that is comprised in the premises, if the police officer has reasonable grounds for believing that the person to whom the search relates may be in that dwelling.

86 Entry and search of premises on arrest

- (1) This Article applies if a person has been arrested under an extradition arrest warrant at a place other than a police station.
- (2) A police officer may enter and search any premises in which the person was present at the time of the arrest; or immediately before the arrest, if the police officer has reasonable grounds for believing –
 - (a) where the person has not been convicted of the offence to which paragraph (3) refers, that there is on the premises evidence (other than items subject to legal privilege) relating to the offence; or
 - (b) where in any case, there is on the premises evidence (other than items subject to legal privilege) relating to the identity of the person.
- (3) The offence to which this paragraph refers is –
 - (a) the offence in respect of which extradition is requested, if the arrest was under a warrant issued under Article 8; or
 - (b) the offence of which the person is accused, if the arrest was under a provisional warrant.
- (4) The power to search that is conferred by paragraph (2) –
 - (a) is, if the person has not been convicted of the offence, a power to search for evidence (other than items subject to legal privilege) relating to the offence; and
 - (b) is, in any case, a power to search for evidence (other than items relating to legal privilege) relating to the identity of the person.
- (5) The power to search that is conferred by paragraph (2) is exercisable only to the extent that is reasonably required for the purpose of discovering evidence in respect of which the power is available by virtue of paragraph (4).

- (6) A police officer may seize and retain anything for which he or she may search by virtue of paragraph (4).
- (7) A police officer who has entered premises in exercise of the power that is conferred by paragraph (2) may seize and retain anything that is on the premises if he or she has reasonable grounds for believing –
 - (a) that it has been obtained in consequence of the commission of an offence or it is evidence in relation to an offence; and
 - (b) that it is necessary to seize it in order to prevent it being concealed, lost, damaged, altered or destroyed.
- (8) An offence includes an offence committed outside Jersey.
- (9) If the premises contain 2 or more separate dwellings, the power that is conferred by paragraph (2) is exercisable only in respect of –
 - (a) any dwelling that is comprised in the premises and is a dwelling in which the arrest took place or the person was present immediately before his arrest; and
 - (b) parts of the premises which the occupier of any such dwelling uses in common with the occupier of any other dwelling comprised in the premises.

87 Search of person on arrest

- (1) This Article applies if a person has been arrested under an extradition arrest warrant at a place other than a police station.
- (2) A police officer may search the person if the police officer has reasonable grounds for believing that the person may present a danger to himself or herself or others.
- (3) A police officer may search the person if the police officer has reasonable grounds for believing that the person may have concealed on him or her anything –
 - (a) that the person might use to assist him or her to escape from lawful custody; or
 - (b) that might be evidence relating to an offence or the identity of the person.
- (4) The power to search that is conferred by paragraph (3) –
 - (a) is a power to search for anything falling within either of sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of that paragraph; and
 - (b) is exercisable only to the extent that is reasonably required for the purpose of discovering such a thing.
- (5) The powers conferred by paragraphs (2) and (3) do not authorize a police officer to require a person to remove any clothing in public, other than an outer coat, jacket or gloves.
- (6) The powers conferred by paragraphs (2) and (3) authorize a search of a person's mouth.
- (7) A police officer who is searching a person in exercise of the power that is conferred by paragraph (2) may seize and retain anything that the police officer finds, if he or she has reasonable grounds for believing that the person searched might use it to cause physical injury to himself or herself or any other person.

- (8) A police officer searching a person in exercise of the power conferred by paragraph (3) may seize and retain anything the police officer finds, if the police officer has reasonable grounds for believing –
 - (a) that the person might use it to assist him or her to escape from lawful custody; or
 - (b) that it is evidence of an offence or of the identity of the person or has been obtained in consequence of the commission of an offence.
- (9) An offence includes an offence committed outside Jersey.
- (10) Nothing in this Article affects the powers conferred by Article 39 of the [Terrorism \(Jersey\) Law 2002](#) (relating to the stopping and searching of suspected terrorists and the seizure and retention of suspected evidence).

88 Entry and search of premises after arrest

- (1) This Article applies if a person has been arrested under an extradition arrest warrant.
- (2) A police officer may enter and search any premises occupied or controlled by the person, if the police officer has reasonable grounds for believing –
 - (a) where the person has not been convicted of the offence to which paragraph (3) refers, that there is on the premises evidence (other than items subject to legal privilege) relating to the offence; or
 - (b) where in any case, there is on the premises evidence (other than items subject to legal privilege) relating to the identity of the person.
- (3) The offence to which this paragraph refers is –
 - (a) the offence in respect of which extradition is requested, if the arrest was under a warrant issued under Article 8; and
 - (b) the offence of which the person is accused, if the arrest was under a provisional warrant.
- (4) The power to search that is conferred by paragraph (2) –
 - (a) is, if the person has not been convicted of the offence, a power to search for evidence (other than items subject to legal privilege) relating to the offence; and
 - (b) is, in any case, a power to search for evidence (other than items relating to legal privilege) relating to the identity of the person.
- (5) The power to search that is conferred by paragraph (2) is exercisable only to the extent that is reasonably required for the purpose of discovering evidence in respect of which the power is available by virtue of paragraph (4).
- (6) A police officer may seize and retain anything for which the police officer may search by virtue of paragraphs (4) and (5).
- (7) A police officer who has entered premises in exercise of the power that is conferred by paragraph (2) may seize and retain anything that is on the premises if the police officer has reasonable grounds for believing –
 - (a) that it has been obtained in consequence of the commission of an offence, or it is evidence in relation to an offence; and

- (b) that it is necessary to seize it in order to prevent it being concealed, lost, damaged, altered or destroyed.
- (8) An offence includes an offence committed outside Jersey.
- (9) The power to enter and search that is conferred by paragraph (2) may be exercised only if a police officer of a rank not lower than that of inspector, or a Centenier of the parish, has given written authorization for its exercise, or –
 - (a) the power is exercised before the person arrested is taken to a police station; and
 - (b) the presence of the person at a place other than a police station is necessary for the effective exercise of the power to search.⁴⁰
- (10) A Centenier who gives written authorization for the exercise of the power that is conferred by paragraph (2) shall send a copy of the authorization to the Chief Officer of Police.⁴¹
- (11) The power that is conferred by paragraph (6) may be exercised only if a police officer of a rank not lower than that of inspector has given written authorization for its exercise.

Treatment following arrest

89 Fingerprints and samples

- (1) If a person has been arrested under an extradition arrest warrant and is detained at a police station, fingerprints may be taken from the person only if they are taken by a police officer –
 - (a) with the appropriate consent given in writing; or
 - (b) under paragraph (3).
- (2) If a person has been arrested under an extradition arrest warrant and is detained at a police station, a non-intimate sample may be taken from the person only if it is taken by a police officer –
 - (a) with the appropriate consent given in writing; or
 - (b) under paragraph (3).
- (3) Fingerprints or a non-intimate sample may be taken from the person without the appropriate consent only if a police officer of a rank not lower than that of inspector authorizes the fingerprints or sample to be taken.

90 Searches and examinations

- (1) If a person –
 - (a) has been arrested under an extradition arrest warrant; and
 - (b) is detained at a police station,the person may on the authorization of a police officer of a rank not lower than that of inspector be searched or examined, or both, for the purpose of facilitating the ascertainment of the person's identity.

- (2) An identifying mark found on a search or examination under this Article may be photographed –
 - (a) with the appropriate consent; or
 - (b) without the appropriate consent, if that consent is withheld or it is not practicable to obtain it.
- (3) The only persons who may carry out searches or examinations, or take photographs, under this Article are –
 - (a) police officers; and
 - (b) persons designated for the purposes of this Article by the Chief Officer of Police.
- (4) A person may not under this Article –
 - (a) carry out a search or examination of a person of the opposite sex; or
 - (b) take a photograph of any part of the body of a person of the opposite sex.
- (5) An intimate search may not be carried out under this Article.
- (6) Ascertaining a person's identity includes ascertaining that he or she is not a particular person.
- (7) Marks include features and injuries, and a mark is an identifying mark if its existence in a person's case facilitates the ascertainment of the person's identity.

91 Photographs

- (1) If a person has been arrested under an extradition arrest warrant and is detained at a police station, the person may be photographed –
 - (a) with the appropriate consent; or
 - (b) without the appropriate consent, if that consent is withheld or it is not practicable to obtain it.
- (2) A person proposing to take a photograph of a person under this Article –
 - (a) may, for the purpose of doing so, require the removal of any item or substance worn on or over the whole or any part of the head or face of the person to be photographed; and
 - (b) may, if the requirement is not complied with, remove the item or substance.
- (3) The only persons who may take photographs under this Article are –
 - (a) police officers; and
 - (b) persons designated for the purposes of this Article by the Chief Officer of Police.

92 Other treatment and rights

- (1) The Minister for Home Affairs⁴² may by Order apply the provisions to which paragraph (2) refers to persons to whom paragraph (3) refers, with such modifications as are specified in the Order.
- (2) This paragraph refers to the following provisions of PPCEL –

- (a) Article 50 (relating to searches of detained persons);
 - (b) Article 51 (relating to intimate searches);
 - (c) Article 52 (relating to the right, when arrested, to have someone informed);
and
 - (d) Article 54 (relating to access to legal advice).
- (3) This paragraph refers to any persons who –
- (a) are arrested under extradition arrest warrants at police stations;
 - (b) are taken to police stations after being arrested elsewhere under extradition arrest warrants; or
 - (c) are detained at police stations after being arrested under extradition arrest warrants.

General

93 Delivery of seized property

- (1) This Article applies to anything that has been seized or produced under this Part.
- (2) A police officer may deliver any such thing to a person who is or is acting on behalf of an authority if the police officer has reasonable grounds for believing that the authority –
- (a) is an authority of the designated territory concerned; and
 - (b) has functions such that it is appropriate for the thing to be delivered to it.
- (3) If the seizure power was a warrant issued under this Part or the thing was produced under an order made under this Part, the designated territory concerned is the one specified in the application for the warrant or the order.
- (4) If the seizure power was Article 85(3), paragraph (6) or paragraph (7) of Article 86, paragraph (7) or paragraph (8) of Article 87 or paragraph (6) or paragraph (7) of Article 88, the designated territory concerned is –
- (a) the designated territory to which a person's extradition is requested, where the applicable arrest power is a warrant issued under Article 8; or
 - (b) the designated territory in which a person is accused of the commission of an offence or has been convicted of an offence, where the applicable arrest power is a provisional warrant.
- (5) The applicable extradition arrest power is –
- (a) the extradition arrest power under which a police officer had power of arrest, where the seizure power was Article 85(3); or
 - (b) the extradition arrest power under which a person was arrested, where the seizure power was paragraph (6) or paragraph (7) of Article 86, paragraph (7) or paragraph (8) of Article 87 or paragraph (6) or paragraph (7) of Article 88.

94 Codes of practice

- (1) The Minister for Home Affairs may by Order make codes of practice in connection with –
 - (a) the exercise of the powers that are conferred by this Part;
 - (b) the retention, use and return of anything seized or produced under a power that is conferred by this Part;
 - (c) access to anything so seized or produced;
 - (d) the taking of photographs and copies of anything so seized or produced; and
 - (e) the retention, use, disclosure and destruction of any fingerprint, sample or photograph taken under a power conferred by this Part.
- (2) If proposing to make a code of practice under this Article, the Minister for Home Affairs shall –
 - (a) publish a draft of the code;
 - (b) consider any representations made to the Minister about the draft within a reasonable time after it is published; and
 - (c) if the Minister thinks it appropriate, modify the draft in the light of any such representations.
- (3) A code of practice shall not come into force before it has been laid before the States.
- (4) A failure by a police officer to comply with a provision of a code issued under this Article does not of itself make the police officer liable to criminal or civil proceedings.
- (5) A code issued under this Article is admissible in evidence in proceedings under this Law, and shall be taken into account by a court in determining any question to which it appears to the court to be relevant.

95 Reasonable force

A person may use reasonable force, if necessary, in the exercise of a power conferred by this Part.

PART 6**BAIL****96 Duty of court to consider bail for person in custody**

- (1) This Article applies on each occasion on which a person in custody in respect of whom a request for extradition has been made appears under this Law before a court.
- (2) It shall be the duty of the court to consider whether the person should be granted bail pending the determination of the case.

97 Presumption in favour of bail

- (1) A court shall grant bail pending the determination of the case, to a person whose extradition is requested, unless there are substantial grounds for believing that (if released on bail) the person would –
 - (a) fail to appear before a court when required to do so;
 - (b) commit an offence; or
 - (c) interfere or attempt to interfere with any witness or otherwise to obstruct the course of justice in any proceedings.
- (2) In deciding whether to grant bail, the court shall have regard to the following considerations –
 - (a) the nature and seriousness of the case, and the probable outcome;
 - (b) the character and antecedents of the person whose extradition is requested, and the person's associations and ties with Jersey; and
 - (c) any other relevant factors.
- (3) The presumption in favour of bail to which paragraph (1) refers does not apply if the court considering the matter of bail for any person is satisfied that the person –
 - (a) has contravened any condition of bail granted under this Law;
 - (b) has failed to surrender to the custody of a court when required under this Law to do so; or
 - (c) without the permission of a court, has previously left or attempted to leave Jersey or any other jurisdiction to avoid extradition.
- (4) The presumption in favour of bail to which paragraph (1) refers does not apply if the person for whom the matter of bail is being considered is alleged to be unlawfully at large after conviction of an offence.
- (5) In proceedings under Part 3 (relating to re-extradition from Jersey), the presumption in favour of bail to which paragraph (1) refers does not apply if –
 - (a) the Attorney General has given an undertaking in connection with the extradition to Jersey of the person for whom the matter of bail is being considered; and
 - (b) the undertaking includes terms that the person shall be kept in custody until the conclusion of any proceedings against that person in Jersey for an offence.
- (6) In a case to which paragraph (5) refers, a court may grant bail to the person if (but only if) the court considers that there are exceptional circumstances that justify it.

98 Bail conditions

- (1) In granting bail under this Law, a court may impose such conditions of bail as it thinks fit.
- (2) ⁴³
- (3) ⁴⁴
- (4) ⁴⁵

98A Application of the [Criminal Procedure \(Bail\) \(Jersey\) Law 2017](#)⁴⁶

- (1) Articles 12 to 14, and 19 and 20 of the [Criminal Procedure \(Bail\) \(Jersey\) Law 2017](#) (the ‘Bail Law’) shall, subject to the modifications set out in paragraph (2), apply for the purposes of this Part as if a person whose extradition is requested were a defendant within the meaning of the Bail Law.
- (2) In Article 12(7) and (9) of the Bail Law, for the words “Article 11” there are substituted the words “Article 98(1) of the Extradition (Jersey) Law 2004”.

99 Warning to person bailed

When a court grants bail under this Law to a person, it shall explain to the person the effect of Article 97(3) (relating to the circumstances in which the presumption in favour of bail does not apply).

100 Variation of bail

If a court grants bail under this Law, it may subsequently vary any of the conditions of bail –

- (a) of its own motion;
- (b) on the application of any party to the proceedings; or
- (c) on the application of a surety.

101 Arrest without court order

- (1) If a police officer believes on reasonable grounds that a person who has been granted bail under this Law is about to leave Jersey without the permission of a court, the police officer may arrest and detain the person without a court order.
- (2) A police officer who arrests and detains a person under paragraph (1) shall bring the person before a court within 48 hours of his or her arrest.⁴⁷

102 Arrest on order of court

- (1) If a court is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds to believe that a person who has been granted bail under this Law –
 - (a) has contravened any condition of the person’s bail;
 - (b) has attempted to leave Jersey without the permission of a court, or is about to attempt to do so; or
 - (c) has not surrendered or is for any reason unlikely to surrender to the custody of a court, at the time and place appointed for the person to do so,the court may order that the person be arrested and brought before a court.
- (2) An order under paragraph (1) authorizes every police officer to arrest and detain the person to whom it relates, and to bring the person before a court.
- (3) A police officer who arrests and detains a person to whom an order under paragraph (1) relates shall bring the person before a court within 48 hours of his or her arrest.⁴⁸

102A References to period of 48 hours⁴⁹

In determining for the purposes of Article 101(2) and 102(3) when the period of 48 hours expires, there shall be disregarded Christmas Day, Good Friday and any Sunday.

103 Evidence

- (1) If a person is granted bail under this Law, a statement in writing delivered to a police officer by a surety, informing the police officer that the surety believes that the person who has been granted bail is about to leave Jersey shall constitute reasonable grounds for the police officer to believe that the person granted bail is about to leave Jersey.
- (2) Paragraph (1) –
 - (a) does not apply if the police officer believes on reasonable grounds that the statement is untrue; and
 - (b) does not exclude any other reasonable grounds for belief.
- (3) A record of a court to the effect that a person to whom bail has been granted under this Law has failed to surrender to the custody of that court at the time and place appointed for that person to do so shall be sufficient evidence, unless the contrary is proved, of that failure.

PART 7**OTHER PROVISIONS****104 Time limit for extradition following deferral for competing claim**

- (1) This Article applies if –
 - (a) an order is made under this Law for a person to be extradited to a designated territory in pursuance of a request for the person's extradition;
 - (b) before the person is extradited to the designated territory, an order is made under Article 65(3) for the person's extradition in pursuance of the request to be deferred; and
 - (c) the Magistrate makes an order under Article 106 for the person's extradition in pursuance of the request to cease to be deferred.
- (2) In a case where Article 55 applies, the period of 28 days to which Article 55(1) refers shall commence on the day on which the order under Article 106(1) is made.
- (3) In a case where Article 56 applies, the period of 28 days to which Article 56(2) refers shall commence on the day on which the decision on the appeal becomes final (within the meaning of that Article) or (if later) the day on which the order under Article 106(1) is made.

105 Proceedings where proceedings on warrant or request deferred

- (1) If –

- (a) an order is made under this Law deferring proceedings on an extradition claim (the deferred claim) until another extradition claim in respect of the person has been disposed of; and
 - (b) the other extradition claim is disposed of,the Magistrate may make an order for proceedings on the deferred claim to be resumed.
- (2) No order under paragraph (1) may be made after the end of the period of 21 days commencing on the day on which the other extradition claim is disposed of.
- (3) If the person applies to the Magistrate to be discharged, the Magistrate may order that the person be discharged.
- (4) If the person applies to the Magistrate to be discharged, the Magistrate shall order the person's discharge if –
 - (a) the period of 21 days to which paragraph (2) refers has ended; and
 - (b) the Magistrate has not made an order under paragraph (1) and has not ordered that the person be discharged.

106 Proceedings where extradition deferred

- (1) If –
 - (a) an order is made under this Law deferring a person's extradition in pursuance of an extradition claim (the deferred claim) until another extradition claim in respect of the person has been disposed of; and
 - (b) the other extradition claim is disposed of,the Magistrate may make an order for the person's extradition in pursuance of the deferred claim to cease to be deferred.
- (2) No order under paragraph (1) may be made after the end of the period of 21 days commencing on the day on which the other extradition claim is disposed of.
- (3) If the person applies to the Magistrate to be discharged, the Magistrate may order that the person be discharged.
- (4) If the person applies to the Magistrate to be discharged, the Magistrate shall order the person's discharge if –
 - (a) the period of 21 days to which paragraph (2) refers has ended; and
 - (b) the Magistrate has not made an order under paragraph (1) and has not ordered that the person be discharged.

107 Disposal of request for extradition

- (1) A request for a person's extradition is disposed of –
 - (a) when an order is made for the person's discharge in respect of the request and there is no further possibility of an appeal;
 - (b) when the person is taken to be discharged in respect of the request; or
 - (c) when an order is made for the person's extradition in pursuance of the request and there is no further possibility of an appeal.

- (2) There is no further possibility of an appeal against an order for a person's discharge or extradition –
 - (a) when the period permitted for giving notice of the appeal to the Royal Court ends, if notice is not given before the end of that period;
 - (b) when the decision of the Royal Court on the appeal becomes final, if there is no appeal to the Privy Council against that decision; or
 - (c) when the decision of the Privy Council on the appeal is made, if there is such an appeal.
- (3) The decision of the Royal Court on the appeal becomes final –
 - (a) when the period permitted for applying to the Royal Court for leave to appeal to the Privy Council ends, if there is no such application;
 - (b) when the period permitted for applying to the Privy Council for leave to appeal to it ends, if the Royal Court refuses leave to appeal and there is no application to the Privy Council for leave to appeal;
 - (c) when the Privy Council refuses leave to appeal to it; or
 - (d) at the end of the period 28 days commencing on the day on which leave to appeal to the Privy Council is granted, if no such appeal is brought before the end of that period.
- (4) For the purposes of paragraphs (2) and (3) –
 - (a) any power of a court to extend the period permitted for giving notice of appeal or for applying for leave to appeal; and
 - (b) any power of a court to grant leave to take a step out of time, shall be ignored.

108 Disposal of charge

- (1) A charge against a person is disposed of –
 - (a) if the person is acquitted in respect of it, when he or she is acquitted; or
 - (b) if the person is convicted in respect of it, when there is no further possibility of an appeal against the conviction.
- (2) There is no further possibility of an appeal against a conviction –
 - (a) when the period permitted for giving notice of application for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeal against the conviction ends, if the leave of the Court of Appeal is required and no such notice is given before the end of that period;
 - (b) when the Court of Appeal refuses leave to appeal against the conviction, if the leave of the Court of Appeal is required and notice of application for leave is given before the end of that period;
 - (c) when the period permitted for giving notice of appeal to the Court of Appeal against the conviction ends, if notice is not given before the end of that period;
 - (d) when the decision of the Court of Appeal becomes final, if there is no appeal to the Privy Council against that decision; or

- (e) when the decision of the Privy Council is made, if there is such an appeal.
- (3) The decision of the Court of Appeal becomes final –
 - (a) when the period permitted for applying to the Privy Council for special leave to appeal to it ends, if there is no application for leave to appeal; or
 - (b) when the Privy Council refuses leave to appeal to it, if there is such an application.
- (4) For the purposes of paragraphs (2) and (3) –
 - (a) any power of a court to extend the period permitted for giving notice of appeal or of application for leave to appeal or for applying for leave to appeal; and
 - (b) any power of a court to grant leave to take a step out of time, shall be ignored.

109 Special extradition arrangements

- (1) This Article applies if the Attorney General believes –
 - (a) that arrangements have been made between the United Kingdom on behalf of Jersey, and another territory, for the extradition of a person from Jersey to the territory; and
 - (b) the territory is not a designated territory.
- (2) The Attorney General may certify that the conditions in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of paragraph (1) are satisfied in relation to the extradition of the person.
- (3) If the Attorney General issues a certificate under paragraph (2), this Law shall apply in respect of the person's extradition to the territory as if it were a designated territory of the second category.
- (4) As applied by paragraph (3), this Law shall have effect –
 - (a) as if Articles 8(4), 10(5), 11(10)(b) and 21(1) were omitted; and
 - (b) with any other modifications specified in the certificate.
- (5) A certificate under paragraph (2) in relation to a person is conclusive evidence that the conditions in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of paragraph (1) are satisfied in relation to the person's extradition from Jersey to the territory.

110 Genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes

- (1) If a valid request for a person's extradition is made in respect of an offence specified in paragraph (2), it is not an objection to extradition under this Law that the person could not have been punished for the offence under the law in force at the time when and in the place where he or she is alleged to have committed the act of which the person is accused or of which he or she has been convicted.
- (2) The offences to which this paragraph refers are –
 - (a) any offence that, if committed in Jersey, would be punishable as an offence under section 51 or section 58 of the International Criminal Court Act 2001

- (c.17) of the United Kingdom as it applies to Jersey (genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes);
- (b) any offence that, if committed in Jersey, would be punishable as an offence under section 52 or section 59 of that Act (conduct that is ancillary to those crimes and is committed outside the jurisdiction);
- (c) any offence that, if committed in Jersey, would be punishable as an ancillary offence, as defined in section 55 or section 62 of that Act, in relation to an offence to which either of sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) refers; and
- (d) any offence that is punishable in Jersey as an offence under section 1 of the Geneva Conventions Act 1957 (c.52) of the United Kingdom as it applies to Jersey (relating to grave breaches of scheduled conventions).

111 Young persons

In any proceedings before the Magistrate under this Law relating to the extradition of a person who is under the age of 18 years, Article 27(2) of the [Criminal Justice \(Young Offenders\) \(Jersey\) Law 2014](#) shall apply as it applies to proceedings in the Youth Court unless the Magistrate orders otherwise.⁵⁰

112 Custody

- (1) If a court remands a person in custody under this Law, the person shall be committed to the institution to which he or she would have been committed if charged with an offence before that court.
- (2) The provisions of the [Criminal Justice \(Young Offenders\) \(Jersey\) Law 2014](#) shall apply to a person under the age of 21 years who is remanded in custody under this Law, as if the person were remanded in custody in respect of an offence committed or alleged to have been committed by the person in Jersey, but this paragraph is subject to paragraph (3).⁵¹
- (3) Notwithstanding any enactment or rule of law to the contrary, where a person under the age of 21 years is to be remanded in custody under this Law, and it appears to the Magistrate that, having regard to –
 - (a) the nature and seriousness of any offence in respect of which a person's extradition under this Law has been requested; and
 - (b) the person's apparent character, maturity and other circumstances,it is not appropriate to remand him or her in custody in a place to which the Magistrate would otherwise be required in law to remand the person, the Magistrate may instead remand the person in custody in any other place that the Magistrate considers appropriate.
- (4) A person in custody following arrest under this Law who escapes from custody may be retaken in the same way as if the person had been in custody following arrest or apprehension in respect of an offence committed in Jersey.
- (5) An order for a person's extradition under this Law is sufficient authority for a person to whom the order is directed or a police officer –
 - (a) to receive the person;
 - (b) to keep the person in custody until extradited under this Law; and

- (c) to convey the person to the designated territory to which the person is to be extradited under this Law.

113 Extradition for more than one offence

The Minister for Home Affairs may by Order provide for this Law to have effect with specified modifications in relation to a case where a request for extradition is made in respect of more than one offence.

114 National security

- (1) This Article applies if the Attorney General believes that the conditions in paragraphs (2), (3) and (4) are satisfied in relation to a person.
- (2) The first condition is that the person's extradition is sought or will be sought under Part 2 or Part 3 in respect of an offence.
- (3) The second condition is –
 - (a) that in engaging in the conduct constituting or alleged to constitute the offence, the person was acting in the exercise of a function conferred or imposed by or under an enactment; or
 - (b) that as a result of an authorization given by the Attorney General, the person is not liable under the criminal law of any part of Jersey for the conduct constituting or alleged to constitute the offence.
- (4) The third condition is that the person's extradition in respect of the offence would be against the interests of national security.
- (5) If this Article applies, the Attorney General may certify that the conditions in paragraphs (2), (3) and (4) are satisfied in relation to the person.
- (6) If the Attorney General issues a certificate under paragraph (5), he or she may direct that a request for the person's extradition in respect of the offence is not to be proceeded with.
- (7) If the Attorney General issues a certificate under paragraph (5), he or she may order the person's discharge instead of or in addition to giving a direction under paragraph (6).
- (8) The Attorney General may consult a Secretary of State acting under any one or more of paragraphs (5), (6) and (7).
- (9) If the Attorney General gives a direction under paragraph (6) in respect of a request for extradition, then –
 - (a) if the Attorney General has not issued a certificate under Article 7 that the request is made in the approved way, the Attorney General is no longer required to do so;
 - (b) if the person is arrested under a warrant issued by the Magistrate under Article 8 or under a provisional warrant, there is no requirement for the person to appear or be brought before the Magistrate and he or she shall be discharged;

- (c) the Magistrate is no longer required to proceed or continue proceeding under Articles 9, 11, 12 and 13, if the person appears or is brought before the Magistrate;
 - (d) if the extradition hearing has begun, the Magistrate is no longer required to proceed or to continue proceeding under Articles 14 to 28 (inclusive) (relating to the extradition hearing);
 - (e) if the person has given to the Magistrate the person's consent to being extradited, the Magistrate is no longer required to send the case to the Attorney General for his or her decision whether the person is to be extradited;
 - (f) if an appeal has been brought to the Royal Court or the Privy Council, the Royal Court or the Privy Council (as the case may be) is no longer required to hear or to continue hearing the appeal; and
 - (g) if the person's extradition has been ordered, there is no requirement for the person to be extradited.
- (10) Any –
- (a) certificate under paragraph (5);
 - (b) direction under paragraph (6); or
 - (c) order under paragraph (7),
- shall be in writing, and shall be signed by the Attorney General.

115 Documents sent by facsimile

- (1) This Article applies if a document to be sent in connection with proceedings under this Law is sent by facsimile transmission.
- (2) This Law shall have effect as if the document received by facsimile transmission were the document used to make the transmission.
- (3) The document received by facsimile transmission may be received in evidence accordingly.

116 Receivable documents

- (1) A duly authenticated document issued in a designated territory may be received in evidence in proceedings under this Law.
- (2) A document issued in a designated territory is duly authenticated if (but only if) –
 - (a) it purports to be signed by a judge, magistrate or other judicial authority of the designated territory; or
 - (b) it purports to be authenticated by the oath or affirmation of a witness.
- (3) Nothing in this Article prevents a document that is not duly authenticated from being received in evidence in proceedings under this Law.

117 Written statements and admissions

- (1) The provisions specified in paragraph (2) apply in relation to proceedings under this Law as they apply in relation to criminal proceedings.
- (2) The provisions to which this paragraph refers are –
 - (a) Article 3 of the [Criminal Justice \(Evidence and Procedure\) \(Jersey\) Law 1998](#) (which Article relates to admissions of fact); and
 - (b) Article 9 of that Law (which Article relates to the admissibility of written statements as evidence).

118 Burden and standard of proof

- (1) This Article applies if, in proceedings under this Law, a question arises as to the burden or standard of proof.
- (2) The question shall be decided by applying any enactment or rule of law that would apply if the proceedings were criminal proceedings.
- (3) An enactment or rule of law that is to be applied under paragraph (2) shall be applied as if –
 - (a) the person whose extradition is sought (or who has been extradited) were accused of an offence; and
 - (b) the designated territory concerned were the prosecution.
- (4) Paragraphs (2) and (3) are subject to any express provision of this Law.

119 Customs officers

The Minister for Home Affairs may make an Order providing that any provision of this Law that applies in relation to police officers or to persons arrested by police officers shall apply (with such modifications, if any, as may be specified in the Order) to officers of the Impôts or to persons arrested by officers of the Impôts.

120 Subordinate legislation

- (1) Regulations made under Article 6 –
 - (a) may designate a territory by name or by its falling within a description set out in the Regulations;
 - (b) may provide that this Law shall have effect in respect of a designated territory with such modifications as are specified in the Regulations;
 - (c) may make any supplementary, incidental or consequential provision, and any transitory, transitional or saving provision, for the purposes of or in consequence of or for giving full effect to any of the provisions of this Law; and
 - (d) if made for any purpose to which sub-paragraph (c) refers, may in particular provide for any provision of this Law that comes into force before any other provision of this Law has come into force to have effect with such modifications as are specified in the Regulations until that other provision does come into force.

- (2) The Minister for Home Affairs may make Orders relating to any of the following matters –
 - (a) specifying, in respect of a designated territory, a time limit for the purpose of Article 11(10)(b);
 - (b) prescribing the form of any document required for the purposes of this Law (other than a form that is to be or may be prescribed by rules of court);
 - (c) providing for any other matters that are to be or is may be prescribed under any other provisions of this Law (other than matters that are to be or may be prescribed by rules of court);
 - (d) providing for such other matters as are reasonably necessary for or incidental to the purpose of carrying this Law into effect.
- (3) Regulations and Orders made under this Law may include supplementary, incidental, saving and transitional provisions.
- (4) The powers of the Superior Number of the Royal Court to make rules under the [Royal Court \(Jersey\) Law 1948](#) shall include power to make rules for the purposes of this Law.

121 Implementation of international obligations

The States may by Regulations modify this Law to give effect to any international agreement, other international instrument or international obligation, that relates to extradition, and is applicable to or binding on Jersey.

122 Citation

This Law may be cited as the Extradition (Jersey) Law 2004.

SCHEDULE 1

(Article 6(1))

DESIGNATED TERRITORIES**PART 1⁵²****DESIGNATED TERRITORIES OF THE FIRST CATEGORY**

Albania	Latvia
Andorra	Liechtenstein
Armenia	Lithuania
Australia	Luxembourg
Austria	Macedonia, FYR
Azerbaijan	Malta
Belgium	Moldova
Bulgaria	The Netherlands
Canada	New Zealand
Croatia	Norway
Cyprus	Poland
Czech Republic	Portugal
Denmark	Romania
Estonia	Russian Federation
Finland	Serbia and Montenegro
France	Slovakia
Georgia	Slovenia
Germany	South Africa
Greece	Spain
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (for the purposes of Articles 8 and 10 only)	Sweden
Hungary	Switzerland
Iceland	Turkey
Ireland	Ukraine

Israel	The United States of America
Italy	

PART 2⁵³**DESIGNATED TERRITORIES OF THE SECOND CATEGORY**

Antigua and Barbuda	Liberia
Argentina	Malawi
The Bahamas	Malaysia
Bangladesh	Maldives
Barbados	Mauritius
Belize	Mexico
Bolivia	Monaco
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Nauru
Botswana	Nicaragua
Brazil	Nigeria
Brunei	Panama
Chile	Papua New Guinea
Colombia	Paraguay
Cook Islands	Peru
Cuba	Saint Christopher and Nevis
Dominica	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Ecuador	Samoa
El Salvador	San Marino
Fiji	Seychelles
The Gambia	Sierra Leone
Ghana	Singapore
Grenada	Solomon Islands
Guatemala	Swaziland
Guyana	Tanzania
Haiti	Thailand
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (except for the purposes of Articles 8 and 10)	Tonga
India	Trinidad and Tobago
Iraq	Tuvalu
Jamaica	Uganda

Kenya	Uruguay
Kiribati	Vanuatu
Lesotho	Zambia

SCHEDULE 2⁵⁴

(Article 73(2))

RE-EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS**1 General provisions as to re-extradition hearing**

- (1) At the re-extradition hearing –
 - (a) the proceedings must be conducted by a prosecutor (as defined in Article 1(2)(b) of the [Criminal Procedure \(Jersey\) Law 2018](#));
 - (b) the Magistrate shall perform only a judicial role; and
 - (c) the Magistrate shall have the same powers (as nearly as may be) as he or she would have if the proceedings were a trial before the Magistrate of the person whose re-extradition is requested.
- (2) If the Magistrate adjourns the proceedings, the Magistrate shall remand the person in custody or on bail.
- (3) If the Magistrate remands the person in custody, the Magistrate may later grant bail to the person.
- (4) In relation to the re-extradition hearing, Article 2 of the [Costs in Criminal Cases \(Jersey\) Law 1961](#) shall apply as if –
 - (a) the reference in that other Law to conviction were a reference to an order that the person be re-extradited under this Law; and
 - (b) the reference in that other Law to discharge from prosecution were a reference to the person's discharge under this Law.

2 Initial stages of re-extradition hearing

- (1) If a person who is alleged to be the person whose re-extradition is requested appears or is brought before the Magistrate for the re-extradition hearing, the Magistrate shall decide whether the offence specified in the request is an extradition offence.
- (2) If the Magistrate decides the question in sub-paragraph (1) in the negative, the Magistrate shall order that the person be discharged.
- (3) If the Magistrate decides that question in the affirmative, the Magistrate shall proceed under paragraph 3 (relating to bars to re-extradition).

3 Bars to re-extradition

- (1) If the Magistrate is to proceed under this paragraph, the Magistrate shall decide whether the person's re-extradition to the designated territory is barred by reason of –
 - (a) the rule against double jeopardy;

- (b) extraneous considerations; or
 - (d) hostage-taking considerations.
- (2) The questions in sub-paragraph (1) shall be determined in accordance with paragraphs 4, 5 and 6.
 - (3) If the Magistrate decides in the affirmative any of the questions in sub-paragraph (1), the Magistrate shall order the person's discharge.
 - (4) If the Magistrate decides each of those questions in the negative, the Magistrate shall proceed under paragraph 7.

4 Rule against double jeopardy

A person's re-extradition to a designated territory is barred by reason of the rule against double jeopardy if (but only if) it appears that the person would be entitled to be discharged under any rule of law relating to previous acquittal or previous conviction if charged with the extradition offence in Jersey.

5 Extraneous considerations

A person's re-extradition to a designated territory is barred by reason of extraneous considerations if (but only if) it appears –

- (a) that the request for re-extradition, though purporting to be made on account of the extradition offence, is in fact made for the purpose of prosecuting or punishing the person on account of the person's race, religion, nationality, gender, sexual orientation or political opinions; or
- (b) that, if re-extradited, the person might be prejudiced at trial or punished, detained or restricted in personal liberty by reason of the person's race, religion, nationality, gender, sexual orientation or political opinions.

6 Hostage-taking considerations

- (1) A person's re-extradition to a designated territory is barred by reason of hostage-taking considerations if (but only if) the designated territory is a party to the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages opened for signature at New York on 18th December 1979, and it appears that –
 - (a) the person, if re-extradited, might be prejudiced at trial because communication between the person and the appropriate authorities would not be possible; and
 - (b) the act or omission constituting the extradition offence also constitutes an offence under section 1 of the Taking of Hostages Act 1982 (c.28) of the United Kingdom as it applies to Jersey, or an attempt to commit such an offence.
- (2) The appropriate authorities are the authorities of the territory that is entitled to exercise rights of protection in relation to the person.
- (3) A certificate issued by the Attorney General that a territory is a party to the Convention is conclusive evidence of that fact for the purposes of sub-paragraph (1).

6A Forum

- (1) The re-extradition of a person (“D”) to a designated territory is barred by reason of forum if the re-extradition would not be in the interests of justice.
- (2) For the purposes of this paragraph, the re-extradition would not be in the interests of justice if the Magistrate –
 - (a) decides that a substantial measure of D’s relevant activity was performed in Jersey; and
 - (b) decides, having regard to the specified matters relating to the interests of justice (and only those matters), that the extradition should not take place.
- (3) The specified matters relating to the interests of justice are –
 - (a) the place where most of the loss or harm resulting from the extradition offence occurred or was intended to occur;
 - (b) the interests of any victims of the extradition offence;
 - (c) that the Attorney General believes that Jersey is not the most appropriate jurisdiction in which to prosecute D in respect of the conduct constituting the extradition offence;
 - (d) were D to be prosecuted in Jersey for an offence that corresponds to the extradition offence, whether evidence necessary to prove the offence is or could be made available Jersey;
 - (e) any delay that might result from proceeding in one jurisdiction rather than another;
 - (f) the desirability and practicability of all prosecutions relating to the extradition offence taking place in one jurisdiction, having regard (in particular) to –
 - (i) the jurisdictions in which witnesses, co-defendants and other suspects are located, and
 - (ii) the practicability of the evidence of such persons being given in the Jersey or in jurisdictions outside Jersey;
 - (g) D’s connections with Jersey.
- (4) In deciding whether the extradition would not be in the interests of justice, the Magistrate shall have regard to the desirability of not requiring the disclosure of material which is subject to restrictions on disclosure in the designated territory concerned.
- (5) If, on an application by the Attorney General, it appears to the Magistrate that the Attorney General has considered the offences for which D could be prosecuted in Jersey in respect of the conduct constituting the extradition offence, the Magistrate shall make the Attorney General a party to the proceedings on the question of whether D’s extradition is barred by reason of forum.
- (6) In this paragraph “D’s relevant activity” means activity that is material to the commission of the extradition offence and is alleged to have been performed by D.

6B Effect of Attorney General's certificates on forum proceedings

- (1) The Magistrate hearing proceedings under paragraph 6A (the “forum proceedings”) shall decide that the extradition is not barred by reason of forum if (at a time when the Magistrate has not yet decided the proceedings) the Magistrate receives an Attorney General's certificate relating to the re-extradition.
- (2) That duty to decide the forum proceedings in that way is subject to the determination of any question relating to the Attorney General's certificate raised in accordance with paragraph 6D.
- (3) The Attorney General may apply for the forum proceedings to be adjourned for the purpose of assisting the Attorney General –
 - (a) in considering whether to give a certificate relating to the extradition;
 - (b) in giving such a certificate; or
 - (c) in sending such a certificate to the Magistrate.
- (4) If such an application is made, the Magistrate shall –
 - (a) adjourn the forum proceedings until the application is decided; and
 - (b) continue the adjournment, for such period as appears to the Magistrate to be reasonable, if the application is granted.
- (5) But the Magistrate shall end the adjournment if the application is not granted.

6C Attorney General's certificates

- (1) An “Attorney General's certificate” is a certificate given by the Attorney General that –
 - (a) the Attorney General has considered the offences for which D could be prosecuted in Jersey in respect of the conduct constituting the re-extradition offence and decided that there are one or more such offences that correspond to the extradition offence (the “corresponding offences”); and
 - (b) certifies either the facts set out in paragraph (2) or those set out in paragraph (3).
- (2) The facts are that –
 - (a) the Attorney General has made a formal decision as to the prosecution of D for the corresponding offences;
 - (b) that decision is that D should not be prosecuted for the corresponding offences; and
 - (c) the reason for that decision is a belief that –
 - (i) there would be insufficient admissible evidence for the prosecution, or
 - (ii) the prosecution would not be in the public interest.
- (3) The facts are that the Attorney General believes that D should not be prosecuted for the corresponding offences because there are concerns about the disclosure of sensitive material in –
 - (a) the prosecution of D for the corresponding offences; or
 - (b) any other proceedings.

- (4) In relation to the extradition of any person to a designated territory, neither this Article nor any other rule of law (whether or not contained in an enactment) may require the Attorney General –
 - (a) to consider any matter relevant to giving an Attorney General’s certificate; or
 - (b) to consider whether to give an Attorney General’s certificate.
- (5) In this paragraph “sensitive material” means material that appears to the responsible prosecutor to be sensitive, including material appearing to be sensitive on grounds relating to –
 - (a) national security;
 - (b) international relations; or
 - (c) the prevention or detection of crime (including grounds relating to the identification or activities of witnesses, informants or any other persons supplying information to the police or any other law enforcement agency who may be in danger if their identities are revealed).

6D Questioning of Attorney General’s certificate

- (1) No decision of the Attorney General relating to an Attorney General’s certificate in respect of D’s re-extradition (a “relevant certification decision”) may be questioned except on an appeal under paragraph 25 against an order for that re-extradition.
- (2) For the purpose of –
 - (a) determining whether to give permission for a relevant certification decision to be questioned; and
 - (b) determining any such question (if that permission is given),the Royal Court shall apply the procedures and principles which would be applied by it on an application for judicial review.
- (3) When quashing an Attorney General’s certificate, the Royal Court shall decide the question of whether or not the extradition is barred by reason of forum.
- (4) In deciding that question –
 - (a) paragraphs 6A to 6C and this paragraph apply in relation to the decision (with the appropriate modifications) as they apply to a decision by the Magistrate; and
 - (b) in particular –
 - (i) a reference in this Article to an appeal under paragraph 25 has effect as a reference to an appeal under paragraph 37 to the Privy Council,
 - (ii) a reference in this Article to the Royal Court has effect as a reference to the Privy Council.

6E Interpretation of paragraphs 6A to 6D

- (1) This paragraph applies for the purposes of paragraphs 6A to 6D (and this paragraph).
- (2) The following definitions apply –

“Attorney General’s certificate” has the meaning given in paragraph 6C(1);

“D” has the meaning given in paragraph 6A(1);

“extradition offence” means the offence specified in the request for extradition (including the conduct that constitutes the extradition offence);

“forum proceedings” has the meaning given in paragraph 6B(1).

- (3) In determining for any purpose whether an offence corresponds to the extradition offence, regard must be had, in particular, to the nature and seriousness of the 2 offences.
- (4) A reference to a formal decision as to the prosecution of D for an offence is a reference to a decision (made after complying with, in particular, any applicable requirement concerning a code of practice) that D should, or should not, be prosecuted for the offence.

7 Course of hearing where Magistrate is to proceed

- (1) If the Magistrate is to proceed under this paragraph, he or she shall decide whether the person was present when convicted.
- (2) If the Magistrate decides that the person was present when convicted, the Magistrate shall proceed directly under paragraph 9 (human rights).
- (3) If the Magistrate decides that the person was not present when convicted, the Magistrate shall decide whether the person deliberately absented himself or herself from the trial.
- (4) If the Magistrate decides that the person deliberately absented himself or herself from the trial, the Magistrate shall proceed directly under paragraph 9 (human rights).
- (5) If the Magistrate decides that the person did not deliberately absent himself or herself from the trial, the Magistrate shall decide whether the person would be entitled to a retrial or (on appeal) to a review amounting to a retrial.
- (6) If the Magistrate decides that the person would not be entitled to a retrial or (on appeal) to a review amounting to a retrial, the Magistrate shall order that the person be discharged.
- (7) If –
 - (a) the Magistrate decides that the person would be entitled to a retrial or (on appeal) to a review amounting to a retrial; and
 - (b) the designated territory to which re-extradition is requested is a designated territory of the first category,the Magistrate shall proceed directly under paragraph 9 (human rights).
- (8) If –
 - (a) the Magistrate decides that the person would be entitled to a retrial or (on appeal) to a review amounting to a retrial; and
 - (b) the designated territory to which re-extradition is requested is a designated territory of the second category,the Magistrate shall proceed under paragraph 8 (relating to convictions *in absentia*).

- (9) The Magistrate shall not decide under sub-paragraph (7) or sub-paragraph (8) that a person would be entitled to a retrial or (on appeal) to a review amounting to a retrial unless, in any proceedings that would allegedly constitute a retrial or review amounting to a retrial –
- (a) the person would have the right to defend himself or herself in person or through legal assistance of his or her own choosing or, if the person does not have sufficient means to pay for legal assistance, the right to be given it free when the interests of justice so require; and
 - (b) the person would also have the right to examine witnesses against him or her or to have them examined, and to obtain the attendance and examination of witnesses on his or her own behalf under the same conditions as the witnesses against the person.

8 Conviction in absentia in designated territory of second category

- (1) If the Magistrate is to proceed under this paragraph, the Magistrate shall decide whether there is sufficient evidence for the person to stand trial.
- (2) In deciding the question in sub-paragraph (1), the Magistrate may treat a statement made by a person in a document as admissible evidence of a fact if –
- (a) the statement is made by the person to a police officer or to another person charged with the duty of investigating offences or charging offenders; and
 - (b) direct oral evidence by the person of the fact would be admissible.
- (3) A summary in a document of a statement made by a person shall be treated as a statement made by the person in the document for the purposes of sub-paragraph (2).
- (4) In deciding whether to treat a statement made by a person in a document as admissible evidence of a fact, the Magistrate shall in particular have regard to –
- (a) the nature and source of the document;
 - (b) whether or not, having regard to the nature and source of the document and to any other circumstances that appear to the Magistrate to be relevant, it is likely that the document is authentic;
 - (c) the extent to which the statement appears to supply evidence that would not readily be available if the statement were not treated as being admissible evidence of the fact;
 - (d) the relevance of the evidence that the statement appears to supply to any issue likely to have to be determined by the Magistrate in deciding the question in sub-paragraph (1); and
 - (e) any risk that the admission or exclusion of the statement will result in unfairness to the person whose re-extradition is sought, having regard in particular to whether it is likely to be possible to controvert the statement if the person making it does not attend to give oral evidence in the proceedings.
- (5) Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, in deciding the question in sub-paragraph (1), the Magistrate may admit evidence if (but only if) it would be admissible in criminal proceedings.

- (6) If the Magistrate decides in the negative the question in sub-paragraph (1), the Magistrate shall order that the person be discharged.
- (7) If the Magistrate decides that question in the affirmative, the Magistrate shall proceed under paragraph 9 (human rights).

9 Consideration of human rights

- (1) If the Magistrate is required by either of paragraphs 7 and 8 to proceed under this paragraph, the Magistrate shall decide whether the person's re-extradition would be compatible with the Convention rights within the meaning of the [Human Rights \(Jersey\) Law 2000](#).⁵⁵
- (2) If the Magistrate decides in the negative the question in sub-paragraph (1), the Magistrate shall order that the person be discharged.
- (3) If the Magistrate decides that question in the affirmative, the Magistrate may order that the person be re-extradited to the designated territory.
- (4) If the Magistrate makes an order under sub-paragraph (3), the Magistrate shall remand the person in custody or on bail to await re-extradition to the designated territory.
- (5) If the Magistrate remands the person in custody, the Magistrate may later grant bail to the person.

10 Deferral by Magistrate where person charged with offence in Jersey

- (1) If at any time during the re-extradition hearing the Magistrate is informed on behalf of the Attorney General that the person is charged with an offence in Jersey, the Magistrate shall adjourn the re-extradition hearing until –
 - (a) the charge is disposed of;
 - (b) the charge is withdrawn;
 - (c) an order is made for the charge to lie on the file; or
 - (d) a declaration is made that the charge has been abandoned.
- (2) If a sentence of imprisonment or another form of detention is imposed in respect of the offence in Jersey with which the person is charged, the Magistrate may adjourn the re-extradition hearing until the sentence has been served.
- (3) If, before the Magistrate adjourns the re-extradition hearing under sub-paragraph (2), he or she has decided under paragraph 4 whether the person's re-extradition is barred by reason of the rule against double jeopardy, the Magistrate must decide that question again after the resumption of the re-extradition hearing.

11 Deferral by Magistrate where person serving sentence in Jersey

If at any time during the re-extradition hearing the Magistrate is informed on behalf of the Attorney General that the person whose re-extradition is requested is serving a sentence of imprisonment or another form of detention in Jersey, the Magistrate may adjourn the re-extradition hearing until the sentence has been served.

12 Other requests for re-extradition

- (1) If at any time in the re-extradition hearing, the Magistrate is informed by or on behalf of the Attorney General –
 - (a) that the Attorney General has received another valid request for the person's extradition to a designated territory;
 - (b) that the request has not been disposed of; and
 - (c) that the Attorney General has made an order under paragraph 52(2) for further proceedings on the request under consideration by the Magistrate to be deferred until the other request has been disposed of,the Magistrate shall remand the person in custody or on bail.
- (2) If the Magistrate remands the person in custody, the Magistrate may later grant bail to the person.

13 Consideration of physical or mental condition

- (1) If at any time in the re-extradition hearing it appears to the Magistrate that the condition to which sub-paragraph (2) refers is satisfied, the Magistrate shall –
 - (a) order the person's discharge; or
 - (b) adjourn the re-extradition hearing until it appears to the Magistrate that the condition to which sub-paragraph (2) refers is no longer satisfied.
- (2) The condition to which this sub-paragraph refers is that the physical or mental condition of the person is such that it would be unjust or oppressive to re-extradite the person.

*Appeals***25 Appeal to Royal Court against decision ordering re-extradition**

- (1) A person may appeal to the Royal Court against a decision by the Magistrate ordering that a person be re-extradited under this Part.
- (2) However, sub-paragraph (1) does not apply if the person consented to his or her re-extradition under paragraph 47 before the decision was made.
- (3) An appeal under this paragraph may be brought on a question of law or fact.
- (4) Notice of an appeal under this paragraph shall be given in accordance with rules of court before the end of the period of 14 days commencing on the day on which the order is made.
- (5) But where a person gives notice of application for leave to appeal after the end of the permitted period, the Royal Court shall not for that reason refuse to entertain the application if the person did everything reasonably possible to ensure that the notice was given as soon as it could be given.

26 Royal Court's powers on appeal against decision ordering re-extradition

- (1) On an appeal under paragraph 25, the Royal Court may –

- (a) allow the appeal; or
 - (b) dismiss the appeal.
- (2) The Royal Court may allow the appeal only on the ground specified in sub-paragraph (3) or the ground specified in sub-paragraph (4).
- (3) The ground to which this sub-paragraph refers is –
- (a) that the Magistrate ought to have decided differently a question before the Magistrate at the re-extradition hearing; and
 - (b) that if the Magistrate had decided the question in the way in which it ought to have been decided, the Magistrate would have been required to order that the person be discharged.
- (4) The ground to which this sub-paragraph refers is –
- (a) that an issue is raised that was not raised at the re-extradition hearing, or that evidence is available that was not available at the re-extradition hearing;
 - (b) that the issue or evidence would have resulted in the Magistrate’s deciding differently a question before the Magistrate at the re-extradition hearing; and
 - (c) that if the Magistrate had decided the question in that different way, the Magistrate would have been required to order that the person be discharged.
- (5) If the Royal Court allows the appeal, it shall –
- (a) order that the person be discharged; and
 - (b) quash the order for the person’s re-extradition.

27 Appeal to Royal Court against discharge by Magistrate

- (1) An appeal on behalf of the designated territory concerned may be brought to the Royal Court against a decision by the Magistrate at a re-extradition hearing that results in the Magistrate’s ordering that a person be discharged.
- (2) However, sub-paragraph (1) does not apply if the order that the person be discharged was made under paragraph 43 (relating to the withdrawal of a re-extradition request before the end of the re-extradition hearing).
- (3) An appeal under this paragraph may be brought on a question of law or fact.
- (4) Notice of an appeal under this paragraph shall be given in accordance with rules of court before the end of the period of 14 days commencing on the day on which the order for the person’s discharge is made.

28 Royal Court’s powers on appeal against discharge by Magistrate

- (1) On an appeal under paragraph 27, the Royal Court may –
- (a) allow the appeal; or
 - (c) dismiss the appeal.
- (2) A question is the relevant question if the Magistrate’s decision on it resulted in the order that the person be discharged.
- (3) The Royal Court may allow the appeal only on the ground specified in sub-paragraph (4) or the ground specified in sub-paragraph (5).

- (4) The ground to which this sub-paragraph refers is –
 - (a) that the Magistrate ought to have decided the question differently; and
 - (b) that if the Magistrate had decided the question in the way in which it ought to have been decided, the Magistrate would not have been required to order that the person be discharged.
- (5) The ground to which this sub-paragraph refers is –
 - (a) that an issue is raised that was not raised at the re-extradition hearing, or that evidence is available that was not available at the re-extradition hearing;
 - (b) that the issue or evidence would have resulted in the Magistrate's deciding differently the question in respect of which the decision resulted in the order that the person be discharged; and
 - (c) that if the Magistrate had decided the question in that way, he or she would not have been required to order that the person be discharged.
- (6) If the Royal Court allows the appeal, it shall –
 - (a) quash the order that the person be discharged; and
 - (b) direct the Magistrate to proceed as required if the Magistrate had decided the question differently at the re-extradition hearing.

29 Detention pending conclusion of appeal against discharge by Magistrate

- (1) If immediately after the Magistrate orders that a person be discharged, the Magistrate is informed on behalf of the designated territory concerned of an intention to appeal under paragraph 27, the Magistrate shall remand the person in custody or on bail while the appeal is pending.
- (2) If the Magistrate remands the person in custody, the Magistrate may later grant bail to the person.
- (3) An appeal under paragraph 27 is pending until –
 - (a) it is abandoned;
 - (b) the Royal Court dismisses the appeal and the circumstances to which sub-paragraph (4) refers apply;
 - (c) the end of the period of 28 days commencing on the day on which leave to appeal to the Privy Council, against the decision of the Royal Court on the appeal, is granted; or
 - (d) no further step can be taken on behalf of the designated territory in relation to the appeal unless a court grants leave to take a step out of time,whichever occurs first.
- (4) The circumstances to which this sub-paragraph refers are that on the dismissing of the appeal by the Royal Court, the court is not immediately informed on behalf of the designated territory of an intention to apply for such leave.

Paragraphs 30 to 34 deleted by L.21/2016.

35 Costs on appeal to Royal Court

On any appeal to it under this Schedule, the Royal Court may make such order as to costs (in respect of the proceedings before it or in respect of the re-extradition hearing) as it considers just and reasonable.

36 Time limit for start of hearing of appeal to Royal Court

- (1) Rules of court shall prescribe the period within which the Royal Court shall begin to hear an appeal under any of paragraphs 25 and 27.
- (2) The Royal Court may from time to time extend the period in a particular case, if the court believes that it is in the interests of justice to do so.
- (3) The Royal Court shall begin to hear the appeal before the end of the period.
- (4) If sub-paragraph (3) is not complied with and the appeal is under paragraph 25 –
 - (a) the appeal shall be taken to have been allowed by a decision of the Royal Court;
 - (b) the person whose re-extradition has been ordered shall be taken to have been discharged by order of the Royal Court; and
 - (c) the order for the person's re-extradition shall be taken to have been quashed by the Royal Court.
- (5) If sub-paragraph (3) is not complied with and the appeal is under paragraph 27 the appeal shall be taken to have been dismissed by a decision of the Royal Court.

37 Further appeal to Privy Council

- (1) An appeal lies to the Privy Council from a decision of the Royal Court on an appeal under any of paragraphs 25 and 27.
- (2) An appeal under this paragraph lies at the instance of –
 - (a) the person whose re-extradition is requested; or
 - (b) a person acting on behalf of the designated territory.
- (3) An appeal under this paragraph lies only with the leave of the Royal Court or the Privy Council.
- (4) Leave to appeal under this paragraph shall not be granted unless –
 - (a) the Royal Court has certified that there is a point of law of general public importance involved in the decision; and
 - (b) it appears to the court granting leave that the point is one that ought to be considered by the Privy Council.
- (5) An application to the Royal Court for leave to appeal under this paragraph against its decision shall be made before the end of the period of 14 days commencing on the day on which the court makes that decision.
- (6) An application to the Privy Council for leave to appeal under this paragraph shall be made before the end of the period of 14 days commencing on the day on which the Royal Court refuses leave to appeal.

- (7) If leave to appeal under this paragraph is granted, the appeal shall be brought before the end of the period of 28 days commencing on the day on which leave is granted.
- (8) If sub-paragraph (7) is not complied with –
 - (a) the appeal shall be taken to have been brought; and
 - (b) the appeal shall be taken to have been dismissed by the Privy Council immediately after the end of the period specified in that sub-paragraph.
- (9) For the purpose of sub-paragraph (8)(b) –
 - (a) any power of a court to extend the period permitted for giving notice of appeal; and
 - (b) any power of a court to grant leave to take a step out of time, shall be disregarded.
- (10) The Royal Court may grant bail to a person appealing under this paragraph or applying for leave to appeal under this paragraph.

38 Powers of Privy Council on appeal

- (1) On an appeal under paragraph 37, the Privy Council may allow or dismiss the appeal.
- (2) If the person whose re-extradition is requested brings an appeal under paragraph 37, and the Privy Council allows the appeal, the Privy Council shall –
 - (a) order that the person be discharged; and
 - (b) if the appeal was against a decision of the Royal Court to dismiss an appeal under paragraph 25, quash the order for the person's re-extradition.
- (3) If –
 - (a) the Royal Court allows an appeal under paragraph 25 by the person whose re-extradition is requested;
 - (b) a person acting on behalf of the designated territory brings an appeal under paragraph 37 against the decision of the Royal Court; and
 - (c) the Privy Council allows the appeal,the Privy Council shall quash the order discharging the person made by the Royal Court under paragraph 26(5), or by the Magistrate, and order the person to be re-extradited.
- (4) If –
 - (a) the Royal Court dismisses an appeal under paragraph 27 against a decision made by the Magistrate at the re-extradition hearing;
 - (b) a person acting on behalf of the designated territory brings an appeal under paragraph 37 against the decision of the Royal Court; and
 - (c) the Privy Council allows the appeal,the Privy Council shall take the steps to which sub-paragraph (5) refers.
- (5) The steps to which this sub-paragraph refers are –

- (a) to quash the order of the Magistrate discharging the person whose re-extradition is requested;
 - (b) to remit the case to the Magistrate; and
 - (c) to direct the Magistrate to proceed as he or she would have been required to do if the Magistrate had decided the relevant question differently.
- (6) A question is the relevant question if the Magistrate's decision on it resulted in the order that the person be discharged.

39 Appeal to be only remedy

A decision under this Schedule of the Magistrate or the Attorney General may be questioned in legal proceedings only by means of an appeal under this Schedule.

Time limit for re-extradition

40 Time limit for re-extradition if there is no appeal

- (1) If –
- (a) the Magistrate orders a person's re-extradition to a designated territory; and
 - (b) no notice of an appeal under paragraph 25 or paragraph 30 is given before the end of the period permitted under that paragraph,
- the person shall be re-extradited to the designated territory before the end of the period of 28 days commencing the day on which the Magistrate makes the order.
- (2) However, sub-paragraph (1) does not apply if the order for the person's re-extradition is made under paragraph 48.
- (3) If –
- (a) the person is not re-extradited to the designated territory before the end of the period of 28 days commencing the day on which the Magistrate makes the order; and
 - (b) the person applies to the Magistrate to be discharged,
- the Magistrate shall order that the person be discharged, unless reasonable cause is shown for the delay.
- (4) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (1) –
- (a) any power of a court to extend the period permitted for giving notice of appeal; and
 - (b) any power of a court to grant leave to take a step out of time,
- shall be disregarded.
- (5) This paragraph is subject to paragraph 42(6).

40A Court informed after re-extradition order that person is charged with offence in Jersey

- (1) This paragraph applies if –

- (a) the Magistrate has ordered a person's re-extradition; and
 - (b) before the extradition order is carried out the Royal Court is informed that the person is charged with an offence in Jersey.
- (2) The Royal Court shall order the re-extradition order not to be carried out until one of these occurs –
- (a) the charge is disposed of;
 - (b) the charge is withdrawn;
 - (c) proceedings in respect of the charge are discontinued;
 - (d) an order is made for the charge to lie on the file.
- (3) If a sentence of imprisonment or another form of detention is imposed in respect of the offence charged, the Royal Court may order the extradition order not to be carried out until the person is released from detention pursuant to the sentence (whether on licence or otherwise).
- (4) Rules of court may provide that where there is an appeal against the re-extradition order –
- (a) a reference in this Article to the Royal Court has effect, in prescribed circumstances, as if it were a reference to the court hearing the appeal; and
 - (b) this Article has effect with any other prescribed modifications.

40B Court informed after re-extradition order that person is serving sentence in Jersey

- (1) This paragraph applies if –
- (a) the Magistrate has ordered a person's re-extradition; and
 - (b) before the extradition order is carried out the Royal Court is informed that the person is serving a sentence of imprisonment or another form of detention in Jersey other than the sentence referred to in Article 71(6).
- (2) The Royal Court may order the re-extradition order not to be carried out until the person is released from detention pursuant to the sentence (whether on licence or otherwise).
- (3) Rules of court may provide that where there is an appeal against the extradition order –
- (a) a reference in this Article to the Royal Court has effect, in prescribed circumstances, as if it were a reference to the court hearing the appeal; and
 - (b) this Article has effect with any other prescribed modifications.

41 Time limit for re-extradition if there is an appeal

- (1) If –
- (a) there is an appeal to the Royal Court under any of paragraphs 25, 30 and 32 against a decision or order relating to a person's re-extradition to a designated territory; and
 - (b) the effect of the decision of the relevant court on appeal is that the person is to be re-extradited there,

the person shall be re-extradited to the designated territory before the end of the required period.

- (2) The required period is 28 days commencing –
 - (a) on the day on which the decision of the relevant court on appeal becomes final; or
 - (b) the day on which further proceedings on appeal are abandoned.
- (3) The relevant court on appeal is –
 - (a) the Royal Court, if there is no further appeal to the Privy Council against the decision on the appeal to the Royal Court, or proceedings on any further appeal to the Privy Council are abandoned; or
 - (b) the Privy Council, if there is a further appeal to the Privy Council and proceedings on that further appeal are not abandoned.
- (4) The decision of the Royal Court becomes final –
 - (a) at the end of the period for applying to the Royal Court for leave to appeal to the Privy Council under paragraph 37, if there is no application to the Royal Court for leave under paragraph 37(5);
 - (b) at the end of the period permitted for applying to the Privy Council for leave to appeal under paragraph 37, if the Royal Court refuses leave to appeal under paragraph 37(5) and there is no application to the Privy Council itself for leave under paragraph 37(6);
 - (c) if the Privy Council refuses leave to appeal under paragraph 37(6); or
 - (d) if, leave to appeal under paragraph 37 having been granted, sub-paragraph (7) of that paragraph (relating to the time for bringing the appeal) is not complied with.
- (5) The decision of the Privy Council becomes final when it is made.
- (6) If –
 - (a) sub-paragraph (1) is not complied with; and
 - (b) the person applies to the Magistrate to be discharged,the Magistrate shall order that the person be discharged, unless reasonable cause is shown for the delay.
- (7) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (4) –
 - (a) any power of a court to extend the period permitted for giving notice of appeal; and
 - (b) any power of a court to grant leave to take a step out of time,shall be disregarded.
- (8) This paragraph is subject to paragraph 42(6).

42 Undertaking in relation to person serving sentence in Jersey

- (1) If –
 - (a) the Magistrate orders a person's re-extradition to a designated territory; and

- (b) the person is serving a sentence of imprisonment or another form of detention in Jersey,
- the Magistrate may make the order for re-extradition subject to the condition that re-extradition is not to take place before the Magistrate receives an undertaking given on behalf of the designated territory in terms specified by the Magistrate.
- (2) The terms that may be specified by the Magistrate in relation to a person accused in a designated territory of the commission of an offence include terms –
- (a) that the person be kept in custody until the conclusion of the proceedings against the person for the offence and any other offence in respect of which the person is permitted to be dealt with in the designated territory; and
- (b) that the person be returned to Jersey on the conclusion of those proceedings to serve the remainder of the person's sentence.
- (3) The terms that may be specified by the Magistrate in relation to a person alleged to be unlawfully at large after conviction of an offence by a court in a designated territory include terms that the person be returned to Jersey to serve the remainder of his or her sentence after serving any sentence imposed on that person in the designated territory for –
- (a) the offence; and
- (b) any other offence in respect of which the person is permitted to be dealt with in the designated territory.
- (4) Sub-paragraphs (5) and (6) apply if the Magistrate makes an order for re-extradition subject to a condition under sub-paragraph (1).
- (5) If the Magistrate does not receive the undertaking before the end of the period of 21 days commencing on the day on which he or she makes the order, and the person applies to the Royal Court to be discharged, the Royal Court shall order that the person be discharged.
- (6) If the Magistrate receives the undertaking before the end of that period –
- (a) in a case where paragraph 40 (relating to the time limit for re-extradition if there is no appeal) applies, the period of 28 days specified in paragraph 40(1) for the person's re-extradition to the designated territory concerned shall commence on the day on which the Magistrate receives the undertaking; and
- (b) in a case where paragraph 41 (relating to the time limit for re-extradition if there is an appeal) applies, the period of 28 days specified in paragraph 41(2) for the person's re-extradition to the designated territory concerned shall commence on the day on which the decision on the appeal becomes final (within the meaning of that paragraph) or the day on which the Magistrate receives the undertaking, whichever is later.

Withdrawal of request for re-extradition

43 Withdrawal of request before end of re-extradition hearing before Magistrate

- (1) If, at any time in the period to which sub-paragraph (2) refers, the Magistrate is informed by the Attorney General that a request for a person's re-extradition has been withdrawn, the Magistrate shall order that the person be discharged.

- (2) The period to which this sub-paragraph refers is the period –
 - (a) commencing when the person first appears or is brought before the Magistrate following the person's arrest; and
 - (b) ending when the Magistrate orders the person to be discharged or re-extradited.
- (3) If the person is not before the Magistrate at the time when the Magistrate orders that the person be discharged, the Magistrate shall inform the person of the order as soon as practicable.

45 Withdrawal of request while appeal to Royal Court pending

- (1) If at any time in the period –
 - (a) commencing when notice of an appeal to the court is given by the person whose re-extradition is requested or by a person acting on behalf of the designated territory to which the person's re-extradition is requested; and
 - (b) ending when proceedings on the appeal are abandoned or the court makes its decision on the appeal,

the Royal Court is informed by the Attorney General that a request for a person's re-extradition has been withdrawn, the court shall take the steps specified in sub-paragraph (2) or sub-paragraph (3) (as the case requires).
- (2) If the appeal is under paragraph 25 (relating to appeals by persons whose re-extradition is requested), the Royal Court shall –
 - (a) order the person's discharge; and
 - (b) quash the order for the person's re-extradition.
- (3) If the appeal is under paragraph 27 or paragraph 32 (relating to appeals against the discharge of persons whose re-extradition is requested), the Royal Court shall dismiss the appeal.
- (4) If the person is not before the Royal Court at the time when the court orders his or her discharge, the court shall inform the person of the order as soon as practicable.

46 Withdrawal of request while appeal to Privy Council pending

- (1) If at any time in the period –
 - (a) commencing when leave to appeal to the Privy Council is granted to the person whose re-extradition is requested or a person acting on behalf of the designated territory to which that re-extradition is requested; and
 - (b) ending when proceedings on the appeal are abandoned or the Privy Council makes its decision on the appeal,

the Privy Council is informed by the Attorney General that a request for a person's re-extradition has been withdrawn, the Privy Council shall take the steps specified in sub-paragraph (2) or sub-paragraph (3) (as the case requires).
- (2) If the appeal is brought by the person whose re-extradition is requested, the Privy Council shall –
 - (a) order that the person be discharged; and

- (b) quash the order for the person's re-extradition, in a case where the appeal was against a decision of the Royal Court to dismiss an appeal under paragraph 25 or paragraph 30 (appeals by persons whose re-extradition is requested).
- (3) If the appeal is brought by a person acting on behalf of the designated territory, the Privy Council shall dismiss the appeal.
- (4) If the person whose re-extradition is requested is not before the Privy Council at the time when it orders that the person be discharged, the Privy Council shall inform the person of the order as soon as practicable.

Consent to re-extradition

47 General provisions as to consent to re-extradition

- (1) A person brought before the Magistrate under Article 72 may consent to the person's re-extradition to the designated territory in which the overseas sentence was imposed.
- (2) Consent under this paragraph must be given in writing before the Magistrate, and is irrevocable.

48 Consent to re-extradition before case heard

- (1) If a person consents under paragraph 47 to being re-extradited –
 - (a) the Magistrate shall remand the person in custody or on bail; and
 - (b) if the Magistrate remands the person in custody, the Magistrate may later grant bail to the person.
- (2) If the Magistrate has not fixed a date on which the re-extradition hearing is to begin, the Magistrate is not required to do so.
- (3) If the re-extradition hearing has begun, the Magistrate is no longer required to proceed or continue proceeding under any of paragraphs 2 to 13 (inclusive) (relating to the re-extradition hearing).
- (4) The Magistrate shall, within the period of 10 days commencing on the day on which the consent is given, order that the person be re-extradited to the designated territory.
- (5) The person shall be taken to have waived any right that he or she would have (apart from the consent) not to be dealt with in the designated territory for an offence committed before the person's re-extradition.
- (6) Sub-paragraph (4) has effect subject to paragraph 50.
- (7) If sub-paragraph (4) is not complied with, and the person applies to the Magistrate to be discharged, the Magistrate shall order that the person be discharged.

49 Time limit for re-extradition following consent

- (1) This paragraph applies if the Magistrate makes an order under paragraph 48(4) for a person's re-extradition to a designated territory.

- (2) The person shall be re-extradited to the designated territory before the end of the period of 28 days commencing on the day on which the order is made.
- (3) If sub-paragraph (2) is not complied with, and the person applies to the Magistrate to be discharged, the Magistrate shall order that the person be discharged, unless reasonable cause is shown for the delay.

50 Deferral for competing extradition claim following consent

- (1) This paragraph applies if –
 - (a) a person consents under paragraph 47 to being re-extradited to a designated territory; and
 - (b) before the Magistrate orders the person's re-extradition under paragraph 48(4), the Magistrate is informed that the conditions in sub-paragraph (2) are met.
- (2) The conditions to which this sub-paragraph refers are that –
 - (a) the Attorney General has received another valid request for the person's extradition to a designated territory; and
 - (b) the other request has not been disposed of.
- (3) The Magistrate shall not make an order under paragraph 48(4) until he or she is informed what order has been made under paragraph 52(2).
- (4) If the order under paragraph 52(2) is for further proceedings on the request under consideration to be deferred until the other request, or the warrant, has been disposed of, the judge shall remand the person in custody or on bail.
- (5) If the Magistrate remands the person in custody, the Magistrate may later grant bail to the person.
- (6) If –
 - (a) the order under sub-paragraph (2) or (3) of paragraph 52 is for further proceedings on the request under consideration to be deferred until the other request, or the warrant, has been disposed of; and
 - (b) an order is made under Article 105 for proceedings on the request under consideration to be resumed,
the period specified in paragraph 48(4) is 10 days commencing the day on which the order under Article 105 is made.
- (7) If the order under paragraph 52(2) is for further proceedings on the other request, or the warrant, to be deferred until the request under consideration has been disposed of, the period specified in paragraph 48(4) is 10 days commencing on the day on which the Magistrate is informed of the order.

51 Re-extradition following deferral for competing claim

- If –
- (a) an order is made under paragraph 48(4) for a person to be re-extradited to a designated territory in pursuance of a request for the person's re-extradition;

- (b) before the person is re-extradited to the designated territory an order is made under paragraph 52(2) for the person's re-extradition in pursuance of the request to be deferred; and
- (c) the Magistrate makes an order under Article 106(2) for the person's re-extradition in pursuance of the request to cease to be deferred,

the required period for the purposes of paragraph 49(2) is 28 days starting with the day on which the order under Article 106(2) is made.

Competing extradition requests

52 Competing extradition requests

- (1) This paragraph applies if –
 - (a) the Attorney General receives a valid request for a person's re-extradition to a designated territory;
 - (b) the person is in Jersey; and
 - (c) before the person is re-extradited in pursuance of the request or discharged, the Attorney General receives another valid request for the person's extradition.
- (2) If neither of the requests has been disposed of, the Magistrate may order proceedings (or further proceedings) on one of the requests to be deferred until the other request has been disposed of.
- (3) If an order for a person's extradition has been made in pursuance of the request under consideration, the Magistrate may order the person's extradition in pursuance of that request to be deferred until the other request has been disposed of.
- (4) In applying this paragraph, the Magistrate shall take account of –
 - (a) the relative seriousness of the offences concerned;
 - (b) the place where each offence was committed (or was alleged to have been committed);
 - (c) the date when each offence was committed (or was alleged to have been committed);
 - (d) the date when each request was received; and
 - (e) whether, in the case of each offence, the person is alleged to be accused of its commission (but not convicted of the offence), or is alleged to be unlawfully at large after conviction of the offence.

Post-extradition matters

53 Consent to dealing with another offence

- (1) This paragraph applies if –
 - (a) a person is re-extradited to a designated territory; and

- (b) the Attorney General receives a valid request for the Attorney General's consent to the person being dealt with in the designated territory for an offence other than the offence in respect of which the person was extradited.
- (2) A request for consent is valid if it is made by an authority of the designated territory, and the Attorney General believes that the authority has the function in that designated territory of making requests for the consent to which paragraph (1)(b) refers.
- (3) The Attorney General shall serve notice on the person that the Attorney General has received the request for consent, unless the Attorney General is satisfied that it would be impracticable to do so.
- (4) The Attorney General shall decide whether the offence is an extradition offence.
- (5) If the Attorney General decides that the offence is not an extradition offence, the Attorney General shall refuse to give consent.
- (6) If the Attorney General decides that the offence is an extradition offence, the Attorney General shall decide whether the Magistrate would re-extradite the person if –
 - (a) the person were in Jersey; and
 - (b) the Magistrate were required to proceed under paragraph 3 in respect of the offence for which the Attorney General's consent is requested.
- (7) If the Attorney General decides the question in sub-paragraph (6) in the negative, the Attorney General shall refuse to give consent.
- (8)
- (9)
- (10) If the Attorney General decides that question in the affirmative, the Attorney General may give consent.

54 Consent to further extradition to designated territory

- (1) This paragraph applies if –
 - (a) a person is re-extradited to a designated territory (the requesting territory); and
 - (b) the Attorney General receives a valid request for the Attorney General's consent to the person's extradition to another designated territory for an offence other than the offence in respect of which the person was re-extradited.
- (2) A request for consent is valid if it is made by an authority of the designated territory, and the Attorney General believes that the authority has the function in that designated territory of making requests for the consent to which sub-paragraph (1)(b) refers.
- (3) The Attorney General shall serve notice on the person that the Attorney General has received the request for consent, unless the Attorney General is satisfied that it would be impracticable to do so.
- (4) The Attorney General shall decide whether the offence is an extradition offence in relation to the designated territory to which sub-paragraph (1)(b) refers.

- (5) If the Attorney General decides that the offence is not an extradition offence, the Attorney General shall refuse to give consent.
- (6) If the Attorney General decides that the offence is an extradition offence, the Attorney General shall decide whether the Magistrate would re-extradite the person if –
 - (a) the person were in Jersey; and
 - (b) the Magistrate were required to proceed under paragraph 15 in respect of the offence for which the Attorney General’s consent is requested.
- (7) If the Attorney General decides the question in sub-paragraph (6) in the negative, the Attorney General shall refuse to give consent.
- (8)
- (9)
- (10) If the Attorney General decides that question in the affirmative, the Attorney General may give consent.

55 Return of person to Jersey to serve remainder of sentence

- (1) This paragraph applies to a person who –
 - (a) is serving a sentence of imprisonment or another form of detention in Jersey;
 - (b) is re-extradited to a designated territory; and
 - (c) is subsequently returned to Jersey to serve the remainder of that sentence.
- (2) A person to whom this paragraph applies is liable to be detained in pursuance of the person’s sentence.
- (3) If the person is at large, he or she shall be treated as being unlawfully at large.
- (4) Time during which, as a result of his or her re-extradition, the person was not in Jersey shall not count as time served by the person as part of his or her sentence.
- (5) Sub-paragraph (4) does not apply if –
 - (a) the person was re-extradited for the purpose of being prosecuted for an offence; and
 - (b) he or she has not been convicted of the offence or of any other offence in respect of which the person was permitted to be dealt with in the designated territory.
- (6) In a case to which sub-paragraph (5) refers, time during which as a result of his or her re-extradition the person was not in Jersey counts as time served by the person as part of his or her sentence if (but only if) it was spent in custody in connection with the offence or any other offence in respect of which he or she was permitted to be dealt with in the designated territory.

ENDNOTES

Table of Legislation History

Legislation	Year and No	Commencement
Extradition (Jersey) Law 2004	L.24/2004	1 October 2004
Extradition (Designated Territories) (Jersey) Regulations 2004	R&O.113/2004	1 October 2004
Extradition (Designated Territories) (Jersey) Regulations 2005	R&O.31/2005	21 April 2005
Extradition (Designated Territories) (No. 2) (Jersey) Regulations 2005	R&O.162/2005	2 November 2005
Crime (Transnational Organized Crime) (Jersey) Law 2008	L.29/2008	1 August 2008
Connétables (Miscellaneous Provisions – Consequential Amendments) (Jersey) Regulations 2014	R&O.81/2014	1 August 2014 (R&O.80/2014)
Extradition (Amendment) (Jersey) Law 2016	L.21/2016	28 October 2016
Criminal Justice (Young Offenders) (Consequential Provisions) (Jersey) Regulations 2016	R&O.115/2016	23 November 2016
Criminal Procedure (Bail) (Jersey) Law 2017	L.20/2017	24 July 2019 (R&O.62/2019)
Criminal Procedure (Consequential and Supplementary Amendments) (Jersey) Regulations 2021	R&O.94/2021	1 October 2021

Table of Renumbered Provisions

Original	Current
122	spent, omitted from this revised edition
123	122
Schedule 3	spent, omitted from this revised edition

Table of Endnote References

¹ Article 1(1)	<i>amended by L.21/2016, editorial change to the definition “extradition arrest warrant”, “7” deleted, “8” inserted instead</i>
² Article 3(1)	<i>substituted by L.21/2016</i>
³ Article 3(2)	<i>substituted by L.21/2016</i>
⁴ Article 3(3)	<i>substituted by L.21/2016</i>
⁵ Article 3(4)	<i>substituted by L.21/2016</i>
⁶ Article 3(5)	<i>substituted by L.21/2016</i>
⁷ Article 3(8)	<i>added by L.21/2016</i>
⁸ Article 4(1)	<i>substituted by L.21/2016</i>
⁹ Article 4(2)	<i>substituted by L.21/2016</i>

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- ¹⁰ Article 4(3) substituted by L.21/2016
- ¹¹ Article 4(4) substituted by L.21/2016
- ¹² Article 4(5) substituted by L.21/2016
- ¹³ Article 4(8) added by L.21/2016
- ¹⁴ Article 6(3A) inserted by L.21/2016
- ¹⁵ Article 6(4) amended by L.21/2016
- ¹⁶ Article 7(2) substituted by L.21/2016
- ¹⁷ Article 7(9) added by L.21/2016
- ¹⁸ Article 7(10) added by L.21/2016
- ¹⁹ Article 14(1) amended by R&O.94/2021
- ²⁰ Article 15(3) editorial change, “6” deleted, “7” inserted instead
- ²¹ Article 18 amended by L.29/2008
- ²² Article 20A inserted by L.21/2016
- ²³ Article 20B inserted by L.21/2016
- ²⁴ Article 20C inserted by L.21/2016
- ²⁵ Article 20D inserted by L.21/2016
- ²⁶ Article 20E inserted by L.21/2016
- ²⁷ Volume 2000, page 659
- ²⁸ Article 30(3) amended by L.21/2016
- ²⁹ Article 30(6) added by L.21/2016
- ³⁰ Article 40(7) inserted by L.21/2016
- ³¹ Article 45(5) added by L.21/2016
- ³² Article 45(6) added by L.21/2016
- ³³ Article 45(7) added by L.21/2016
- ³⁴ Article 45(8) added by L.21/2016
- ³⁵ Article 45(9) added by L.21/2016
- ³⁶ Article 55(5) inserted by L.21/2016
- ³⁷ Article 56A inserted by L.21/2016
- ³⁸ Article 56B inserted by L.21/2016
- ³⁹ Article 70(4) amended by L.21/2016
- ⁴⁰ Article 88(9) amended by R&O.81/2014
- ⁴¹ Article 88(10) amended by R&O.81/2014
- ⁴² *The functions of the Home Affairs Committee were transferred to the Minister for Home Affairs by the States of Jersey (Transfer of Functions from Committees to Ministers) (Jersey) Regulations 2005 R&O.41/2005*
correction accompanying 1 January 2009 update: change “Home Affairs Committee” to “Minister for Home Affairs” in accordance with the transfer of functions
- ⁴³ Article 98(2) deleted by L.20/2017
- ⁴⁴ Article 98(3) deleted by L.20/2017
- ⁴⁵ Article 98(4) deleted by L.20/2017
- ⁴⁶ Article 98A inserted by L.20/2017
- ⁴⁷ Article 101(2) amended by L.20/2017
- ⁴⁸ Article 102(3) amended by L.20/2017
- ⁴⁹ Article 102A inserted by L.20/2017
- ⁵⁰ Article 111 amended by R&O.115/2016
- ⁵¹ Article 112(2) amended by R&O.115/2016
- ⁵² Schedule 1 Part 1 amended by R&O.113/2004, R&O.31/2005, R&O.162/2005, L.21/2016
- ⁵³ Schedule 1 Part 2 amended by R&O.113/2004, R&O.162/2005, L.21/2016

Regulation 2 of R&O.162/2005 provides, in relation to the amendments made by it to Schedule 1-

“2 Saving

These Regulations do not apply to a request in respect of which –

(a) the Attorney General has issued a certificate under Article 7 of the Extradition (Jersey) Law 2004; or

(b) a person has been arrested under a provisional warrant issued under Article 10 of that Law,

before the commencement of the Regulations.”

amended by L.21/2016, R&O.94/2021

Volume 2000, page 659 and Volume 2002, page 705

⁵⁴ Schedule 2

⁵⁵