

105TH CONGRESS }  
*1st Session* }

SENATE

{ TREATY DOC.  
105-13 }

EXTRADITION TREATY WITH FRANCE

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MESSAGE

FROM

**THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES**

TRANSMITTING

EXTRADITION TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF  
AMERICA AND FRANCE, SIGNED AT PARIS ON APRIL 23, 1996



JULY 9, 1997.—Treaty was read the first time and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate

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U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

39-118

WASHINGTON : 1997



## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

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THE WHITE HOUSE, *July 9, 1997.*

*To the Senate of the United States:*

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the Extradition Treaty between the United States of America and France, signed at Paris on April 23, 1996.

In addition, I transmit, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State with respect to the Treaty. As the report explains, the Treaty will not require implementing legislation.

This Treaty will, upon entry into force, enhance cooperation between the law enforcement communities of both countries. It will thereby make a significant contribution to international law enforcement efforts.

The provisions in this Treaty, which includes an Agreed Minute, follow generally the form and content of extradition treaties recently concluded by the United States.

I recommend that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to the Treaty and give its advice and consent to ratification.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.



## LETTER OF SUBMITTAL

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, June 13, 1997.*

THE PRESIDENT: I have the honor to submit to you the Extradition Treaty between the United States of America and France ("the Treaty"), signed at Paris on April 23, 1996. I recommend that the treaty, which includes an Agreed Minute, be transmitted to the Senate for its advice and consent to ratification.

In many respects, the Treaty follows closely the form and content of extradition treaties recently concluded by the United States. Some of the Treaty's provisions, however, differ from those found in most of our other modern extradition treaties for reasons discussed in the Technical Analysis produced by the United States negotiating delegation. The treaty represents part of a concerted effort by the Department of State and the Department of Justice to develop modern extradition relationships to enhance the United States ability to prosecute serious offenders including, especially, narcotics traffickers and terrorists.

The Treaty marks a significant step in bilateral cooperation between the United States and France. Upon entry into force, it will replace the Treaty of Extradition between the United States of America and the Republic of France signed at Paris on January 6, 1909, and entered into force on July 27, 1911, and the Supplementary Extradition Convention signed at Paris on February 12, 1970, with exchanges of letters of June 2 and 11, 1970, and entered into force on April 3, 1971. That treaty has become outmoded, and the new Treaty will provide significant improvements. The Treaty can be implemented without legislation.

Article 1 obligates each Contracting State to extradite to the other, pursuant to the provisions of the Treaty, any person whom the competent authorities in the Requesting State have charged with or convicted of an extraditable offense.

Article 2(1) defines extraditable offenses as acts punished under the laws of both States by deprivation of liberty for a maximum of at least one year, or by a more severe penalty. Use of such a "dual criminality" clause rather than a list of offenses covered by the Treaty obviates the need to renegotiate or supplement the Treaty as additional offenses become punishable under the laws of both Contracting States.

Article 2(2) defines an extraditable offense to include also an attempt or a conspiracy to commit, or participation in the commission of, an extraditable offense.

Additional flexibility is provided by Article 2(3), which provides that an offense shall be considered an extraditable offense: (1) whether or not the laws in the Contracting States place the offense

within the same category of offenses or describe the offense by the same terminology; or (2) whether or not the offense is one for which United States federal law requires the showing of such matters as interstate transportation or use of the mails or of other facilities affecting interstate or foreign commerce, such matters being merely for the purpose of establishing jurisdiction in a United States federal court.

With regard to an offense committed outside the territory of the Requesting State, Article 2(4) provides that extradition shall be granted when the laws of the Requested State authorize the prosecution or provide for the punishment of that offense in similar circumstances. The United States recognizes the extraterritorial application of many of its criminal statutes and frequently makes requests for fugitives whose criminal activity occurred in foreign countries with the intent, actual or implied, of affecting the United States.

If an extradition request concerns distinct acts, each punishable by deprivation of liberty in both States but not all of which meet the requirements of Article 2(1) and 2(2), Article 2(5) nevertheless requires extradition for all of the acts.

Article 2(6) provides that extradition shall be granted pursuant to the terms of Article 2(1) and 2(2) in matters concerning tax, customs duty, and foreign exchange offenses.

Article 3(1) declares that neither State has an obligation to extradite its own nationals, but the executive authority of the United States shall have the discretion to do so. The nationality of the person sought shall be the nationality of the person at the time the offense was committed.

Article 3(2) requires a State that refuses an extradition request solely on the basis of the nationality of the person sought to submit the case to its authorities for prosecution, if so requested by the Requesting State.

As is customary in extradition treaties, Article 4 incorporates a political offense exception to the obligation to extradite. Article 4(1) states that France shall not grant extradition for an offense considered by France to be a political offense, an offense connected with a political offense, or an offense inspired by political motives. Article 4(1) also states that the United States shall not grant extradition for an offense considered by the United States to be a political offense.

Article 4(2) specifies six categories of offenses that shall not be considered to be political offenses:

(a) a murder or other willful crime against the person of a Head of State of one of the Contracting States, or of a member of the Head of State's family, or any attempt or conspiracy to commit, or participation in, any of the foregoing offenses;

(b) an offense for which both Contracting Parties are obliged pursuant to a multilateral agreement to extradite the requested person or to submit the case to their competent authorities for decision as to prosecution;

(c) a serious offense involving an attack against the life, physical integrity or liberty of internationally protected persons, including diplomatic agents;

(d) an offense involving kidnapping, the taking of a hostage or any other form of unlawful detention;

(e) an offense involving the use of a bomb, grenade, rocket, automatic firearm or letter or parcel bomb if this use endangers persons; or

(f) an attempt or conspiracy to commit, or participation in, any of the offenses listed in paragraphs 2(b), 2(c), 2(d) or 2(e) above.

Article 4(3) creates a regime similar to that of the European Convention on Terrorism, in that the Requested State may deny extradition for any of the offenses mentioned in paragraphs 2(b)-2(f) above, in accordance with the provisions of Article 4(1). However, in evaluating the character of an offense, the Requested State is required to consider its particularly serious nature, if applicable, including that it created a collective danger to life, physical integrity or liberty of persons, that it affected persons not connected to the motives behind it, or that cruel or treacherous means were used in the commission of the offense.

Article 4(4) provides that extradition shall not be granted if the executive authority in the case of the United States or the competent authorities in the case of France have substantial grounds for believing that the request was for the purpose of prosecuting or punishing a person on account of that person's race, religion, nationality or political opinions.

Article 5 permits the parties to deny extradition for an offense that is exclusively a military offense (for example, desertion).

Article 6 permits denial of an extradition request when surrender of the person might entail exceptionally serious consequences related to age or health.

Article 7(1) permits denial of an extradition request for an offense punishable by death in the Requesting State but not in the Requested State, unless the Requesting State provides the assurance that the death penalty will not be imposed or, if imposed, will not be carried out. Article 7(2) declares that the death penalty, if imposed by the courts of the Requesting State, shall not be carried out in instances when a Requesting State has provided an assurance in accordance with Article 7(1).

Article 8 bars extradition when the person sought has been convicted or acquitted in the Requested State for the same offense, but does not bar extradition if the competent authorities in the Requested State have declined to prosecute or have decided to discontinue criminal proceedings against the person sought.

Article 9 states that extradition shall be denied if prosecution or execution of the penalty would be barred by the lapse of time under the laws of the Requested State, but requires that acts in the Requesting State that would interrupt or suspend the prescriptive period are to be taken into account by the Requested State to the extent possible under its laws.

Article 10 establishes the procedures and describes the documents that are required to support an extradition request. The Article requires that all requests for extradition be submitted through the diplomatic channel. Article 10(3)(c) provides that a request for the extradition of a person sought for prosecution be supported by a duly authenticated copy of the warrant or order of arrest and, for

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requests by the United States, the charging document, or for requests by France, the original or a duly authenticated copy of the warrant or order of arrest and such information as would justify the committal for trial of the person if the offense had been committed in the United States.

Article 11 establishes the procedures under which documents submitted pursuant to the provisions of this Treaty shall be received and admitted into evidence in each State.

Article 12 requires all documents submitted by the Requesting State to be translated into the language of the Requested State.

Article 13 sets forth procedures for the provisional arrest and detention of a person sought pending presentation of the formal request for extradition. A request for provisional arrest may be submitted directly between the U.S. Department of Justice and the Ministry of Justice of the French Republic by means of the facilities of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) or through the diplomatic channel. Article 13(4) provides that if the Requested State's executive authority has not received the request for extradition and supporting documentation within sixty days after the provisional arrest, the person may be discharged from custody. Article 13(5) provides explicitly that discharge from custody pursuant to Article 13(4) does not prejudice subsequent re-arrest and extradition upon later delivery of the extradition request and supporting documents.

Article 14 sets forth procedures by which the Requested State may seek additional information in support of an extradition request to fulfill the requirements of the Treaty and provides for release from custody of a person under arrest for purposes of extradition if the additional information is not sufficient or not received within the time specified.

Article 15 specifies the procedures governing surrender and return of persons sought. It requires the Requested State to provide prompt notice to the Requesting State through the diplomatic channel regarding its extradition decision. If the request is denied in whole or in part, Article 15(2) requires the Requesting State to provide information regarding the reasons therefor. If extradition is granted, the authorities of the Contracting States shall agree on the date and place for surrender of the person sought. If the person is not removed from the territory of the United States within the time prescribed by its law or within 30 days from the surrender date set in accordance with Article 15(3) in the case of France, that person may be discharged from custody and the Requested State may subsequently refuse extradition for the same offense.

Article 16 concerns temporary and deferred surrender. If a person whose extradition is sought is being prosecuted or is serving a sentence in the Requested State, that State may temporarily surrender the person to the Requesting State solely for the purpose of prosecution. Alternatively, the Requested State may postpone the extradition proceedings until its prosecution has been concluded and the sentence has been served.

Article 17 sets forth a non-exclusive list of factors to be considered by the Requested State in determining to which State to surrender a person sought by more than one State.



Article 18 provides for the seizure and surrender to the Requesting State of property connected with the offense for which extradition is granted, to the extent permitted under the law of the Requested State. Such property may be surrendered even when extradition cannot be effected due to the death, disappearance, or escape of the person sought. Surrender of property may be deferred if it is needed as evidence in the Requested State and may be conditioned upon satisfactory assurances that it will be returned to the Requested State as soon as practicable. Article 18(3) imposes an obligation to respect the rights of third parties in affected property.

Article 19 sets forth the rule of speciality. It provides, subject to specific exceptions, that a person extradited under the Treaty may not be detained, tried, convicted, punished, or subjected to any restriction of his freedom for an offense other than that for which extradition has been granted, unless the Requested State has given its consent or the extradited person leaves the Requesting State after extradition and voluntarily returns to it or fails to leave the Requesting State within thirty days of being free to do so. Article 19(2) addresses situations where the denomination of an offense for which a person has been extradited is altered during the proceedings in the Requested State.

Article 20 provides that the Requesting State may not extradite a person to a third State for an offense committed prior to the original surrender unless the Requested State consents or the person did not leave the territory of the Requesting State within thirty days when given an opportunity to do so, or returned after having left it.

Article 21 governs the transit through the territory of one Contracting State of a person being surrendered to the other State by a third State.

Article 22 contains provisions on representation and expenses. The Requested State is required to advise and assist the Requesting State in accordance with the Agreed Minute on Representation that forms an integral part of the Treaty and is discussed in detail in the Technical Analysis.

Under Article 22(2), the Requesting State is required to bear the expenses related to the translation of documents and the transportation of the person surrendered. Article 22(3) clarifies that neither State shall make any pecuniary claim against the other State arising out of the arrest, detention, examination, or surrender of persons sought under the Treaty.

Article 23 states that the United States Department of Justice and the Ministry of Justice of the French Republic may consult with each other directly or through the facilities of INTERPOL in connection with the processing of individual cases and in furtherance of maintaining and improving Treaty implementation procedures.

Article 24(1), like the parallel provision in almost all recent United States extradition treaties, states that the Treaty shall apply to offenses committed before as well as after the date the Treaty enters into force. Upon entry into force of the Treaty, Article 24(2) provides that the current Treaty of Extradition between the United States and France signed January 6, 1909 and the Supplementary Convention signed February 12, 1970, with exchanges of letters

signed June 2 and 11, 1970, shall cease to have effect, except for any proceedings in which extradition documents have already been submitted to the courts of the Requested State at the time the Treaty enters into force.

Article 25 provides that each Contracting State shall notify the other of the completion of the constitutional procedures required for ratification of the Treaty, and the Treaty shall enter into force on the first day of the second month following the date of receipt of the last notification.

Under Article 26, either Contracting State may terminate the Treaty at any time upon written notice to the other Contracting State, with termination effective six months after the date of receipt of such notice.

As noted above, a Technical Analysis explaining in detail the provisions of the Treaty is being prepared by the United States negotiating delegation and will be submitted separately to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Department of Justice joins the Department of State in favoring approval of this Treaty, including the Agreed Minute, by the Senate at an early date.

Respectfully submitted,

MADELEINE ALBRIGHT.

EXTRADITION TREATY  
BETWEEN  
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
AND  
FRANCE

The President of the United States of America and the President of the French Republic,

Recalling the Extradition Treaty and accompanying Protocol between the United States of America and the Republic of France signed at Paris January 6, 1909 and the Supplementary Convention signed at Paris February 12, 1970 with Exchanges of Letters of June 2 and 11, 1970;

Noting that these treaties continue in force between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the French Republic until entry into force of this Treaty; and

Desiring to provide for more effective cooperation between the two States in the suppression of crime and to facilitate relations between the two States in the area of extradition by concluding a treaty for the extradition of offenders;

Have decided to conclude a new extradition treaty and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries for this purpose:

The President of the United States of America:

The Honorable, Janet Reno, Attorney General of the United States of America;

The President of the French Republic:

The Honorable, Jacques Toubon, Minister of Justice;

Who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, which were found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

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Article 1

Obligation to Extradite

The Contracting States agree to extradite to each other, pursuant to the provisions of this Treaty, persons whom the competent authorities in the Requesting State have charged with or found guilty of an extraditable offense.

Article 2

Extraditable Offenses

1. Acts shall be extraditable if they are punished under the laws in both States by deprivation of liberty for a maximum of at least one year or by a more severe penalty. If extradition is requested for purposes of enforcing a judgment, the time remaining to be served must be at least six months.
2. An offense shall also be an extraditable offense if it consists of an attempt or a conspiracy to commit, or participation in the commission of, an offense described in paragraph 1.
3. For the purposes of this Article, an offense shall be an extraditable offense:
  - (a) whether or not the laws in the Contracting States place the offense within the same category of offenses or describe the offense by the same terminology; or

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(b) whether or not the offense is one for which United States federal law requires proof or an element of proof, such as passage from one state to another, the use of the mails, wire, and other facilities of interstate or foreign commerce, or the effects upon such commerce, since such an element is required for the sole purpose of establishing the jurisdiction of United States federal courts.

4. Extradition shall be granted for an extraditable offense committed outside the territory of the Requesting State, when the laws of the Requested State authorize the prosecution or provide for the punishment of that offense in similar circumstances.

5. If the extradition request concerns distinct acts, each punishable under the laws of the two States by the deprivation of liberty, and if some of the acts do not fulfill the conditions set forth in Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, the Requested State shall nonetheless grant extradition based upon such acts.

6. In matters concerning tax, customs duty, and foreign exchange offenses, extradition shall be granted pursuant to the terms set forth in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article.

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Article 3  
Nationality

1. There is no obligation upon the Requested State to grant the extradition of a person who is a national of the Requested State, but the executive authority of the United States shall have the power to surrender a national of the United States if, in its discretion, it deems it proper to do so. The nationality of the person sought shall be the nationality of that person at the time the offense was committed.

2. If extradition is refused solely on the basis of the nationality of the person sought, the Requested State shall, at the request of the Requesting State, submit the case to its authorities for prosecution.

Article 4  
Political Offenses

1. Extradition shall not be granted by France when the offense for which extradition is requested is considered by France as a political offense or as an offense connected with a political offense or as an offense inspired by political motives. Extradition shall not be granted by the United States when the offense for which extradition is requested is considered by the United States to be a political offense.

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2. For the purposes of this Treaty, and in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article, the following offenses shall not be considered to be political offenses:

- (a) a murder or a willful crime against the person of a Head of State of one of the Contracting States, or a member of his or her family, or any attempt or conspiracy to commit, or participation in, any of the foregoing offenses;
- (b) an offense for which both Contracting States are obliged pursuant to a multilateral agreement to extradite the requested person or to submit the case to the competent authorities for decision as to prosecution;
- (c) a serious offense involving an attack against the life, physical integrity or liberty of internationally protected persons, including diplomatic agents;
- (d) an offense involving kidnapping, the taking of a hostage or any other form of unlawful detention;
- (e) an offense involving the use of a bomb, grenade, rocket, automatic firearm or letter or parcel bomb if this use endangers persons;  
or



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(f) an attempt or conspiracy to commit, or participation in, any of the offenses listed in paragraphs 2(b), 2(c), 2(d) or 2(e) of this Article.

3. The Requested State may deny extradition of persons who committed any of the offenses mentioned in paragraphs 2(b), 2(c), 2(d), 2(e), and 2(f) of this Article pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article.

In evaluating the character of the offense, the Requested State shall take into consideration the particularly serious nature of the offense, including:

- (a) that it created a collective danger to the life, physical integrity or liberty of persons;
- (b) that it affected persons foreign to the motives behind it; or
- (c) that cruel or treacherous means have been used in the commission of the offense.

4. Extradition shall not be granted if the executive authority in the case of the United States or the competent authorities in the case of France have substantial grounds for believing that the request was for the purpose of prosecuting or punishing a person on account of that person's race, religion, nationality or political opinions.

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Article 5  
Military Offenses

Extradition shall not be granted if the offense in respect of which it is requested is exclusively a military offense.

Article 6  
Humanitarian Considerations

This Treaty does not prevent the executive authority in the case of the United States or the competent authorities in the case of France from denying extradition when surrender of the person might entail exceptionally serious consequences related to age or health.

Article 7  
Capital Punishment

1. When the offense for which extradition is sought is punishable by death under the laws in the Requesting State and is not punishable by death under the laws in the Requested State, the Requested State may refuse extradition unless the Requesting State provides the assurance that the death penalty will not be imposed or, if imposed, will not be carried out.

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2. In instances in which a Requesting State provides the assurance in accordance with this Article, the death penalty, if imposed by the courts of the Requesting State, shall not be carried out.

Article 8

Prior Prosecution

1. Extradition shall not be granted when the person sought has been finally convicted or acquitted in the Requested State for the offense for which extradition is requested.

2. Extradition shall not be refused on the grounds that the authorities in the Requested State have decided not to prosecute the person sought for the acts for which extradition is requested, or to discontinue any criminal proceedings which have been instituted against the person sought for those acts.

Article 9

Lapse of Time

1. Extradition shall be denied if prosecution of the offense or execution of the penalty has been barred by lapse of time under the laws of the Requested State.

2. Acts in the Requesting State that would interrupt or suspend the prescriptive period are to be taken into account by the Requested State to the extent possible under its laws.

Article 10

Extradition Procedures and Required Documents.

1. All requests for extradition shall be submitted through the diplomatic channel.
2. All requests shall be supported by:
  - (a) documents, statements, or other types of information which state the nationality, probable location, and also describe the identity of the person sought in order to establish that the person is the subject of the prosecution or conviction;
  - (b) information describing the facts of the offense and the procedural history of the case;
  - (c) the text of the provisions describing the offense for which extradition is requested; and
  - (d) the text of the law prescribing the punishment for the offense.
3. A request for extradition of a person who is sought for prosecution shall also be supported by:
  - (a) in the case of a request submitted by the United States, a duly authenticated copy of the warrant or order of arrest and the charging document; or

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(b) in the case of a request submitted by France, an original or a duly authenticated copy of the warrant or order of arrest and such information as would justify the committal for trial of the person if the offense had been committed in the United States.

4. A request for extradition relating to a person who has been found guilty or convicted of the offense for which extradition is sought shall also be supported by:

- (a) in the case of a request by the United States, if the person has been convicted, the original or a duly authenticated copy of the final judgment of conviction, or, if the person has been found guilty but has not yet been sentenced, a statement by a judicial authority that the person has been found guilty, and a duly authenticated copy of the warrant of arrest;
- (b) in the case of a request by France, the original or a duly authenticated copy of the final judgment of conviction;
- (c) in all cases where a sentence has been imposed, a statement of the remainder of the sentence to be served; and
- (d) in the case of a person who has been found guilty in absentia, the documents required by paragraph 3.

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Article 11

Admissibility of Documents

The documents which accompany an extradition request shall be received and admitted as evidence in extradition proceedings if:

- (a) in the case of a request from the United States, they are transmitted through the diplomatic channel;
- (b) in the case of a request from France, they are certified by the principal diplomatic or principal consular officer of the United States resident in France, as provided by the extradition laws of the United States, or they are certified or authenticated in any other manner accepted by the laws of the United States.

Article 12

Translation

All documents submitted by the Requesting State shall be translated into the language of the Requested State.

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Article 13  
Provisional Arrest

1. In case of urgency, a Contracting State may request the provisional arrest of the person sought pending presentation of the request for extradition. A request for provisional arrest may be transmitted directly between the United States Department of Justice and the Ministry of Justice of the French Republic, by means of the facilities of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), or through the diplomatic channel.

2. The application for provisional arrest shall contain:

- (a) a description of the person sought and information concerning the person's nationality;
- (b) the location of the person sought, if known;
- (c) a brief statement of the facts of the case, including the location and approximate date of the offense;
- (d) a description of the laws violated;
- (e) a statement of the existence of a warrant of arrest or a finding of guilt or judgment of conviction against the person sought; and
- (f) a statement that a request for extradition for the person sought will follow.

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3. The Requesting State shall be notified without delay of the disposition of its application and the reasons for any denial.

4. A person who is provisionally arrested may be discharged from custody upon the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date of provisional arrest pursuant to this Treaty if the Requested State has not received the formal request for extradition and the supporting documents required by Article 10.

5. The fact that the person sought has been discharged from custody pursuant to paragraph 4 of this Article shall not prejudice the subsequent rearrest and extradition of that person if the extradition request and supporting documents are delivered at a later date.

#### Article 14

##### Additional Information

1. If the Requested State considers that the information furnished in support of a request for extradition is not sufficient to fulfill the requirements of this Treaty, that State may request that additional information be furnished within such reasonable length of time as it specifies. Such additional information may be requested and furnished directly between the United States Department of Justice and the Ministry of Justice of France or through the diplomatic channel.



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2. If the person sought is under arrest for purposes of extradition and the additional information furnished is not sufficient or is not received within the time specified, the person may be released from custody. Such release shall not preclude the Requesting State from making another request in respect of the same or any other offense.

3. When the person is released from custody in accordance with paragraph 2, the Requested State shall notify the Requesting State as soon as practicable.

#### Article 15

#### Decision and Surrender

1. The Requested State shall notify as soon as possible the Requesting State of its decision on the request for extradition.

2. If the request is denied in whole or in part, the Requested State shall provide an explanation of the reasons for the denial. The Requested State shall provide copies of pertinent judicial decisions upon request.

3. If the request for extradition is granted, the authorities of the Contracting States shall agree on the date and place for the surrender of the person sought. The Requested State shall also notify the Requesting State of the length of time the person has spent in detention for purposes of extradition.

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4. If the person sought is not removed from the territory of the Requested State within the time prescribed by its law in the case of the United States, or in the case of France within 30 days from the date set for the surrender in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article, that person may be discharged from custody, and the Requested State may subsequently refuse extradition for the same offense.

5. In the event circumstances beyond the control of either Contracting State prevent the surrender or reception of the person sought, the Contracting States shall agree on a new date for the surrender, and the provisions of paragraph 4 of this Article shall apply.

#### Article 16

##### Temporary and Deferred Surrender

1. If the extradition request is granted in the case of a person who is being prosecuted or is serving a sentence in the Requested State, the Requested State may temporarily surrender the person sought to the Requesting State for the purpose of prosecution. The person so surrendered shall be kept in custody in the Requesting State and shall be returned to the Requested State after the conclusion of the proceedings against that person, in accordance with conditions to be determined by mutual agreement of the Contracting States.

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2. The Requested State may postpone the extradition proceedings against a person who is being prosecuted or who is serving a sentence in that State. The postponement may continue until the prosecution of the person sought has been concluded and any sentence has been served.

#### Article 17

##### Requests for Extradition Made by Several States

If the Requested State receives requests from the other Contracting State and from any other State or States for the extradition of the same person, either for the same offense or for different offenses, the executive authority in the case of the United States and the competent authorities in the case of France shall determine to which State the person will be surrendered. In making its decision, the Requested State shall consider all relevant factors, including but not limited to: whether the requests were made pursuant to treaty; the place where each offense was committed; the respective interests of the requesting States; the gravity of the offenses; the nationality of the person sought and the victim; the possibility of further extradition between the requesting States; and the chronological order in which the requests were received from the requesting States.

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Article 18

Seizure and Surrender of Property

1. To the extent permitted under its law, the Requested State may seize and surrender to the Requesting State all articles, documents, and evidence connected with the offense in respect of which extradition is granted. The articles, documents, and evidence mentioned in this Article may be surrendered even when the extradition cannot be effected because of the death, disappearance, or escape of the person sought.

2. The Requested State may condition the surrender of the property upon satisfactory assurances from the Requesting State that the property will be returned to the Requested State as soon as practicable. The Requested State may also defer the surrender of such property if it is needed as evidence in the Requested State.

3. The rights of third parties in such property shall be duly respected.

Article 19

Rule of Speciality

1. A person extradited under this Treaty shall not be detained, tried, convicted, punished, or subjected to any restriction of his freedom in the territory of the Requesting

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State for any act prior to the person's surrender, other than the offense for which extradition has been granted, except in the following cases:

- (a) when the Requested State has given its consent. A request for such purpose may be submitted, together with the documents listed in Article 10, and any statements made by the person extradited concerning the offense for which the consent of the Requested State is requested; or
- (b) when, having had the opportunity to do so, the person extradited did not leave the territory of the Requesting State within 30 days of his final release, or returned to the territory of the Requesting State after having left it.

2. If the denomination of the offense for which a person has been extradited is altered during the proceedings under the laws of the Requesting State or such a person is charged with a differently denominated offense, the person shall be prosecuted or sentenced provided the offense under its new legal description is:

- (a) based on the same set of facts contained in the extradition request and its supporting documents; and
- (b) punishable by the same maximum penalty as, or a lesser maximum penalty than, the offense for which he was extradited.

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Article 20

Reextradition to a Third State

1. When a person has been surrendered by the Requested State to the Requesting State, the Requesting State shall not surrender the person extradited to a third State for an offense prior to the person's surrender, unless:

- (a) the Requested State consents to such surrender; or
- (b) the person extradited, having had the opportunity to do so, did not leave the territory of the Requesting State within 30 days of the person's final release, or returned to the territory of the Requesting State after having left it.

2. Before granting a request under paragraph 1(a) above, the Requested State may request the documents referred to in Article 10, and any statements made by the person extradited with respect to the offense for which the consent of the Requested State is requested.

Article 21

Transit

1. Either Contracting State may authorize transportation through its territory of a person surrendered to the other State by a third State. A request for transit shall

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be made through the diplomatic channel or directly between the United States Department of Justice and the Ministry of Justice of the French Republic. The facilities of INTERPOL may also be used to transmit such a request. It shall contain a description of the person being transported and a brief statement of the facts of the case. A person in transit may be detained in custody during the period of transit.

2. No authorization is required where air transportation is being utilized by one Contracting State and no landing is scheduled on the territory of the other Contracting State. If an unscheduled landing occurs on the territory of the other Contracting State, that Contracting State may require the request for transit as provided in paragraph 1. That Contracting State shall detain the person to be transported until the request for transit is received and the transit is effected, so long as the request is received within 96 hours of the unscheduled landing.

#### Article 22

##### Representation and Expenses

1. The Requested State shall advise and assist the Requesting State in connection with a request for extradition. Such advice and assistance shall be rendered in accordance with the provisions of the accompanying agreed minute, which shall form an integral part of this Treaty.

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2. The Requesting State shall bear the expenses related to the translation of documents and the transportation of the person surrendered. The Requested State shall pay all other expenses incurred in that State by reason of the extradition proceedings.

3. Neither State shall make any pecuniary claim against the other State arising out of the arrest, detention, examination, or surrender of persons sought under this Treaty.

Article 23

Consultation

The United States Department of Justice and the Ministry of Justice of the French Republic may consult with each other directly or through the facilities of INTERPOL in connection with the processing of individual cases and in furtherance of maintaining and improving procedures for the implementation of this Treaty.

Article 24

Application

1. This Treaty shall apply to offenses committed before as well as after the date it enters into force.



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2. Upon the entry into force of this Treaty, the Treaty of Extradition between the United States of America and the Republic of France signed at Paris January 6, 1909 and the Supplementary Convention signed at Paris February 12, 1970 with Exchanges of Letters signed at Paris June 2 and 11, 1970, shall cease to have effect between the United States of America and the French Republic. Nevertheless, the 1909 Treaty, as supplemented in 1970, shall apply to any extradition proceedings in which extradition documents have already been submitted to the courts of the Requested State at the time this Treaty enters into force.

#### Article 25

##### Ratification and Entry into Force

Each Contracting State shall notify the other of the completion of the constitutional procedures required for the ratification of this Treaty. The Treaty shall enter into force on the first day of the second month following the date of receipt of the last notification.

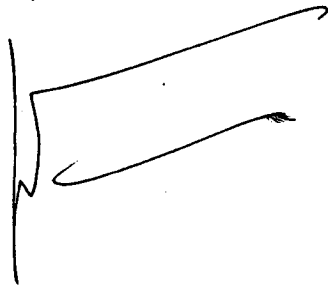
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Article 26  
Termination

Either Contracting State may terminate this Treaty at any time by giving written notice to the other Contracting State through the diplomatic channel, and the termination shall be effective six months after the date of receipt of such notice.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty.

DONE at Paris, in duplicate, this 23<sup>rd</sup> day of April, 1996, in the English and French languages, both texts being equally authentic.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Jacques Kérou", written in black ink.A large, stylized handwritten signature or mark, possibly representing a name or initials, written in black ink.

Agreed Minute on Representation

It is agreed that each country wishes to provide the other with the greatest degree of legal representation and legal advice (at no cost to the other) as would be permitted under its constitution and laws.

In the spirit of this agreement, the two countries further agreed to provide each other legal advice and representation (including representation in court) at least equal to that given to any other country pursuant to an extradition relationship whether existing at the present time or entered into in the future.

For the United States, the agreement means that, at a minimum, the United States will provide legal counsel to review each request for extradition submitted by France with a view to advising and counseling France concerning strengths and weaknesses in its case. Further, to the extent necessary and appropriate, the legal counsel will work with France to improve the documentation in order to increase the likelihood of France's being successful in its request for extradition. Further, the United States undertakes to provide representation for France in all courtroom litigation arising in connection with a request for extradition and all pre-hearing and post-hearing matters connected therewith. Finally, the United States undertakes to provide representation for France in connection with all appellate and "Habeas Corpus" actions in regard to a request for extradition.

For France the agreement means that at a minimum, France agrees to the following:

- 1) to include in the file presented to the Chambre d'Accusation any memoranda or document transmitted by the U.S. Government in support of its extradition request in order to allow the United States Government to conduct a continuing written defense of its extradition request;
- 2) to request that the United States provide supplementary information or explanations as deemed necessary;
- 3) to communicate to the U.S. Government the notice of transmittal of the extradition request to the Parquet General of the Chambre d'Accusation;
- 4) to seek to postpone the ruling and to transfer the case to another session of the Chambre d'Accusation, in order to allow the U.S. Government, if necessary, the opportunity to argue its position and to submit additional memoranda in response to the oral arguments put forward by the defense. This postponement would be within a strict time limit and could be pronounced automatically or at the request of the Parquet;
- 5) to receive communications from a U.S. Consular official or official of the U.S. Department of Justice designated to represent the United States interests in matters related to the extradition request. The names of these officials will be given to the Ministry of Justice and, if necessary, the prosecutor in question, for each extradition request;
- 6) to provide the authorized representative of the United States an opportunity, as soon as the extradition

request is made, to furnish by note to the Ministry of Justice, all legal or factual data that he or she deems useful to support the request;

7) to communicate to the U.S. Government, by means of notice from the Ministry of Justice to the Embassy of the United States in Paris, that the request has been transmitted to the appropriate public prosecutor's office;

8) to notify the Embassy of the United States in Paris the date of the first hearing during which the extradition request will be examined by the Chambre d'Accusation;

9) to provide an opportunity for the authorized representative of the United States to furnish, before the hearing, an additional note within a sufficient time period for the interested party to be notified and for the note to be added to the file;

10) to provide an opportunity for the authorized representatives of the United States to communicate, in a timely fashion, through the Ministry of Justice, to the same degree permitted to the Ministry of Justice, with the parquet general prior to the hearing examining the extradition request.