

**EXTRADITION TREATY BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES**

The Government of the United States of America and the Government of the [14] Republic of the Philippines,

Desiring to provide for more effective cooperation between the Contracting Parties in the repression of crime; and

Desiring to conclude a Treaty for the reciprocal extradition of offenders;

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

Obligation to Extradite

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

Article 2

Extraditable Offenses

1. An offense shall be an extraditable offense if it is punishable under the laws in both Contracting Parties by deprivation of liberty for a period of more than one year, or by a more severe penalty.
2. An offense shall also be an extraditable offense notwithstanding paragraph 1 of this Article if it consists of an attempt or a conspiracy to commit, aiding or abetting, counselling, causing or procuring the commission of or being an accessory before or after the fact to, any offense that is an extraditable offense pursuant to paragraph 1 and if it is punishable under the laws of the Requesting State by deprivation of liberty for a period of more than [15] one year, or by a more severe penalty.
3. For the purposes of this Article, an offense shall be an extraditable offense:
  - (a) whether or not the laws in the Contracting Parties place the offense within the same category of offenses or describe the offense by the same terminology; or
  - (b) 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.
4. If the offense was committed outside of the territory of the Requesting State, extradition shall be granted in accordance with the provisions of this Treaty:
  - (a) if the laws in the Requested State provide for punishment of an offense committed outside of its territory in similar circumstances; or
  - (b) if the executive authority of the Requested State, in its discretion, decides to submit the case to its courts for the purpose of extradition.

5. If extradition has been granted for an extraditable offense, it shall also be granted for any other offense specified in [16] the request, even if the latter offense is punishable by less than one year's deprivation of liberty, provided that all other requirements of extradition are met.

### Article 3

#### Political and Military Offenses

1. Extradition shall not be granted if the offense for which extradition is requested is a political offense.
2. For the purposes of this Treaty, the following offenses shall not be considered to be political offenses:
  - (a) the murder or other willful crime against the person of a Head of State of one of the Contracting Parties, or a member of the Head of State's family;
  - (b) an offense for which both Contracting Parties have the obligation pursuant to a multilateral international agreement to extradite the person sought or to submit the case to their competent authorities for decision as to prosecution; and
  - (c) a conspiracy or attempt to commit any of the foregoing offenses, or aiding or abetting a person who commits or attempts to commit such offenses.
3. Extradition shall not be granted if the executive authority of the Requested State determines that the request was politically motivated, or that the offense is a military offense which is not punishable under [17] non-military penal legislation.

### Article 4

#### Prior Prosecution

1. Extradition shall not be granted when the person sought has been tried and convicted or acquitted in the Requested State for the offense for which extradition is requested.
2. Extradition shall not be precluded by the fact that the competent authorities in the Requested State have decided not to prosecute the person sought for the acts for which extradition is requested, or have decided to discontinue any criminal proceedings which have been initiated against the person sought for those acts.

### Article 5

#### Capital Punishment

1. When the offense for which extradition is requested is punishable by death under the laws in the Requesting State, and the laws in the Requested State do not permit such punishment for that offense, extradition may be refused unless the Requesting State provides such assurances as the Requested State considers sufficient that if the death penalty is imposed, it will not be carried out.
2. In instances in which a Requesting State provides an assurance in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article, the death penalty, if imposed by the courts of the Requesting State, shall not be [18] carried out.

### Article 6

## Extradition of Nationals

Extradition shall not be refused on the ground that the person sought is a citizen of the Requested State.

## Article 7

### Extradition Procedures and Required Documents

1. All requests for extradition shall be submitted through the diplomatic channel.
2. All requests for extradition shall be supported by:
  - (a) documents, statements, or other types of information which describe the identity and probable location of the person sought;
  - (b) a statement of the facts of the offense and the procedural history of the case;
  - (c) a statement of the provisions of the law describing the essential elements of the offense for which extradition is requested;
  - (d) a statement of the provisions of law describing the punishment for the offense;
  - (e) a statement of the provisions of the law describing any time limit on the prosecution or the execution of punishment for the offense; and
  - (f) the documents, statements, or other types of information specified in paragraph 3 or paragraph 4 of this Article, as applicable.
3. In addition to the documents referred to in paragraph 2, a request for extradition of a person who is sought for prosecution [19] shall be accompanied by such evidence as, according to the law of the Requested State, would provide probable cause for his arrest and committal for trial if the offense had been committed there and:
  - (a) a copy of the warrant or order of arrest issued by a judge or other competent authority; and
  - (b) a copy of the charging document.
4. A request for extradition relating to a person who has been convicted of the offense for which extradition is sought shall also be supported by:
  - (a) a copy of the judgment of conviction, or, if such copy is not available, a statement by a judicial authority that the person has been convicted;
  - (b) information establishing that the person sought is the person to whom the conviction refers;
  - (c) a copy of the sentence imposed, if the person sought has been sentenced, and a statement establishing to what extent the sentence has been carried out; and
  - (d) in the case of a person who has been convicted in absentia, the documents required in paragraph 3.
5. The documents which accompany an extradition request shall be received and admitted as evidence in extradition proceedings if:

(a) they are certified by the principal diplomatic or consular officer [20] of the Requested State resident in the Requesting State; or

(b) they are certified or authenticated in any other manner accepted by the law of the Requested State.

## Article 8

### Language

All documents submitted by either Contracting Party shall be in the English language, or shall be translated into the English language, by the Requesting State.

## Article 9

### Provisional Arrest

1. In case of urgency, a Contracting Party may request the provisional arrest of the person sought pending presentation of the request for extradition. A request for provisional arrest may be transmitted through the diplomatic channel or directly between the United States Department of Justice and the Philippine Department of Justice.

2. The application for provisional arrest shall contain:

(a) a description of the person sought;

(b) the location of the person sought, if known;

(c) a brief statement of the facts of the case, including, if possible, the time and location of the offense;

(d) a description of the laws violated;

(e) a statement of the existence of a warrant of arrest or finding of guilt or judgment of conviction against the person sought; and

(f) a statement that a request for extradition [21] for the person sought will follow.

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 arrest pursuant to this Treaty if the executive authority of the Requested State has not received the formal request for extradition and the supporting documents required in Article 7.

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 10

### Decision and Surrender

1. The Requested State shall promptly notify the Requesting State through the diplomatic channel of its decision on the request for extradition.
2. If the request is denied in whole or in part, the Requested State shall provide information as to 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, [22] the authorities of the Contracting Parties shall agree on the time and place for the surrender of the person sought.
4. If the person sought is not removed from the territory of the Requested State within the time prescribed by the law of that State, that person may be discharged from custody, and the Requested State may subsequently refuse extradition for the same offense.

#### Article 11

##### 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 territory of 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 agreement between the Contracting Parties.
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 [23] sought has been concluded or until such person has served any sentence imposed.

#### Article 12

##### Requests For Extradition Made By More Than One State

If the Requested State receives requests from the other Contracting Party and from any other State or States for the extradition of the same person, either for the same offense or for a different offense, the executive authority of the Requested State shall determine to which State it will surrender the person. In making its decision, the Requested State shall consider all relevant factors, including but not limited to:

- (a) whether the requests were made pursuant to treaty;
- (b) the place where each offense was committed;
- (c) the respective interests of the Requesting States;
- (d) the gravity of the offenses;
- (e) the nationality of the victim;
- (f) the possibility of further extradition between the Requesting States; and
- (g) the chronological order in which the requests were received from the Requesting States.

## Article 13

### Rule of Speciality

1. A person extradited under this Treaty may not be detained, tried, or punished in the Requesting State except for:

(a) the offense for which extradition has been granted or a differently [24] denominated offense based on the same facts on which extradition was granted provided such offense is extraditable or is a lesser included offense;

(b) an offense committed after the extradition of the person; or

(c) an offense for which the executive authority of the Requested State consents to the person's detention, trial, or punishment. For the purposes of this subparagraph:

(i) the Requested State may require the submission of the documents called for in Article 7; and

(ii) the person extradited may be detained by the Requesting State for 90 days, or for such longer period of time as the Requested State may authorize, while the request is being processed.

2. A person extradited under this Treaty may not be extradited to a third state for an offense committed prior to his surrender unless the surrendering State consents.

3. Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall not prevent the detention, trial, or punishment of an extradited person, or the extradition of that person to a third state, if:

(a) that person leaves the territory of the Requesting State after extradition and voluntarily returns to it; or

(b) that person does not leave the territory of the Requesting State [25] within 10 days of the day on which that person is free to do so.

## Article 14

### Voluntary Return

If the person sought consents in writing to surrender to the Requesting State, the Requested State may surrender the person as expeditiously as possible without further proceedings.

## Article 15

### 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 items mentioned in this Article may be surrendered even when extradition cannot be effected due to 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 16

### Transit

1. Either Contracting Party may authorize transportation [26] through its territory of a person surrendered to the other State by a third State. A request for transit shall be transmitted through the diplomatic channel or directly between the United States Department of Justice and the Philippine Department of Justice. 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 one Contracting Party is transporting a person surrendered to it by a third State using air transportation and no landing is scheduled on the territory of the other Contracting Party. If an unscheduled landing occurs on the territory of one Contracting Party, that State may require that the other Contracting Party request transit as provided in paragraph 1. The Contracting Party in which the unscheduled landing occurs 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 17

### Representation and Expenses

1. The Requested State shall advise, assist, appear [27] in court on behalf of the Requesting State, and represent the interests of the Requesting State, in any proceedings arising out of a request for extradition.

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 18

### Consultation

The Department of Justice of the United States of America and the Department of Justice of the Republic of the Philippines may consult with each other directly in connection with the processing of individual cases and in furtherance of maintaining and improving procedures for the implementation of this Treaty.

## Article 19

### Application

This Treaty shall apply to offenses encompassed by Article 2 committed before as well as after the date this Treaty enters into force.

## Article 20

### Ratification and Entry Into Force

1. This Treaty shall be subject to ratification; [28] the instruments of ratification shall be exchanged at Manila as soon as possible.
2. This Treaty shall enter into force upon the exchange of the instruments of ratification.

## Article 21

### Termination

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

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Treaty.

DONE in duplicate at Manila this thirteenth day of November, 1994.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

[LLEGIBLE WORDS]

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES:

[LLEGIBLE WORDS]