

**CONVENTION ON EXTRADITION (Inter-American);**

**December 26, 1933**

Convention signed at Montevideo December 26, 1933; Senate advice and consent to ratification, with an understanding, June 15, 1934 (1); Ratified by the President of the United States, with an understanding, June 29, 1934 (1); Ratification of the United States deposited with the Pan American Union July 13, 1934; Entered into force January 25, 1935 (2); Proclaimed by the President of the United States January 25, 1935

49 Stat. 3111;  
Treaty Series 882

The Governments represented in the Seventh International Conference of American States: Wishing to conclude a Convention on Extradition, have appointed the following Plenipotentiaries:

Honduras:

MIGUEL PAZ BARAONA  
AUGUSTO C. COEEEE  
LUIS BOGRAN

United States of America:

CORDELL HULL  
ALEXANDER W. WEDDELL  
J. REUBEN CLARK  
J. BUTLER WRIGHT  
SPRUIEEE BRADEN  
Miss SOPHONISBA P. BRECKENRIDGE

El Salvador:

HECTOR DAVID CASTRO  
ARTURO RAMON AVIEA  
J. CTPRIANO CASTRO

Dominican Republic:

TULIO M. CESTERO

Haiti:

JUSTIN BARAU  
FRANCIS SAEGADO  
ANTOINE PIERRE-PAUL  
EDMOND MANGONES

Argentina:

CARLOS SAAVEDRA LAMAS  
JUAN F. CAFFERATA  
RAMON S. CASTILLO

CARLOS BREBBIA  
ISIDORO RUTZ MORENO  
LUIS A. PODESTA COSTA  
RAUL PREBISCH  
DANTE ANTOKOLETZ

Venezuela:

CESAR ZUMETA  
LUIS CHURION  
JOSE RAFAEL MONTILLA

Uruguay:

ALBERTO MANE  
JUAN JOSE AMEZAGA  
JOSE G. ANTUNA  
JUAN CARLOS BLANCO  
Senora SOFIA A. V. DE DEMICHEL!  
MARTIN R. ECHEGOYEN  
LUIS ALBERTO DE HERRERA  
PEDRO MANINI RIOS  
MATEO MARQUES CASTRO  
RODOLFO MEZZERA  
OCTAVIO MORATO  
LUIS MORQU10  
TEOFILO PINEYRO CHAIN  
DARDO REGULES  
JOSE SERRATO  
JOSE PEDRO VARELA

Paraguay:

JUSTO PASTOR BENITEZ  
GERONIMO RTART  
HORACTO A. FERNANDEZ  
Senorita MARIA F. GONZALEZ

Mexico:

JOSE MANUEL PUJG CASOURANC  
ALFONSO REYES  
BASILIO VADILLO  
GENARO V. VASQUEZ  
ROMEO ORTEGA  
MANUEL J. STERRA  
EDUARDO SUAREZ

Panama:

J. D. AROSEMENA  
EDUARDO E. HOLGUIN  
OSCAR R. MULLER  
MAGIN PONS

Bolivia:

CASTO ROJAS  
DAVID ALVESTEGUI  
ARTURO PINTO ESCALIER

Guatemala:

ALFREDO SKTNNER KLEE  
JOSE GONZALEZ CAMPO  
CARLOS SALAZAR  
MANUEL ARROYO

Brazil:

AFRANIO DE MELLO FRANCO  
LUCILLO A. DA CUNHA BUENO  
FRANCISCO LUIS DA  
SILVA CAMPOS  
GILBERTO AMADO  
CARLOS CHAGAS  
SAMUEL RIBEIRO

Ecuador:

AUGUSTO AGUIRRE APARICIO  
HUMBERTO ALBORNOZ  
ANTONIO PARRA  
CARLOS PUJGVILASSAR  
ARTURO SCARONE

Nicaragua:

LEONARDO ARGUELLO  
MANUEL CORDERO REYES

Colombia:

ALFONSO LOPEZ  
RAIMUNDO RIVAS  
JOSE CAMACHO CARRENO

Chile:

MIGUEL CRUCHAGA TOCORNAL  
OCTAVIO SENORET SILVA  
GUSTAVO RIVERA  
JOSE RAMON GUTIERREZ  
FELIX NIETO DEL RIO  
FRANCISCO FIGUERO SANCHEZ  
BENJAMIN COHEN

Peru:

ALFREDO SOLF Y MURO  
FELIPE BARREDA LAOS  
LUIS FERNAN CISNEROS

Cuba:

ANGEL ALBERTO GIRAUDY

HERMINIO PORTELL VILA.  
ALFREDO NOGUEIRA

Who, after having exhibited their Full Powers, which were found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following:

#### **ARTICLE 1**

Each one of the signatory States in harmony with the stipulations of the present Convention assumes the obligation of surrendering to any one of the States which may make the requisition, the persons who may be in their territory and who are accused or under sentence. This right shall be claimed only under the following circumstances:

a) That the demanding State have the jurisdiction to try and to punish the delinquency which is attributed to the individual whom it desires to extradite.

b) That the act for which extradition is sought constitutes a crime and is punishable under the laws of the demanding and surrendering States with a minimum penalty of imprisonment for one year.

#### **ARTICLE 2**

When the person whose extradition is sought is a citizen of the country to which the requisition is addressed, his delivery may or may not be made, as the legislation or circumstances of the case may, in the judgment of the surrendering State, determine. If the accused is not surrendered, the latter State is obliged to bring action against him for the crime with which he is accused, if such crime meets the conditions established in **sub-article (b) of the previous article**. The sentence pronounced shall be communicated to the demanding State.

#### **ARTICLE 3**

Extradition will not be granted:

a) When, previous to the arrest of the accused person, the penal action or sentence has expired according to the laws of the demanding or the surrendering State.

b) When the accused has served his sentence in the country where the crime was committed or when he may have been pardoned or granted an amnesty.

c) When the accused has been or is being tried by the State to which the requisition was directed for the act with which he is charged and on which the petition of extradition is based.

d) When the accused must appear before any extraordinary tribunal or court of the demanding State (tribunal o juzgado de excepcion del Estado requiriente). Military courts will not be considered as such tribunals.(3)

e) When the offense is of a political nature or of a character related thereto. An attempt against the life or person of the Chief of State or members of his family, shall not be deemed to be a political offense.

f) When the offense is purely military or directed against religion.

#### **ARTICLE 4**

The determination of whether or not the exceptions referred to in the previous article are applicable shall belong exclusively to the State to which the request for extradition is addressed.

#### **ARTICLE 5**

A request for extradition should be formulated by the respective diplomatic representative. When no such representative is available, consular agents may serve, or the governments may communicate directly with one another. The following documents in the language of the country to which the request for extradition is directed, shall accompany every such request:

a) An authentic copy of the sentence, when the accused has been tried and condemned by the courts of the demanding State.

b) When the person is only under accusation, an authentic copy of the order of detention issued by the competent judge, with a precise description of the imputed offense, a copy of the penal laws applicable thereto, and a copy of the laws referring to the prescription of the action or the penalty.

c) In the case of an individual under accusation as also of an individual already condemned, there shall be furnished all possible information of a personal character which may help to identify the individual whose extradition is sought.

#### **ARTICLE 6**

When a person whose extradition is sought shall be under trial or shall be already condemned in the State from which it is sought to extradite him, for an offense committed prior to the request for extradition, said extradition shall be granted at once, but the surrender of the accused to the demanding State shall be deferred until his trial ends or his sentence is served.

## **ARTICLE 7**

When the extradition of a person is sought by several States for the same offense, preference will be given to the State in whose territory said offense was committed. If he is sought for several offenses, preference will be given to the State within whose bounds shall have been committed the offense which has the greatest penalty according to the law of the surrendering State.

If the case is one of different acts which the State from which extradition is sought esteems of equal gravity, the preference will be determined by the priority of the request.

## **ARTICLE 8**

The request for extradition shall be determined in accordance with the domestic legislation of the surrendering State and the individual whose extradition is sought shall have the right to use all the remedies and resources authorized by such legislation, either before the judiciary or the administrative authorities as may be provided for by the aforesaid legislation.

## **ARTICLE 9**

Once a request for extradition in the form indicated in **Article 5** has been received, the State from which the extradition is sought will exhaust all necessary measures for the capture of the person whose extradition is requested.

## **ARTICLE 10**

The requesting State may ask, by any means of communication, the provisional or preventive detention of a person, if there is, at least, an order by some court for his detention and if the State at the same time offers to request extradition in due course. The State from which the extradition is sought will order the immediate arrest of the accused. If within a maximum period of two months after the requesting State has been notified of the arrest of the person, said State has not formally applied for extradition, the detained person will be set at liberty and his extradition may not again be requested except in the way established by **Article 5**.

The demanding State is exclusively liable for any damages which might arise from the provisional or preventive detention of a person.

## **ARTICLE 11**

Extradition having been granted and the person requested put at the disposition of the diplomatic agent of the demanding State, then, if, within two months from the time

when said agent is notified of same, the person has not been sent to his destination, he will be set at liberty, and he cannot again be detained for the same cause.

The period of two months will be reduced to forty days when the countries concerned are conterminous.

## **ARTICLE 12**

Once extradition of a person has been refused, application may not again be made for the same alleged act.

## **ARTICLE 13**

The State requesting the extradition may designate one or more guards for the purpose of taking charge of the person extradited, but said guards will be subject to the orders of the police or other authorities of the State granting the extradition or of the States in transit.

## **ARTICLE 14**

The surrender of the person extradited to the requesting State will be done at the most appropriate point on the frontier or in the most accessible port, if the transfer is to be made by water.

## **ARTICLE 15**

The objects found in the possession of the person extradited, obtained by the perpetration of the illegal act for which extradition is requested, or which might be useful as evidence of same, will be confiscated and handed over to the demanding country, notwithstanding it might not be possible to surrender the accused because of some unusual situation such as his escape or death.

## **ARTICLE 16**

The costs of arrest, custody, maintenance, and transportation of the person, as well as of the objects referred to in the preceding article, will be borne by the State granting the extradition up to the moment of surrender and from thereon they will be borne by the demanding State.

## **ARTICLE 17**

Once the extradition is granted, the demanding State undertakes:

a) Not to try nor to punish the person for a common offense which was committed previous to the request for extradition and which has not been included in said request, except only if the interested party expressly consents.

b) Not to try nor to punish the person for a political offense, or for an offense connected with a political offense, committed previous to the request for extradition.

c) To apply to the accused the punishment of next lesser degree than death if according to the legislation of the country of refuge the death penalty would not be applicable.

d) To furnish to the State granting the extradition an authentic copy of the sentence pronounced.

## **ARTICLE 18**

The signatory States undertake to permit the transit through their respective territories of any person whose extradition has been granted by another State in favor of a third, requiring only the original or an authentic copy of the agreement by which the country of refuge granted the extradition.

## **ARTICLE 19**

No request for extradition may be based upon the stipulations of this Convention if the offense in question has been committed before the ratification of the Convention is deposited.

## **ARTICLE 20**

The present Convention will be ratified by means of the legal forms in common use in each of the signatory States, and will come into force, for each of them, thirty days after the deposit of the respective ratification.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uruguay shall transmit authentic certified copies to the governments for the aforementioned purpose of ratification. The instrument of ratification shall be deposited in the archives of the Pan-American Union in Washington, which shall notify the signatory governments of said deposit. Such notification shall be considered as an exchange of ratifications.

## **ARTICLE 21**

The present Convention does not abrogate or modify the bilateral or collective treaties, which at the present date are in force between the signatory States. Nevertheless, if any of said treaties lapse, the present Convention will take effect and



become applicable immediately among the respective States, if each of them has fulfilled the stipulations of the preceding article.

## **ARTICLE 22**

The present Convention shall remain in force indefinitely but may be denounced by means of one year's notice given to the Pan-American Union, which shall transmit it to the other signatory governments. After the expiration of this period the Convention shall cease in its effects as regards the party which denounces but shall remain in effect for the remaining High Contracting Parties.

## **ARTICLE 23**

The present Convention shall be open for the adherence and accession of the States which are not signatories. The corresponding instruments shall be deposited in the archives of the Pan-American Union, which shall communicate them to the other High Contracting Parties.

In witness whereof, the following Plenipotentiaries have signed this convention in Spanish, English, Portuguese and French and hereunto affix their respective seals in the city of Montevideo, Republic of Uruguay, this 26th day of December, 1933.

## **RESERVATIONS**

The Delegation of the United States of America, in signing the present Extradition Convention, reserves the following articles:

**Article 2.** ( second sentence, English text);  
**Article 3, paragraph d;**  
**Articles 12,15, and 18.**

Reservation to the effect that El Salvador, although it accepts in general principle **Article XVIII** of the Inter-American Treaty of Extradition, concretely stipulates the exception that it cannot cooperate in the surrender of its own nationals, prohibited by its Political Constitution, by permitting the transit through its territory of said nationals when one foreign State surrenders them to another.

Mexico signs the Convention on Extradition with the declaration with respect to **Article 3, paragraph f**, that the internal legislation of Mexico does not recognize offenses against religion. It will not sign the **optional clause** of this Convention.

The Delegation from Ecuador, in dealing with the Nations with which Ecuador has signed Conventions on Extraditions, accepts the stipulations herein established in all respects which are not contrary to said Conventions.

Honduras:  
M. PAZ BARAONA  
AUGUSTO C. COELLO  
LUIS BOGRAN

United States of America:  
ALEXANDER W. WEDDELL  
J. BUTLER WRIGHT

El Salvador:  
HECTOR DAVID CASTRO  
ARTURO R. AVILA

Dominican Republic:  
TULIO M. CESTERO

Haiti:  
J. BARAU  
F. SALGADO  
EDMUND MANGONES  
A. PRRE. PAUL

Argentina:  
CARLOS SAAVEDRA LAMAS  
JUAN F. CAFFERATA  
RAMON S. CASTILLO  
I. RUIZ MORENO  
L. A. PODESTA COSTA  
D. ANTOF OLETZ

Uruguay:  
A. MANE  
JOSE PEDRO VARELA  
MATEO MARQUES CASTRO  
DARDO REGULES  
SOFIA ALVAREZ VIGNOLI DE DEMICHELI  
TEOFILO PINEYRO CHAIN  
LOIS A. DE HERRERA  
MARTIN R. ECHEGOYEN  
JOSE G. ANTUNA  
J. C. BLANCO  
PEDRO MANINI RIOS  
RODOLFO MEZZERA  
OCTAVIO MORAT6  
LUIS MORQUIo  
JOSE SERRATO

Paraguay:  
JUSTO PASTOR BENITEZ  
MARIA F. GONZALEZ

Mexico:

B. VADILLO  
M. J. SIERRA  
EDUARDO SUAREZ

Panama:

J. D. AROSEMENA  
MAGIN PONS  
EDUARDO E. HOLGUIN

Guatemala:

A. SKINNER KLEE  
J. GONZALEZ CAMPO  
CARLOS SALAZAR  
M. ARROYO

Brazil:

LUCILLO A. DA CUNHA BUENO  
GILBERTO AMADO

Ecuador:

A. AGUIRRE ApARlCro  
H. ALBORNOZ  
ANTONIO PARRA V.  
C. PUIG V.  
ARTURO SCARONE

Nicaragua:

LEONARDO ARGUELLO  
M. CORDERO REYES  
CARLOS CUADRA PASOS

Colombia:

ALFONSO LOPEZ  
RAIMUNDO RIVA s

Chile:

MIGUEL CRUCHAGA  
J. RAMON GUTIERREZ  
F. FIGUEROA.  
F. NIETO DEL Rio  
B. COHEN

Peru:

ALFREDO SOLF Y MURO

Cuba:

ALBERTO GIRAUDY.  
HERMINIO PORTELL VILA  
ING. A. A. NOGUEIRA

## OPTIONAL CLAUSE

The States signing this clause, notwithstanding **Article 2** of the preceding Convention on Extradition, agree among themselves that in no case will the nationality of the criminal be permitted to impede his extradition.

The present clause is open to those States signing said Treaty of Extradition, which desire to be ruled by it in the future, for which purpose it will be sufficient to communicate their adherence to the Pan American Union.

Argentina:

L. A. PODESTA COSTA  
D. ANTOKOLETZ

Uruguay:

A. MANE  
JOSE PEDRO VARELA  
MATEO MARQUES CASTRO  
DARDO REGULES  
SOFIA ALVAREZ VIGNOLI DE DEMICHELI  
TEOFILO PINEYRO CHAIN  
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RODOLFO MEZZERA  
OCTAVIO MORATO  
LUIS MORQUIO  
JOSE SERRATO

### Notes:

(1) The U.S. understanding is that ". . . **Article 2, paragraph d of Article 3, and Articles 12, 15, 16 and 18**, are reserved from the convention as declared by the delegation of the United States of America at the said conference (see p. 159), and that such articles and paragraph shall not be binding upon the United States of America, unless and until subsequently ratified in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the United States of America."