

EXTRADITION TREATY WITH BELIZE

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

EXTRADITION TREATY BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF
BELIZE, SIGNED AT BELIZE ON MARCH 30, 2000



JULY 27, 2000.—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

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

THE WHITE HOUSE, *July 27, 2000.*

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 Government of the United States of America and the Government of Belize, signed at Belize on March 30, 2000.

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.

The provisions in this Treaty follow generally the form and content of extradition treaties recently concluded by the United States.

The Treaty is one of a series of modern extradition treaties being negotiated by the United States in order to counter criminal activities more effectively. Upon entry into force, the Treaty will replace the outdated Extradition Treaty between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the United States of America, signed at London, June 8, 1972, entered into force on October 21, 1976, and made applicable to Belize on January 21, 1977. That treaty continued in force for Belize following independence. This Treaty will, upon entry into force, enhance cooperation between the law enforcement communities of the two countries. It will thereby make a significant contribution to international law enforcement efforts against serious offenses, including terrorism, organized crime, and drug-trafficking offenses.

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, July 5, 2000.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

THE PRESIDENT: I have the honor to submit to you the Extradition Treaty Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Belize, signed at Belize on March 30, 2000. I recommend that the Treaty be transmitted to the Senate for its advice and consent to ratification.

The Treaty follows generally the form and content of extradition treaties recently concluded by the United States. The Treaty will, upon entry into force, enhance cooperation between the law enforcement communities of the United States and Belize in areas of particular concern to the U.S. law enforcement community. The Treaty will replace the Extradition Treaty between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, signed at London, June 8, 1972, entered into force October 21, 1976 and made applicable to Belize on January 21, 1977. This treaty continued in force for Belize following independence. The current treaty has become outmoded and the new Treaty will provide significant improvements. For example, it will establish the coverage of such key offenses as operating a continuing criminal enterprise, racketeering, money laundering and firearms offenses. The new Treaty will not require any implementing legislation.

Article 1 obligates the Parties to extradite to each other, pursuant to the provisions of the Treaty, persons sought for prosecution or convicted of an extraditable offense by Requesting State authorities.

Article 2 concerns extraditable offenses. Article 2(1) defines an extraditable offense as one that falls within any of the descriptions listed in the Schedule annexed to the Treaty, or any other offense, provided that in either case the offense is punishable under the laws in both States by deprivation of liberty for a period of more than one year or by a more severe penalty. The Schedule includes 40 of the most common extraditable offenses. Use of a "dual criminality" clause in addition to a list of offenses covered by the Treaty obviates the need to renegotiate or supplement the Treaty as additional offenses become punishable under the law of both States.

Article 2(2) defines an extraditable offense further as including an attempt or a conspiracy to commit, aiding or abetting, counseling or procuring the commission of, or being an accessory before or after the fact to, an extraditable offense.

Additional flexibility is provided by Article 2(3), which provides that an offense shall be an extraditable offense whether or not (a) the laws in the two States place the offense within the same category of offenses or describe the offense by the same terminology; or (b) 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 offenses committed outside the territory of the Requesting State, Article 2(4) provides that extradition must be granted where the laws in the Requested State provide for the punishment of an offense committed outside its territory in similar circumstances.

Article 2(5) provides that if extradition is granted for an extraditable offense, it shall also be granted for other offenses specified in the request that do not meet the minimum deprivation of liberty requirement, provided that all other extradition requirements are met.

Article 3 provides that extradition shall not be refused on the ground of the nationality of the person sought. Although Belize as a common-law country has no domestic legal bar to extraditing its nationals, until 5 years ago it refused to do so. Article 3 would assure that Belize could not revert to this prior practice.

As is customary in extradition treaties, Article 4 incorporates a political and military offense exception to the obligation to extradite. Article 4(1) states generally that extradition shall not be granted for political offenses. Article 4(2) specifies three specific categories of offenses that shall not be considered political offenses: (a) a murder or other willful crime against a Head of State of one of the States parties, or a member of such person's family; (b) an offense for which both States have the obligation pursuant to a multilateral international agreement to extradite the person sought or to submit the case to their respective competent authorities for decision as to prosecution (*e.g.*, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizures of Aircraft, done at the Hague on December 16, 1970, 22 UST 1641, TIAS 7192); 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.

Article 4(3) further provides that notwithstanding the three exceptions in Article 4(2), extradition shall not be granted if the executive authority of the Requested State determines that the request was politically motivated.

Article 4(4) provides that extradition may be denied for offenses under military law that are not offenses under ordinary criminal law (for example, desertion).

Article 5 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 authorities in the Requested State have either declined to prosecute or have decided to discontinue criminal proceedings against the person sought for the same offense for which extradition is requested.

Article 6 establishes the procedures and describes the documents that are required to support a request for extradition. It requires

that all requests be submitted through the diplomatic channel. Article 6(3) provides that, among other things, a request for the extradition of a person sought for prosecution must be supported by such evidence as would be found sufficient, according to the law of the Requested State, to justify committal for trial if the offense of which the person has been accused had been committed in the Requested State.

Article 7 establishes the procedures under which documents submitted pursuant to Article 6 shall be received and admitted into evidence in each State when it is the Requested State. These provisions are similar to those found in other modern extradition treaties.

Article 8 provides that extradition shall not be denied because of the prescriptive laws (e.g., statute of limitations) of either State.

Article 9 sets forth procedures for the provisional arrest and detention of the person sought in cases of urgency, pending presentation of the formal request for extradition. Article 9(4) provides that, if the Requested State's executive authority has not received the formal request for extradition and the supporting documents required by Article 6 within sixty days from the date of provisional arrest, the person may be discharged from custody. During that time the person arrested must have access to the courts for such remedies and recourses available under the Requested State's laws. Article 9(5) explicitly provides that the release of a person from custody pursuant to Article 9(4) does not prejudice subsequent re-arrest and extradition if the extradition request and supporting documents are delivered at a later date.

Article 10 specifies the standard procedures governing the extradition decision and the surrender and return of persons sought. Article 10(1) provides that extradition shall be granted only if the evidence is sufficient under the law of the Requested State either to justify the committal for trial of the person sought if the offense had been committed in the Requested State or to prove that the person is the identical person convicted by the Requesting State. Article 10 further requires the Requested State to provide prompt notice through the diplomatic channel to the Requesting State of its decision on the request for extradition and to provide reasons for any complete or partial denial of a request. If extradition is granted, the relevant authorities of the States must agree on the date and place for the surrender of the person sought. Article 10(5) provides that if the person sought is not removed from the territory of the Requested State within the time period prescribed by the law of that State, the person may be discharged from custody; the Requested State, in its discretion, may subsequently refuse extradition for the same offense.

Article 11 concerns temporary and deferred surrender. If a person whose extradition has been granted is being proceeded against or is serving a sentence in the Requested State, the Requested State may temporarily surrender the person to the Requesting State for prosecution. The person so surrendered must be kept in custody in the Requesting State and returned to the Requested State after the conclusion of the proceedings against that person, on conditions agreed between the States. Alternatively, the Re-

quested State may postpone the extradition proceedings until its prosecution has been concluded or the sentence has been served.

Article 12 again reflects the U.S. practice in modern extradition treaties, setting 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 13 provides that if extradition is granted, the Requested State may, to the extent permitted under its law, seize and surrender to the Requesting State all articles, documents, and evidence connected with the offense. Such items may be surrendered even if the extradition cannot be carried out due to the death, disappearance, or escape of the person sought. Surrender of the property may be conditioned upon satisfactory assurances concerning its return, or may be deferred if the property is needed as evidence in the Requested State. Article 13(3) provides that any rights of third parties in such property must be duly respected.

Article 14 sets forth the rule of specialty. It provides, subject to specific exceptions, that a person extradited under the Treaty may not be detained, tried or punished in the Requesting State for an offense other than that for which extradition has been granted or a differently denominated offense based on the same facts on which extradition was granted (provided such offense is extraditable or is a lesser included offense). Exceptions to the rule of specialty include an offense committed after the extradition of the person or an offense for which a waiver of the rule of specialty is granted by the executive authority of the Requested State. Similarly, the Requesting State may not extradite the person to a third state for an offense committed prior to the original surrender unless the surrendering State consents. These restrictions do not apply if the person has left and voluntarily returned to the territory of the Requesting State or if the person has had an opportunity to leave the territory of the Requesting State after extradition and has not done so within ten days.

Article 15 permits surrender by the Requested State without further proceedings if the person sought consents to be surrendered.

Article 16 governs the transit through the territory of one State of a person being surrendered to the other State by a third State.

Article 17 contains provisions on representation and expenses that are similar to those found in other modern extradition treaties. Specifically, the Requested State must bear the expenses incurred and represent the interests of the Requesting State in any proceedings arising out of a request for extradition. The Requesting State must pay all expenses incurred in translation of extradition documents and the transportation of the person surrendered.

Article 17(3) clarifies that neither State can make any pecuniary claim against the other State arising out of the arrest, detention, examination, or surrender of persons sought under the Treaty.

Article 18 provides that the Department of Justice of the United States and the Attorney General of Belize 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 the Treaty.

Article 19, like similar provisions in most recent U.S. extradition treaties, states that the Treaty is applicable to offenses committed

before as well as after the date the Treaty enters into force, provided that extradition shall not be granted for an offense committed before the Treaty enters into force which was not an offense under the laws of both States at the time of its commission. The Article also provides that nothing in the Treaty can be construed to criminalize any conduct not subject to criminal sanctions at the time it occurred.

Article 20 contains final clauses dealing with the Treaty's ratification and entry into force. It provides that the Treaty is subject to ratification and that the Treaty shall enter into force upon the exchange of instruments of ratification, which is to take place as soon as possible. Article 20(3) provides that, upon entry into force of this Treaty, the Extradition Treaty between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the United States of America, signed at London June 8, 1972, shall cease to have any effect between the United States and Belize. Nevertheless, the Article notes that the Treaty shall continue to apply to any extradition proceedings in which extradition documents have already been submitted to the courts of the Requested State at the time the Treaty enters into force, except that Article 14, addressing the rule of specialty, and Article 15, providing for voluntary surrender, shall apply to persons found extraditable under the prior treaty.

Article 21 provides that either State may terminate the Treaty by giving six months written notice to the other State.

A Technical Analysis explaining in detail the provisions of the Treaty is being prepared by the United States negotiating delegation, consisting of representatives from the Departments of Justice and State, and will be transmitted separately to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

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

Respectfully submitted,

MADELEINE ALBRIGHT.

**EXTRADITION TREATY BETWEEN
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AND
THE GOVERNMENT OF BELIZE**

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The Government of the United States of America and the Government of Belize,

Recalling the Extradition Treaty between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, signed at London June 8, 1972, and

Noting that both the Government of the United States of America and the Government Belize currently apply the terms of that Treaty, and

Desiring to provide for more effective cooperation between the two States in the suppression of crime, and, for that purpose, to conclude a new treaty for the extradition of offenders;

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 sought for prosecution or convicted of an extraditable offense by the authorities in the Requesting State.

Article 2

Extraditable Offenses

1. An offense shall be an extraditable offense if it falls within any of the descriptions listed in the Schedule annexed to this Treaty, which is an integral part of the Treaty, or any other offense, provided that in either case the offense is punishable under the laws in both Contracting States 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 if it consists of an attempt or a conspiracy to commit, aiding or abetting, counseling or procuring the commission of, or being an accessory before or after the fact to, any 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
- (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 this treaty if the laws in the Requested State provide for punishment of an offense committed outside of its territory in similar circumstances.

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

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Article 3

Nationality

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

Article 4

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) 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;
- (b) an offense for which both Contracting States 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. Notwithstanding the terms of paragraph 2 of this Article, extradition shall not be granted if the executive authority of the Requested State determines that the request was politically motivated.

4. The executive authority of the Requested State may refuse extradition for offenses under military law which are not offenses under ordinary criminal law.

Article 5

Prior Prosecution

1. Extradition shall not be granted when the person sought has been 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 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 6

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 evidence which describe the identity, and probable location of the person sought;
 - (b) evidence describing the facts of the offense and the procedural history of the case;
 - (c) evidence as to:
 - (i) the provisions of the laws describing the essential elements of the offense for which extradition is requested;
 - (ii) the provisions of the law describing the punishment for the offense; and
 - (iii) the provisions of law describing any time limit on the prosecution; and
 - (d) the documents, statements, or other types of evidence specified in paragraph 3 or paragraph 4 of this Article, as applicable.
3. A request for extradition of a person who is sought for prosecution shall also be supported by:
 - (a) a copy of the warrant or order of arrest, if any, issued by a judge or other competent authority of the Requesting State;
 - (b) a document setting forth the charges; and
 - (c) such evidence as would be found sufficient, according to the law of the Requested State, to justify the committal for trial of the person sought if the offense of which the person has been accused had been committed in the Requested State.
4. A request for extradition relating to a person who has been convicted of the offense for which extradition is sought shall, in addition to the materials listed in paragraph 2 of this Article, 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) evidence 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 by paragraph 3 of this Article.

Article 7

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 authenticated by an officer of the United States Department of State and are certified by the principal diplomatic or consular officer of Belize resident in the United States;
- (b) in the case of a request from Belize, they are certified by the principal diplomatic or consular officer of the United States resident in Belize, as provided by the extradition laws of the United States; or
- (c) they are certified or authenticated in any other manner accepted by the law of the Requested State.

Article 8

Lapse of Time

Extradition shall not be denied because of the prescriptive laws of either the Requesting State or the Requested State.

Article 9

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 through the diplomatic channel or directly between the United States Department of Justice and the Attorney General in Belize. Such a request may also be transmitted through the facilities of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), or through such other means as may be settled by arrangement between the Contracting States.

- 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 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.

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 executive authority of the Requested State has not received the formal request for extradition and the supporting documents required in Article 6. The person arrested pursuant to this Article shall have the right of access to the courts for such remedies and recourses as are provided by the law of the Requested State.

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. Extradition shall be granted only if the evidence is found sufficient according to the law of the Requested State either to justify the committal for trial of the person sought if the offense of which the person is accused had been committed in the territory of the Requested State or to prove that the person is the identical person convicted by the courts of the Requesting State.

2. The Requested State shall promptly notify the Requesting State through the diplomatic channel of its decision on the request for extradition.

3. 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.

4. If the request for extradition is granted, the authorities of the Contracting States shall agree on the time and place for the surrender of the person sought.

5. 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 proceeded against 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.

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 or until such person has served any sentence imposed.

Article 12

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 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

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 the 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 14

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 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 purpose of this subparagraph:
 - (i) the Requested State may require the submission of the documents called for in Article 6; 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 within 10 days of the day on which that person is free to leave.

Article 15

Waiver of Extradition

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

Article 16

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 be transmitted through the diplomatic channel or directly between the Department of Justice in the United States and the Attorney General in Belize. Such a request may also be transmitted through the facilities of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), or through such other means as may be settled by arrangement between the Contracting States. 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 used and no landing is scheduled on the territory of the Contracting State. If an unscheduled landing occurs on the territory of the other Contracting State, the other Contracting State may require the request for transit as provided in paragraph 1. That Contracting State may 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 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.

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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 18

Consultation

The Department of Justice of the United States and the Attorney General of Belize 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 committed before as well as after the date it enters into force, provided that extradition shall not be granted for an offense committed before this Treaty enters into force which was not an offense under the laws of both Contracting States at the time of its commission. Nothing in this Treaty shall be construed to criminalize any conduct that was not subject to criminal sanctions at the time the offense was committed.

Article 20

Ratification and Entry into Force

1. This Treaty shall be subject to ratification; the instruments of ratification shall be exchanged as soon as possible.

2. This Treaty shall enter into force upon the exchange of the instruments of ratification.

3. Upon the entry into force of this Treaty, the Extradition Treaty between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the United States of America, signed at London June 8, 1972, shall cease to have any effect between the United States and Belize. Nevertheless, the prior Treaty shall apply to any extradition proceedings in which the extradition documents have already been submitted to the courts of the Requested State at the time this Treaty enters into force, except that Article 15 of this Treaty shall be applicable to such proceedings. Article 14 of this Treaty shall apply to persons found extraditable under the prior Treaty.

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Article 21

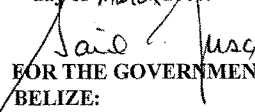
Termination

Either Contracting State may terminate this Treaty at any time by giving written notice to the other Contracting State, 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 at Belize, in duplicate, this 30th day of March 2000.


FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:


FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF
BELIZE:

SCHEDULE

List of Offenses Referred to in Treaty

1. Murder; attempt to murder, including assault with intent to commit murder;
2. Manslaughter;
3. Malicious wounding; maiming; inflicting grievous bodily harm; assault occasioning actual bodily harm; unlawful throwing or application of any corrosive or injurious substance upon the person of another;
4. Offenses of a sexual nature, including rape, sexual assault, indecent assault, unlawful sexual acts upon children or persons with mental disabilities;
5. Procuring a person for immoral purposes; living on the earnings of prostitution;
6. Bigamy;
7. Kidnapping and abduction; false-imprisonment;
8. Offenses relating to children, including neglecting, ill-treating, abandoning, exposing, stealing or exploiting a child, whether for sexual or other purposes;
9. Obtaining property, money, valuable securities or other pecuniary advantage by false pretense or other forms of deception; theft; larceny; embezzlement; any other offense in respect of property involving fraud;
10. Robbery; assault with intent to rob;
11. Burglary, housebreaking, shopbreaking, or similar offenses;
12. Receiving or otherwise handling any goods, money, valuable securities or other property, knowing the same to have been stolen or unlawfully obtained;
13. Criminal intimidation; blackmail; extortion;
14. Offenses against the laws relating to corporations or companies, including false statements and other offenses committed by company directors, promoters, and other officers;
15. False accounting;
16. Fraud, including fraud against the Government or against individuals, including behavior which has the effect of depriving the Government, its agencies, or its citizens of money, valuable property, or the ability to conduct their affairs free from false statements and deceit;

17. Offenses against bankruptcy laws;
18. Any offense relating to counterfeiting; any offense against the laws relating to forgery or uttering what is forged;
19. Offenses against the law relating to bribery of persons, including the corrupt offering, paying, or making of inducements to any foreign official or foreign political party, official thereof, or candidate for foreign political office to assist such person in obtaining or retaining business for himself or in directing business to any other person; soliciting bribes, offering or accepting bribes;
20. Perjury and subornation of perjury; false statement; attempting to pervert or obstruct the course of justice;
21. Arson;
22. Malicious damage to property;
23. Money laundering;
24. Offenses relating to the willful issuance of a bad (illicit) check, including the issuance of a check under a false name or without having made arrangements with a financial institution, or after transactions have been suspended by such an institution; and the willful failure to honor the check;
25. An offense against the law relating to consumer protection;
26. An offense against the law relating to firearms, weapons, or explosive of any type;
27. An offense relating to the protection of public health or the environment, including conduct directed at the destruction, defacing, deterioration, or harming of the earth's environment;
28. An offense against the laws relating to protection of intellectual property, copyrights, patents, or trademarks;
29. Offenses relating to fiscal matters, taxes or duties, including tax evasion or fiscal fraud, notwithstanding that the law of the Requested State does not impose the same kind of tax or duty or does not contain a tax, duty, or customs regulation of the same kind as the law of the Requesting State;
30. Smuggling; an offense against the law relating to the control of exportation or importation of goods of any type, or the intentional transfer of funds;
31. Immigration offenses, including alien smuggling;

32. An offense relating to gambling or lotteries;
33. Piracy; mutiny or other mutinous acts committed on board a vessel at sea;
34. Unlawful use, destruction, possession, control, seizure or hijacking of aircraft, vessels or other means of transportation;
35. Any malicious act done with intent to endanger the safety of persons travelling or being upon a railway;
36. Genocide or direct and public incitement to commit genocide;
37. Offenses under multilateral intentional conventions, binding on the Requesting and Requested States, for which fugitive offenders may be prosecuted or surrendered;
38. Impeding the arrest, detection or prosecution of a person who has or is believed to have committed an offense for which surrender may be granted under this Treaty;
39. An offense relating to escape from custody, or flight to avoid prosecution;
40. An offense relating to the law against terrorism.

