Number 45 of 2003

EUROPEAN ARREST WARRANT ACT 2003
REVISED
Updated to 12 December 2019

This Revised Act is an administrative consolidation of the European Arrest Warrant Act 2003. It is prepared by the Law Reform Commission in accordance with its function under the Law Reform Commission Act 1975 (3/1975) to keep the law under review and to undertake revision and consolidation of statute law.

All Acts up to and including the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons Act 2019 (40/2019), enacted 11 December 2019, and all statutory instruments up to and including the European Union (Eurojust) Regulations 2019 (S.I. No. 637 of 2019), made 13 December 2019, were considered in the preparation of this Revised Act.

Disclaimer: While every care has been taken in the preparation of this Revised Act, the Law Reform Commission can assume no responsibility for and give no guarantees, undertakings or warranties concerning the accuracy, completeness or up to date nature of the information provided and does not accept any liability whatsoever arising from any errors or omissions. Please notify any errors, omissions and comments by email to revisedacts@lawreform.ie.
Introduction

This Revised Act presents the text of the Act as it has been amended since enactment, and preserves the format in which it was passed.

Related legislation

*European Arrest Warrant Acts 2003 and 2012*: this Act is one of a group of Acts included in this collective citation (*European Arrest Warrant (Application to Third Countries and Amendment) and Extradition (Amendment) Act 2012* (30/2012), s. 1(2)). The Acts in this group are:

- *European Arrest Warrant (Application to Third Countries and Amendment) and Extradition (Amendment) Act 2012* (30/2012), Part 2

Annotations

This Revised Act is not annotated and only shows textual amendments. An annotated version of this revision is also available which shows textual and non-textual amendments and their sources. It also shows editorial notes including statutory instruments made pursuant to the Act and previous affecting provisions.

Material not updated in this revision

Where other legislation is amended by this Act, those amendments may have been superseded by other amendments in other legislation, or the amended legislation may have been repealed or revoked. This information is not represented in this revision but will be reflected in a revision of the amended legislation if one is available. A list of legislative changes to any Act, and to statutory instruments from 1972, may be found linked from the page of the Act or statutory instrument at www.irishstatutebook.ie.
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BE IT ENACTED BY THE OIREACHTAS AS FOLLOWS:

PART 1

PRELIMINARY AND GENERAL

1.—(1) This Act may be cited as the European Arrest Warrant Act 2003.

(2) This Act comes into operation on 1 January 2004.

2.—(1) In this Act, except where the context otherwise requires—

“Act of 1965” means the Extradition Act 1965;

“Act of 2001” means the Extradition (European Union Conventions) Act 2001;

[‘alert’ means an alert entered in the SIS for the arrest and surrender, on foot of a European arrest warrant, of the person named therein;]

“Central Authority in the State” shall be read in accordance with section 6;


OJ No. L190 of 18.7.2002, p.1
2002/187/JHA, which replaced and succeeded Eurojust as established by the said Council Decision 2002/187/JHA;

“European Communities” has the same meaning as it has in the European Communities Act 1972;

“Framework Decision” means Council Framework Decision of 13 June 2002 on the European arrest warrant and the surrender procedures between Member States, the text of which—

(a) in the Irish language, is set out in Part A of the Schedule, and

(b) in the English language, is set out in Part B of the Schedule;

“functions” includes powers and duties, and references to the performance of functions include, as respects powers and duties, references to the exercise of the powers and the carrying out of the duties;

“issuing judicial authority” means, in relation to a European arrest warrant, the judicial authority in the issuing state that issued the European arrest warrant concerned;

“issuing state” means, in relation to a European arrest warrant, a Member State designated under section 3, a judicial authority of which has issued that European arrest warrant;

“judicial authority” means the judge, magistrate or other person authorised under the law of the Member State concerned to perform functions the same as or similar to those performed under section 33 by a court in the State;

“Member State” means a Member State of the European Communities (other than the State) or Gibraltar;

“Minister” means the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform;

[‘Schengen Convention’ means the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement of 14 June 1985 between the Governments of the States of the Benelux Economic Union, the Federal Republic of Germany and the French Republic on the gradual abolition of checks at their common borders done at Schengen on 19 June 1990 and includes any amendment to or modification of that Convention whether before or after the passing of this Act but does not include the Council Decision;]

[SIS’ means the system referred to in Title IV of the Schengen Convention or, as appropriate, the system established under Chapter 1 of the Council Decision;]

“third country” means a country other than the State or a Member State;

“true copy” shall be read in accordance with section 12(7).

(2) In this Act—

(a) a reference to a section, Part or Schedule is a reference to a section or Part of, or a Schedule to, this Act, unless it is indicated that a reference to some other enactment is intended,

(b) a reference to a subsection, paragraph or subparagraph is a reference to a subsection, paragraph or subparagraph of the provision in which the reference occurs, unless it is indicated that a reference to some other provision is intended, and

(c) a reference to any enactment is a reference to that enactment as amended, extended or adapted, whether before or after the passing of this Act, by or under any subsequent enactment.

3.—(1) For the purposes of this Act, the Minister for Foreign Affairs may, by order, designate a Member State that has, under its national law, given effect to the Framework Decision.

(2) The Minister for Foreign Affairs may, by order, amend or revoke an order under this section, including an order under this subsection.

4.—(1) This Act shall apply in relation to an offence, whether committed or alleged to have been committed before or after the commencement of this Act.

(2) [...]

(3) [...]

4A.—It shall be presumed that an issuing state will comply with the requirements of the Framework Decision, unless the contrary is shown.

5.—For the purposes of this Act, an offence specified in a European arrest warrant corresponds to an offence under the law of the State, where the act or omission that constitutes the offence so specified would, if committed in the State on the date on which the European arrest warrant is issued, constitute an offence under the law of the State.

6.—(1) The Minister shall be the Central Authority in the State for the purposes of this Act.

(2) The Minister may, by order, designate such persons as he or she considers appropriate to perform such functions of the Central Authority in the State as are specified in the order and different persons may be so designated to perform different functions of the Central Authority in the State.

(3) For so long as an order under subsection (2) remains in force, a reference in this Act to the Central Authority in the State shall, insofar as it relates to the performance of a function specified in the order, be construed as a reference to the person designated by the order to perform the function concerned.

(4) The Minister shall, by notice in writing, inform the General Secretariat of the Council of the European Union of the making of an order under this section and of the names of the persons designated under the order.

(5) The Minister may, by order, amend or revoke an order under this section (including an order under this subsection).

(6) The Central Authority in the State shall, in each year, prepare a report on the operation, in the preceding year, of Part 2, and shall cause copies of each such report to be laid before both Houses of the Oireachtas as soon as may be after it is so prepared.

7.—Every order and regulation under this Act shall be laid before each House of the Oireachtas as soon as may be after it is made and, if a resolution annulling the order or regulation is passed by either such House within the next 21 days on which that House sits after the order or regulation is laid before it, the order or regulation shall be annulled accordingly, but without prejudice to anything previously done thereunder.
Expenses.

8.—The expenses incurred by the Minister in the administration of this Act shall, to such extent as may be sanctioned by the Minister for Finance, be paid out of moneys provided by the Oireachtas.

PART 2

EUROPEAN ARREST WARRANT

CHAPTER 1

European Arrest Warrant Received in State

9.—For the purposes of the Framework Decision, the High Court shall be the executing judicial authority in the State.

Obligation to surrender.

10.—Where a judicial authority in an issuing state [...] issues a European arrest warrant in respect of a person—

(a) against whom that state intends to bring proceedings for an offence to which the European arrest warrant relates,

(b) who is the subject of proceedings in that state for an offence [in that state] to which the European arrest warrant relates,

(c) who has been convicted of, but not yet sentenced in respect of, an offence [in that state] to which the European arrest warrant relates, or

(d) on whom a sentence of imprisonment or detention has been imposed [in that state] in respect of an offence to which the European arrest warrant relates, [...]

(i) […]

(ii) […]

European arrest warrant.

11.—[(1) A European arrest warrant shall, in so far as is practicable, be in the form set out in the Annex to the Framework Decision as amended by Council Framework Decision 2009/299/JHA.]

[(1A) Subject to subsection (2A), a European arrest warrant shall specify—

(a) the name and the nationality of the person in respect of whom it is issued,

(b) the name of the judicial authority that issued the European arrest warrant, and the address of its principal office,

(c) the telephone number, fax number and email address (if any) of that judicial authority,

(d) the offence to which the European arrest warrant relates, including the nature and classification under the law of the issuing state of the offence concerned,

(e) that a conviction, sentence or detention order is immediately enforceable against the person, or that a warrant for his or her arrest, or other order of a judicial authority in the issuing state having the same effect, has been issued in respect of [one of the offences to which the European arrest warrant relates,]
(f) the circumstances in which the offence was committed or is alleged to have been committed, including the time and place of its commission or alleged commission, and the degree of involvement or alleged degree of involvement of the person in the commission of the offence, and

(g) (i) the penalties to which that person would, if convicted of the offence specified in the European arrest warrant, be liable,

(ii) where that person has been convicted of the offence specified in the European arrest warrant but has not yet been sentenced, the penalties to which he or she is liable in respect of the offence, or

(iii) where that person has been convicted of the offence specified in the European arrest warrant and a sentence has been imposed in respect thereof, the penalties of which that sentence consists.

(2) Where it is not practicable for the European arrest warrant to be in the form referred to in subsection (1), it shall include such information, additional to the information specified in subsection [(1A)], as would be required to be provided were it in that form.

[(2A) If any of the information to which subsection (1A) (inserted by section 72(a) of the Criminal Justice (Terrorist Offences) Act 2005) refers is not specified in the European arrest warrant, it may be specified in a separate document.]

(3) [...]

(4) For the avoidance of doubt, a European arrest warrant may be issued in respect of one or more than one offence.

12.—(1) A European arrest warrant shall be transmitted by, or on behalf of, the issuing judicial authority to the Central Authority in the State and, where the European arrest warrant is in a language other than the Irish language, the English language or such other language as the Minister may by order prescribe, a translation of the European arrest warrant into the Irish language or the English language shall be so transmitted with the European arrest warrant.

(2) Such undertakings as are required to be given under this Act shall be transmitted by, or on behalf of, the issuing judicial authority or the issuing state, as may be appropriate, to the Central Authority in the State, and where any such undertaking is in a language other than the Irish language, the English language or such other languages as the Minister may by order prescribe, a translation of that undertaking into the Irish language or the English language shall be so transmitted with the undertaking.

(3) A European arrest warrant, or an undertaking required to be given under this Act [or any other document to be transmitted for the purposes of this Act], may be transmitted to the Central Authority in the State by—

(a) delivering it to the Central Authority in the State, or

[(b) any means capable of producing a written record under conditions allowing the Central Authority in the State to establish its authenticity.]

[(3A) An undertaking required under this Act may be set out in the European arrest warrant or in a separate document.]

[(3B) The written record of a document that is transmitted in accordance with subsection (3)(b) shall be deemed to be the document that was transmitted.]
(7) For the purposes of this Act, a document shall be deemed to be a true copy of an original document if it has been certified as a true copy of the original document by—

(a) the issuing judicial authority, or

(b) an officer of the central authority of the issuing state.

In proceedings to which this Act applies, a document that purports to be—

(a) a European arrest warrant issued by a judicial authority in the issuing state,

(b) an undertaking required under this Act of an issuing judicial authority or the issuing state, as may be appropriate,

(c) a document referred to in section 11(2A) (inserted by section 72(b) of the Criminal Justice (Terrorist Offences) Act 2005),

(c) a translation of a European arrest warrant or undertaking under this Act, or

(d) a true copy of such a document,

shall be received in evidence without further proof.

In proceedings to which this Act applies, a document that purports to be a true copy of a European arrest warrant, undertaking or translation referred to in subsection (8) shall, unless the contrary is shown, be evidence of the European arrest warrant, undertaking or translation concerned, as the case may be.

The Minister may, for the purposes of ensuring the accuracy of documents transmitted in accordance with this section, make regulations prescribing—

(a) the procedures that shall be followed in connection with the transmission of documents in accordance with this section, and

(b) that such features as are specified in the regulations shall be present in any equipment being used in that connection.

13.—(1) The Central Authority in the State shall, as soon as may be after it receives a European arrest warrant transmitted to it in accordance with section 12, apply, or cause an application to be made, to the High Court for the endorsement by it of the European arrest warrant, or a true copy thereof, for execution of the European arrest warrant concerned.

(2) If, upon an application under subsection (1), the High Court is satisfied that, in relation to a European arrest warrant, there has been compliance with the provisions of this Act, it may endorse the European arrest warrant for execution.

(3) A European arrest warrant may, upon there being compliance with subsection (2), be executed by any member of the Garda Síochána in any part of the State and may be so executed notwithstanding that it is not in the possession of the member when he or she executes the European arrest warrant, and the warrant, true copy of the warrant, as the case may be, endorsed in accordance with subsection (2), shall be shown to and a copy thereof given to, the person arrested at the time of his or her arrest or, if the warrant or true copy, as the case may be, is not then in the possession of the member, not later than 24 hours after the person’s arrest.
(4) A person arrested under a European arrest warrant shall, upon his or her arrest, be informed of his or her right to—

(a) consent to his or her being surrendered to the issuing state under section 15,

(b) obtain, or be provided with, professional legal advice and representation, and

(c) where appropriate, obtain, or be provided with, the services of an interpreter.

(5) A person arrested under a European arrest warrant shall, as soon as may be after his or her arrest, be brought before the High Court, and the High Court shall, if satisfied that that person is the person in respect of whom the European arrest warrant was issued—

(a) remand the person in custody or on bail (and, for that purpose, the High Court shall have the same powers in relation to remand as it would have if the person were brought before it charged with an indictable offence),

(b) fix a date for the purpose of section 16 (being a date that falls not later than 21 days after the date of the person’s arrest), and

(c) inform the person that he or she has the right to—

(i) consent to his or her surrender to the issuing state under section 15,

(ii) obtain, or be provided with, professional legal advice and representation, and

(iii) where appropriate, obtain, or be provided with, the services of an interpreter.

14.—(1) A member of the Garda Síochána may arrest any person without a warrant that the member believes, on reasonable grounds, to be a person named in an alert.

(2) A person arrested under this section shall, upon his or her arrest, be informed, in ordinary language, of the reason for the arrest and of his or her right to—

(a) obtain or be provided with professional legal advice and representation, and

(b) where appropriate, obtain or be provided with the services of an interpreter.

(3) A person arrested under this section shall, as soon as may be after his or her arrest—

(a) be furnished with a copy of the alert, and

(b) be brought before the High Court, which court shall, if satisfied that he or she is the person named in the alert—

(i) inform the person of his or her right to—

(I) obtain or be provided with professional legal advice and representation, and

(II) where appropriate, obtain or be provided with the services of an interpreter,

and

(ii) remand the person in custody or, at its discretion, on bail for a period not exceeding 14 days (and for that purpose the High Court shall have the same powers in relation to remand as it would have if the person were brought before it charged with an indictable offence) for production to the High Court of the European arrest warrant on foot of which the alert was entered.
(4) Where, in respect of a person remanded in custody or on bail under subsection (3), a European arrest warrant is transmitted to the Central Authority in the State pursuant to section 12—

(a) that person shall be brought before the High Court as soon as may be,

(b) the European arrest warrant shall be produced to the High Court,

(c) a copy shall be given to that person, and

(d) the High Court, if satisfied that the provisions of this Act have been complied with and that the person before it is the person in respect of whom the European arrest warrant was issued, shall—

(i) inform the person of his or her right to consent to being surrendered to the issuing state under section 15, and

(ii) if the person does not exercise his or her right to consent under paragraph (i)—

(I) remand the person in custody or on bail (and for that purpose the High Court shall have the same powers in relation to remand as it would have if the person were brought before it charged with an indictable offence), and

(II) fix a date for the purposes of section 16 within the period of 21 days next following.

(5) Where, in respect of a person remanded in custody or on bail under subsection (3), the European arrest warrant is not produced on the date fixed by the Court for the purpose under that subsection the person shall be released from custody.

Consent to surrender.

15.—[(1) Where a person is brought before the High Court under section 13, he or she may consent to his or her being surrendered to the issuing state and, if he or she so consents, the High Court shall—

(a) if the European arrest warrant, or a [...] true copy thereof, has been endorsed in accordance with section 13 for execution of the warrant;

(b) if it is satisfied that—

(i) the person voluntarily consents to his or her being surrendered to the issuing state concerned and is aware of the consequences of his or her so consenting, and

(ii) the person has obtained, or has been afforded the opportunity of obtaining or being provided with professional legal advice before consenting to his or her surrender,

(c) if it is not required, under section 21A, 22, 23 or 24 (inserted by sections 79, 80, 81 and 82 of the Criminal Justice (Terrorist Offences) Act 2005), to refuse to surrender the person under this Act, and

[(d) if the surrender of the person is not prohibited by Part 3.]

make an order directing that the person be surrendered to such other person as is duly authorised by the issuing state to receive him or her.

(2) Where a person is brought before the High Court under section 14, he or she may consent to his or her being surrendered to the issuing state and, if he or she so consents, the High Court shall—

(a) upon production to the High Court of the European arrest warrant or [a true copy] thereof,
(b) if it is satisfied that—

(i) the person voluntarily consents to his or her being surrendered to the issuing state concerned and is aware of the consequences of his or her so consenting, and

(ii) the person has obtained, or has been afforded the opportunity of obtaining or being provided with, professional legal advice and representation before consenting to his or her surrender,

(c) if it is not required, under section 21A, 22, 23 or 24 (inserted by sections 79, 80, 81 and 82 of the Criminal Justice (Terrorist Offences) Act 2005), to refuse to surrender the person under this Act, and

[(d) if the surrender of the person is not prohibited by Part 3.]

make an order directing that the person be surrendered to such other person as is duly authorised by the issuing state to receive him or her.

[(3) An order under subsection (1) or (2) shall, subject to section 18, take effect upon the expiration of 10 days beginning on the date of the making of the order or such earlier date as the High Court, on the application of the Central Authority in the State and with the consent of the person to whom the order applies, directs.

(3A) Subject to subsections (5) and (6), a person to whom an order for the time being in force under subsection (1) or (2) applies shall be surrendered to the issuing state concerned not later than 10 days after the order takes effect in accordance with subsection (3).

[(3B) An appeal against an order under subsection (1) or (2), or a decision not to make such an order, may be brought in the Supreme Court if, and only if, the High Court certifies that the order or decision involves a point of law of exceptional public importance and that it is desirable in the public interest that an appeal should be taken to the Supreme Court.]

[(4) Where the High Court makes an order under subsection (1) or (2), it shall, unless it orders postponement of surrender under section 18—

(a) inform the person to whom the order relates of his or her right to make a complaint under Article 40.4.2° of the Constitution at any time before his or her surrender to the issuing state,

(b) record in writing that the person concerned has consented to his or her being surrendered to the issuing state concerned,

(c) order that that person be detained in a prison (or, if the person is not more than 21 years of age, in a remand institution) for a period not exceeding 20 days pending the carrying out of the terms of the order, and

(d) direct that the person be again brought before the High Court—

(i) if he or she is not surrendered before the expiration of the time for surrender under subsection (3A), as soon as practicable after that expiration, or

(ii) if it appears to the Central Authority in the State that, because of circumstances beyond the control of the State or the issuing state concerned, that person will not be surrendered on the expiration referred to in subparagraph (i), before that expiration.

(5) Where a person is brought before the High Court pursuant to subsection (4)(d), the High Court shall—

(a) if satisfied that, because of circumstances beyond the control of the State or the issuing state concerned, the person was not surrendered within the time
for surrender under subsection (3A) or, as the case may be, will not be so surrendered—

(i) with the agreement of the issuing judicial authority, fix a new date for the surrender of the person, and

(ii) order that the person be detained in a prison (or, if the person is not more than 21 years of age, in a remand institution) for a period not exceeding 10 days after the date fixed under subparagraph (i), pending the surrender,

and

(b) in any other case, order that the person be discharged.

(5A) A person to whom an order for the time being in force under subsection (5)(a) applies—

(a) shall be surrendered to the issuing state concerned not later than 10 days after the new date fixed under that subsection, or

(b) if surrender under paragraph (a) has not been effect ed, shall be discharged.

(5B) Where a person is ordered, under subsection (4)(c), to be detained in a prison (or, if the person is not more than 21 years of age, in a remand institution) and is brought before the High Court pursuant to subsection (4)(d), the person shall be deemed to be in lawful custody at all times beginning at the time of the making of the order under subsection (4)(c) and ending when he or she is brought before the Court.

(6) Where a person—

(a) lodges an appeal pursuant to subsection (3B), or

(b) makes a complaint under Article 40.4.2° of the Constitution,

he or she shall not be surrendered to the issuing state while proceedings relating to the appeal or complaint are pending.

(7) Where a person lodges an appeal pursuant to subsection (3B), the High Court may remand the person in custody or on bail pending the hearing of the appeal and, for that purpose, the High Court shall have the same powers in relation to remand as it would have if the person were brought before it charged with an indictable offence.

(8) […]

(9) […]

16.—[(1) Where a person does not consent to his or her surrender to the issuing state […] the High Court may, upon such date as is fixed under section 13 or such later date as it considers appropriate, make an order directing that the person be surrendered to such other person as is duly authorised by the issuing state to receive him or her, provided that—

(a) the High Court is satisfied that the person before it is the person in respect of whom the European arrest warrant was issued,

(b) the European arrest warrant, or a […] true copy thereof, has been endorsed in accordance with section 13 for execution of the warrant,

[(c) the European arrest warrant states, where appropriate, the matters required by section 45 (inserted by section 23 of the European Arrest Warrant Act 2003).]
(Application to Third Countries and Amendment) and Extradition (Amendment) Act 2012),
  
(d) the High Court is not required, under section 21A, 22, 23 or 24 (inserted by sections 79, 80, 81 and 82 of the Criminal Justice (Terrorist Offences) Act 2005), to refuse to surrender the person under this Act, and
  
[(e) the surrender of the person is not prohibited by Part 3.]]

[(2) Where a person does not consent to his or her surrender to the issuing state [...], the High Court may, upon such date as is fixed under section 14 or such later date as it considers appropriate, make an order directing that the person be surrendered to such other person as is duly authorised by the issuing state to receive him or her, provided that—
  
[(a) the European arrest warrant, including, where appropriate, the matters required by section 45 (inserted by section 23 of the European Arrest Warrant (Application to Third Countries and Amendment) and Extradition (Amendment) Act 2012), is provided to the court,]
  
(b) the High Court is satisfied that the person before it is the person in respect of whom the European arrest warrant was issued,
  
(c) the High Court is not required, under section 21A, 22, 23 or 24 (inserted by sections 79, 80, 81 and 82 of the Criminal Justice (Terrorist Offences) Act 2005), to refuse to surrender the person under this Act, and
  
[(d) the surrender of the person is not prohibited by Part 3.]]

[(2A) Where the High Court does not—
  
(a) make an order under subsection (1) on the date fixed under section 13, or
  
(b) make an order under subsection (2) on the date fixed under section 14,

it may remand the person before it in custody or on bail and, for those purposes, the High Court shall have the same powers in relation to remand as it would have if the person were brought before it charged with an indictable offence.]

[(3) An order under subsection (1) or (2) shall, subject to section 18, take effect upon the expiration of 15 days beginning on the date of the making of the order or such earlier date as the High Court, on the application of the Central Authority in the State and with the consent of the person to whom the order applies, directs.

(3A) Subject to subsections (5) and (6), a person to whom an order for the time being in force under subsection (1) or (2) applies shall be surrendered to the issuing state concerned not later than 10 days after the order takes effect in accordance with subsection (3).

(4) Where the High Court makes an order under subsection (1) or (2), it shall, unless it orders postponement of surrender under section 18—
  
(a) inform the person to whom the order relates of his or her right to make a complaint under Article 40.4.2° of the Constitution at any time before his or her surrender to the issuing state,
  
(b) order that that person be detained in a prison (or, if the person is not more than 21 years of age, in a remand institution) for a period not exceeding 25 days pending the carrying out of the terms of the order, and
  
(c) direct that the person be again brought before the High Court—
  
(i) if he or she is not surrendered before the expiration of the time for surrender under subsection (3A), as soon as practicable after that expiration, or
(ii) if it appears to the Central Authority in the State that, because of circumstances beyond the control of the State or the issuing state concerned, that person will not be surrendered on the expiration referred to in subparagraph (i), before that expiration.

(5) Where a person is brought before the High Court pursuant to subsection (4)(c), the High Court shall—

(a) if satisfied that, because of circumstances beyond the control of the State or the issuing state concerned, the person was not surrendered within the time for surrender under subsection (3A) or, as the case may be, will not be so surrendered—

(i) with the agreement of the issuing judicial authority, fix a new date for the surrender of the person, and

(ii) order that the person be detained in a prison (or, if the person is not more than 21 years of age, in a remand institution) for a period not exceeding 10 days after the date fixed under subparagraph (i), pending the surrender,

and

(b) in any other case, order that the person be discharged.

(5A) A person to whom an order for the time being in force under subsection (5)(a) applies—

(a) shall be surrendered to the issuing state concerned not later than 10 days after the order takes effect, or

(b) if surrender under paragraph (a) has not been effected, shall be discharged.

(5B) Where a person is ordered, under subsection (4)(b), to be detained in a prison (or, if the person is not more than 21 years of age, in a remand institution) and is brought before the High Court pursuant to subsection (4)(c), the person shall be deemed to be in lawful custody at all times beginning at the time of the making of the order under subsection (4)(b) and ending when he or she is brought before the Court.

(6) Where a person—

(a) lodges an appeal pursuant to subsection (11), or

(b) makes a complaint under Article 40.4.2° of the Constitution,

he or she shall not be surrendered to the issuing state while proceedings relating to the appeal or complaint are pending.

(7) Where the High Court decides not to make an order under subsection (1) or (2)—

(a) it shall give reasons for its decision, and

(b) the person shall, subject to subsection (8), be released from custody.

(8) Subsection (7)(b) shall not apply if—

(a) (i) the person has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment,

(ii) on the date on which he or she would, but for this subsection, be entitled to be released under subsection (7), all or part of the term of imprisonment remains unexpired, and

(iii) the person is required to serve all or part of the remainder of that term of imprisonment in the State,
(b) (i) the person has been charged with or convicted of an offence in the State, and

(ii) on the date on which he or she would, but for this paragraph, be entitled to be released from custody under subsection (7), he or she is required to be in custody by virtue of having been remanded in custody pending his or her being tried, or the imposition of sentence, in respect of that offence.

(9) If the High Court has not, after the expiration of 60 days from the arrest of the person concerned under section 13 or 14, made an order under subsection (1) or (2) or subsection (1) or (2) of section 15, or has decided not to make an order under subsection (1) or (2), it shall direct the Central Authority in the State to inform the issuing judicial authority and, where appropriate, Eurojust in relation thereto and of the reasons therefor specified in the direction, and the Central Authority in the State shall comply with such direction.

(10) If the High Court has not, after the expiration of 90 days from the arrest of the person concerned under section 13 or 14, made an order under subsection (1) or (2) or subsection (1) or (2) of section 15, or has decided not to make an order under subsection (1) or (2), it shall direct the Central Authority in the State to inform the issuing judicial authority and, where appropriate, Eurojust in relation thereto and of the reason therefor specified in the direction, and the Central Authority in the State shall comply with such direction.

(11) An appeal against an order under subsection (1) or (2) or a decision not to make such an order may be brought in the Supreme Court if, and only if, the High Court certifies that the order or decision involves a point of law of exceptional public importance and that it is desirable in the public interest that an appeal should be taken to the Supreme Court.

(12) Where a person lodges an appeal pursuant to subsection (11), the High Court may remand the person in custody or on bail pending the hearing of the appeal and, for that purpose, the High Court shall have the same powers in relation to remand as it would have if the person were brought before it charged with an indictable offence.

(13) [...]
(2) The postponement shall continue until the High Court makes an order under subsection (4).

(3) Where the High Court decides to postpone a person’s surrender under this section, it shall remand the person in custody or on bail and, for that purpose, the High Court shall have the same powers in relation to remand as it would have if the person were brought before it charged with an indictable offence.

(4) The High Court shall make an order ending the postponement of surrender—

(a) where paragraph (a) of subsection (1) applies, when the High Court is satisfied that the circumstances referred to in that paragraph no longer exist,

(b) where paragraph (b) of subsection (1) applies, when the High Court is satisfied that the proceedings in respect of the offence concerned have been finally determined (where the person concerned is not required to serve a term of imprisonment), or

(c) where paragraph (c) of subsection (1) applies, when the High Court is satisfied that the person concerned is no longer required to serve any part of the term of imprisonment concerned.

(5) Section 15 or 16, as the case may be, shall apply to the person concerned as of the date of the order under subsection (4) as though that order were an order made under subsection (1) or (2) of section 15 or (1) or (2) of section 16, as the case may be.

19.—(1) Where a person to whom an order under section 15 or 16 applies has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment for an offence and is, at the time of the making of the order, required to serve all or part of that term of imprisonment in the State, the High Court may, subject to such conditions as it shall specify, direct that the person be surrendered to the issuing state for the purpose of his or her being tried for the offence to which the European arrest warrant concerned relates.

(2) Where a person is surrendered to the issuing state under this section, then any term of imprisonment or part of a term of imprisonment that the person is required to serve in the State shall be reduced by an amount equal to any period of time spent by that person in custody or detention in the issuing state consequent upon his or her being so surrendered, or pending trial.

20.—(1) In proceedings to which this Act applies [the High Court shall] if of the opinion that the documentation or information provided to it is not sufficient to enable it to perform its functions under this Act, require [issuing judicial authority or the issuing state, as may be appropriate] to provide it with such additional documentation or information as it may specify, within such period as it may specify,

(2) […]

(3) […]

(4) […]

21.—(1) The Minister may direct that a person remanded in custody under this Act or detained in a prison or remand institution pursuant to an order under subsection (1) or (2) of section 15 or (1) or (2) of section 16 be removed to a hospital or any other place if the Minister considers that in the interests of the person’s health, it is necessary that he or she be so removed, and the person shall, while detained in a hospital or other place pursuant to a direction under this subsection, be deemed to be in lawful custody.
Sections 10 and 11 of the Criminal Justice Act 1960 shall apply to a person who is not less than 16, nor more than 21, years of age remanded in custody under this Act or detained in a prison or remand institution pursuant to an order under subsection (1) or (2) of section 15 or (1) or (2) of section 16, subject to the following modifications:

(a) in section 10(1), the reference to ‘a person detained under section 9 of this Act or this section’ shall be construed as a reference to ‘a person remanded in custody or detained in a prison or remand institution under the European Arrest Warrant Act 2003’;

(b) in section 11(1), the reference to ‘a person who is detained in a remand institution pursuant to section 9 of this Act’ shall be construed as a reference to ‘a person remanded in custody or detained in a prison or remand institution under the European Arrest Warrant Act 2003’; and

(c) in section 11(3), the reference to ‘section 9’ shall be construed as a reference to ‘the European Arrest Warrant Act 2003’.

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(2) Where a European arrest warrant is issued in the issuing state in respect of a person who has not been convicted of an offence specified therein, the High Court shall refuse to surrender the person if it is satisfied that a decision has not been made to charge the person with, and try him or her for, that offence in the issuing state.

(2) Where a European arrest warrant is issued in respect of a person who has not been convicted of an offence specified therein, it shall be presumed that a decision has been made to charge the person with, and try him or her for, that offence in the issuing state, unless the contrary is proved.

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(1) In this section, except where the context otherwise requires, ‘offence’ means, in relation to a person to whom a European arrest warrant applies, an offence (other than an offence specified in the European arrest warrant in respect of which the person’s surrender is ordered under this Act) under the law of the issuing state committed before the person’s surrender, but shall not include an offence consisting, in whole, of acts or omissions of which the offence specified in the European arrest warrant consists in whole or in part.

(2) Subject to this section, the High Court shall refuse to surrender a person under this Act if it is satisfied that:

(a) the law of the issuing state does not provide that a person who is surrendered to it pursuant to a European arrest warrant shall not be proceeded against, sentenced or detained for the purposes of executing a sentence or detention order, or otherwise restricted in his or her personal liberty, in respect of an offence, and

(b) the person will be proceeded against, sentenced, or detained for the purposes of executing a sentence or detention order, or otherwise restricted in his or her personal liberty, in respect of an offence.

(3) It shall be presumed that, in relation to a person to whom a European arrest warrant applies, the issuing state does not intend to:

(a) proceed against him or her,

(b) sentence or detain him or her for a purpose referred to in subsection (2)(a), or

(c) otherwise restrict him or her in his or her personal liberty,

in respect of an offence, unless the contrary is proved.
(4) The surrender of a person under this Act shall not be refused under *subsection (2)* if—

(a) upon conviction in respect of the offence concerned he or she is not liable to a term of imprisonment or detention, or

(b) the High Court is satisfied that, where upon such conviction he or she is liable to a term of imprisonment or detention and such other penalty as does not involve a restriction of his or her personal liberty, the said other penalty only will be imposed if he or she is convicted of the offence.

(5) The surrender of a person under this Act shall not be refused under *subsection (2)* if it is intended to impose in the issuing state a penalty (other than a penalty consisting of a restriction of the person’s liberty) including a financial penalty in respect of an offence of which the person claimed has been convicted, notwithstanding that where such person fails or refuses to pay the penalty concerned (or, in the case of a penalty that is not a financial penalty, fails or refuses to submit to any measure or comply with any requirements of which the penalty consists) he or she may, under the law of the issuing state be detained or otherwise deprived of his or her personal liberty.

(6) The surrender of a person under this Act shall not be refused under *subsection (2)* if the High Court—

(a) is satisfied that—

(i) proceedings will not be brought against the person in respect of an offence,

(ii) a penalty will not be imposed on the person in respect of an offence, and

(iii) the person will not be detained or otherwise restricted in his or her personal liberty for the purposes of an offence,

without the issuing judicial authority first obtaining the consent thereto of the High Court,

(b) is satisfied that—

(i) the person consents to being surrendered under *section 15*,

(ii) at the time of so consenting he or she consented to being so proceeded against, to such a penalty being imposed, or being so detained or restricted in his or her personal liberty, and was aware of the consequences of his or her so consenting, and

(iii) the person obtained or was afforded the opportunity of obtaining, or being provided with, professional legal advice in relation to the matters to which this section relates,

(c) is satisfied that—

(i) such proceedings will not be brought, such penalty will not be imposed and the person will not be so detained or otherwise restricted in his or her personal liberty before the expiration of a period of 45 days from the date of the person’s final discharge in respect of the offence for which he or she is surrendered, and

(ii) during that period he or she will be free to leave the issuing state, except where having been so discharged he or she leaves the issuing state and later returns thereto (whether during that period or later), or

(d) is satisfied that such proceedings will not be brought, such penalty will not be imposed and the person will not be so detained or restricted in his or her personal liberty unless—
(i) the person voluntarily gives his or her consent to being so proceeded against, such a penalty being imposed, or being so detained or restricted in his or her personal liberty, and is fully aware of the consequences of so doing,

(ii) that consent is given before the competent judicial authority in the issuing state, and

(iii) the person obtains or is afforded the opportunity of obtaining, or being provided with, professional legal advice in the issuing state in relation to the matters to which this section relates before he or she gives that consent.

(7) The High Court may, in relation to a person who has been surrendered to an issuing state under this Act, consent to—

(a) proceedings being brought against the person in the issuing state for an offence,

(b) the imposition in the issuing state of a penalty, including a penalty consisting of a restriction of the person’s liberty, in respect of an offence, or

(c) proceedings being brought against, or the detention of, the person in the issuing state for the purpose of executing a sentence or order of detention in respect of an offence,

upon receiving a request in writing from the issuing state in that behalf.

[(8) The High Court shall not give its consent under subsection (7) if the offence concerned is an offence for which a person could not by virtue of Part 3 be surrendered under this Act.]

Surrender of person by issuing state to other Member State.

[23.—(1) In this section, except where the context otherwise requires—

‘offence’ means, in relation to a person to whom a European arrest warrant applies, an offence under the law of a Member State (other than the issuing state) committed before the person’s surrender to the issuing state under this Act; and

‘Member State’ means a Member State other than the issuing state.

(2) Subject to this section, the High Court shall refuse to surrender a person under this Act if it is satisfied that—

(a) the law of the issuing state does not provide that a person who is surrendered to it pursuant to a European arrest warrant shall not be surrendered to a Member State pursuant to a European arrest warrant issued by a judicial authority in that Member State in respect of an offence, and

(b) the person will be surrendered to a Member State pursuant to a European arrest warrant issued by a judicial authority in that Member State in respect of an offence.

(3) It shall be presumed that, in relation to a person to whom a European arrest warrant applies, the issuing state does not intend to surrender him or her to a Member State pursuant to a European arrest warrant issued by a judicial authority in that Member State in respect of an offence, unless the contrary is proved.

(4) The surrender of a person under this Act shall not be refused under subsection (2) if the High Court—

(a) is satisfied that the issuing judicial authority will not surrender the person to a Member State pursuant to a European arrest warrant issued by a judicial authority in that Member State, without first obtaining the consent thereto of the High Court,
(b) is satisfied that—

(i) the person consents to being surrendered under section 15,

(ii) at the time of so consenting he or she consented to being surrendered by the issuing state to a Member State pursuant to a European arrest warrant issued by a judicial authority in that Member State, and was aware of the consequences of his or her so consenting, and

(iii) the person obtained or was afforded the opportunity of obtaining, or being provided with, professional legal advice in relation to the matters to which this section relates,

(c) is satisfied that—

(i) the person will not be surrendered by the issuing state to a Member State pursuant to a European arrest warrant issued by a judicial authority in that Member State, before the expiration of a period of 45 days from the date of the person’s final discharge in respect of the offence for which he or she is surrendered under this Act, and

(ii) during that period he or she will be free to leave the issuing state,

except where having been so discharged he or she leaves the issuing state and later returns thereto (whether during that period or later), or

(d) is satisfied that the person will not be surrendered to a Member State pursuant to a European arrest warrant issued by a judicial authority in that Member State unless—

(i) the person voluntarily gives his or her consent to being so surrendered and is fully aware of the consequences of his or her so doing,

(ii) that consent is given before the competent judicial authority in the issuing state, and

(iii) the person obtains or is afforded the opportunity of obtaining, or being provided with, professional legal advice in the issuing state in relation to the matters to which this section relates before he or she gives that consent.

(5) The High Court may, in relation to a person who has been surrendered to an issuing state under this Act, consent to the person being surrendered by the issuing state to a Member State pursuant to a European arrest warrant issued by a judicial authority in that Member State, upon receiving a request in writing from the issuing state in that behalf.

[(6) The High Court shall not give its consent under subsection (5) if the offence concerned is an offence for which a person could not by virtue of Part 3 be surrendered under this Act.]

Surrender of person by issuing state to third state.

[24.—(1) The High Court shall refuse to surrender a person under this Act if it is satisfied that—

(a) the law of the issuing state does not provide that a person who is surrendered to it pursuant to a European arrest warrant shall not be extradited to a third country without the consent of the High Court and the Minister first being obtained, and

(b) the person will be extradited to a third country without such consent first being obtained.
(2) It shall be presumed that, in relation to a person to whom a European arrest warrant applies, the issuing state does not intend to extradite him or her to a third country, unless the contrary is proved.

(3) The issuing state may request, in writing, the High Court to consent to the extradition to a third country by the issuing state of a person surrendered to the issuing state under this Act.

(4) The High Court shall give its consent to a request under subsection (3) if it is satisfied that—

(a) were the person concerned in the State, and

(b) were a request for his or her extradition received in the State from the third country concerned,

his or her extradition pursuant to such a request would not be prohibited under the Extradition Acts 1965 to 2001.

Searches for purposes of European arrest warrant.

25.—(1) A member of the Garda Síochána, may, for the purposes of performing functions under section 13 or 14, enter any place (if necessary by the use of reasonable force) and search that place, if he or she has reasonable grounds for believing that a person in respect of whom a European arrest warrant has been issued is to be found at that place.

(2) Where a member of the Garda Síochána enters a place under subsection (1), he or she may search that place and any person found at that place, and may seize anything found at that place or anything found in the possession of a person present at that place at the time of the search that the said member believes to be evidence of, or relating to, an offence specified in a European arrest warrant, or to be property obtained or received at any time (whether before or after the passing of this Act) as a result of or in connection with that offence.

(3) Subject to subsection (4), a member of the Garda Síochána, who has reasonable grounds for believing that evidence of, or relating to, an offence specified in a European arrest warrant, or property obtained or received at any time (whether before or after the passing of this Act) as a result of, or in connection with, the commission of that offence is to be found in any dwelling, may enter that place (if necessary by the use of reasonable force) and search that place and any person found at that place, and may seize anything found at that place or anything found in the possession of a person present at that place at the time of the search that the member believes to be such evidence or property.

(4) (a) A member of the Garda Síochána shall not enter a dwelling under subsection (3), other than—

(i) with the consent of the occupier, or

(ii) in accordance with a warrant issued under paragraph (b).

(b) On the application of a member of the Garda Síochána, a judge of the District Court may, if satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing that—

(i) evidence of, or relating to, an offence specified in a European arrest warrant, or

(ii) property obtained or received at any time (whether before or after the passing of this Act) as a result of or in connection with the commission of that offence,

is to be found in any dwelling, issue a warrant authorising a named member of the Garda Síochána accompanied by such other members of the Garda Síochána as may be necessary, at any time or times, within one month of the date of the issue of the
warrant, to enter the dwelling (if necessary by the use of reasonable force) and search
the dwelling and any person found at the dwelling, and a member of the Garda
Síochána who enters a dwelling pursuant to such a warrant may seize anything found
at the dwelling or anything found in the possession of a person present at the dwelling
at the time of the search that the member believes to be such evidence or property.

(5) A member of the Garda Síochána who is performing functions under this section
may—

(a) require any person present at the place where the search is carried out to give
to the member his or her name and address, and

(b) arrest otherwise than pursuant to a warrant any person who—

(i) obstructs or attempts to obstruct that member in the performance of his
or her functions,

(ii) fails to comply with a requirement under paragraph (a), or

(iii) gives a name or address which the member has reasonable cause for
believing is false or misleading.

(6) A person who—

(a) obstructs or attempts to obstruct a member of the Garda Síochána in the
performance of his or her functions under this section,

(b) fails to comply with a requirement under paragraph (a) of subsection (5), or

(c) gives a false name or address to a member of the Garda Síochána,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not
exceeding €3,000, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 6 months, or to
both.

(7) In this section “place” includes a ship or other vessel, an aircraft, a railway wagon
or other vehicle, and a container used for the transporting of goods.

Handing over of
property.

26.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this section, any property seized under section
25 shall, if a person is surrendered under this Act, be handed over to any person duly
authorised by the issuing state to receive it, as soon as may be after the surrender
of the person, and the said property shall be so handed over notwithstanding that
the surrender of the person cannot be carried out by reason of the death or escape
from custody of the person claimed.

(2) Any property seized under section 25 may, if any criminal proceedings to which
the property relates are pending in the State, be retained in the State for the
purposes of those proceedings or may, if the Central Authority in the State, after
consultation with the Director of Public Prosecutions, so directs, be handed over to
the issuing state subject to the issuing state agreeing to return the property.

(3) This section shall not operate to abrogate any rights lawfully vested in the State,
or any person, in any property to which this section applies and, where any such rights
exist, the property shall not be handed over unless an undertaking is given by the
issuing state that it will return the property as soon as may be after the trial of the
person surrendered and without charge to the State or person in whom such rights
vest.

Remand.

27.—(1) A person remanded in custody under this Act may be detained in a prison
(or, if he or she is not more than 21 years of age, in a remand institution) or, for a
period not exceeding 48 hours, in a Garda Síochána station.
A person shall not be remanded on bail or otherwise released from custody under this Act if—

(a) (i) the person has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment for an offence of which he or she was convicted in the State,

(ii) on the date of his or her being remanded or on which he or she would, but for this paragraph, be entitled to be released, all or part of the term of imprisonment remains unexpired, and

(iii) the person is required to serve all or part of the remainder of that term of imprisonment,

or

(b) (i) the person has been charged with or convicted of an offence in the State, and

(ii) on the date of his or her being remanded or on which he or she would, but for this paragraph, be entitled to be released, he or she is required to be in custody by virtue of having been remanded in custody pending trial for that offence or the imposition of sentence in respect of that offence.

Transit.

28.—(1) Transit through the State of a person being conveyed from an executing state to an issuing state, upon his or her surrender pursuant to a European arrest warrant, shall be permitted where the Central Authority in the State receives a request in that behalf from the issuing state and where the issuing state provides the Central Authority in the State with the following information:

(a) the nationality of the person and such other information as will enable the person to be identified by the Central Authority in the State;

(b) information showing that a European arrest warrant has been issued by the issuing state in respect of the person;

(c) the nature and classification under the law of the issuing state of the offence to which the European arrest warrant relates;

(d) the circumstances in which the offence specified in the European arrest warrant was committed or is alleged to have been committed, including the date and place of its commission.

(2) The transit of a person through the State shall be supervised by members of the Garda Síochána if the Central Authority in the State considers it appropriate, and where a person's transit is so supervised the person shall be deemed to be in the custody of any member of the Garda Síochána who accompanies him or her.

(3) (a) This subsection applies to an aircraft that has taken off from a place (other than the State) and that is scheduled to land in a place (other than the State) and on board which there is a person who is being conveyed to an issuing state upon his or her surrender pursuant to a European arrest warrant.

(b) Where an aircraft to which this subsection applies lands (for whatever reason) in the State, the issuing state shall, upon its landing or as soon as may be after it lands, provide the Central Authority in the State with the information referred to in subsection (1).

(c) While an aircraft to which this subsection applies is in the State, a person referred to in paragraph (a) who is on board that aircraft shall be deemed to be in transit through the State and subsection (2) shall apply accordingly.

(4) Where a person has been extradited by a third country to a Member State this section shall apply subject to the modifications that—
(a) the reference to an executing state shall be construed as a reference to a third state,

(b) references to a European arrest warrant shall be construed as references to an extradition request, and

(c) references to an issuing state shall be construed as references to a Member State.

(5) In this section “executing state” means, in relation to a European arrest warrant, a Member State (a judicial authority of which has ordered the arrest and surrender to the issuing state, pursuant to the European arrest warrant, of a person in respect of whom that warrant was issued).

29.—(1) Where the Central Authority in the State receives two or more European arrest warrants in respect of a person, [...] the Central Authority in the State shall, where the High Court has not yet made an order under [subsection (1) or (2) of section 15 or (1) or (2) of section 16], in relation to the person, inform the High Court as soon as may be of the receipt by it of those warrants and the High Court shall, having regard to all the circumstances, decide, in relation to which of those European arrest warrants it shall—

(a) perform functions under section 13, or

(b) where it has already performed such functions in relation to one of those European arrest warrants, perform functions under section 15 or 16, as may be appropriate.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1), the High Court shall in making a decision under subsection (1) have regard to—

(a) the seriousness of the offences specified in the European arrest warrants concerned,

(b) the places where the offences were committed or are alleged to have been committed,

(c) the dates on which the European arrest warrants were issued, and

(d) whether the European arrest warrants concerned were issued for the purposes of bringing proceedings for an offence against the person named in the warrants or for the purposes of executing a sentence or detention order in respect of the person.

30.—(1) If the Central Authority in the State receives a European arrest warrant in respect of a person and the State receives a request from a third country for the extradition of that person, the Central Authority in the State shall, where an order has not yet been made under subsection (1) or (2) of section 15, or subsection (1) or (2) of section 16, in relation to the person, so inform the High Court, and the High Court shall not perform functions under this Act in relation to the European arrest warrant, unless the Minister has informed the High Court that—

(a) the request for extradition is not being proceeded with, or

(b) the European arrest warrant is to have precedence over the request for extradition.

(2) If the Central Authority in the State receives a European arrest warrant in respect of a person and the State receives a request from the International Criminal Court for the arrest and surrender of the same person, the Central Authority in the State shall, where an order has not yet been made under subsection (1) or (2) of section 15, or subsection (1) or (2) of section 16, in relation to that person, so inform the
High Court, and the High Court shall not perform functions under this Act in relation to the European arrest warrant, unless the arrest and surrender of that person pursuant to such a request is prohibited, or not provided for, under the law of the State.

CHAPTER 2

Issue of European Arrest Warrant by State

Definition.

31.—In this Chapter—

“domestic warrant” means a warrant (other than a European arrest warrant) issued, for the arrest of a person, by a court in the State;

“European arrest warrant” means a warrant to which the Framework Decision applies issued by a court, in accordance with this Chapter and for the purposes of—

(a) the arrest, in a Member State, of that person, and

(b) the surrender of that person to the State by the Member State concerned.

Offences to which Article 2.2 of Framework Decision applies.

32.—(1) For the purposes of paragraph 2 of Article 2 of the Framework Decision, the Minister may, by order, specify the offences under the law of the State to which that paragraph applies.

(2) The Minister may, by order, amend or revoke an order under this section (including an order under this subsection).

(3) This section shall not operate to require that an order under this section be in force before a court may issue a European arrest warrant under section 33.

Issue of European arrest warrant by court in State.

33.—(1) A court may, upon an application made by or on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions, issue a European arrest warrant in respect of a person where it is satisfied that—

(a) a domestic warrant has been issued for the arrest of that person but has not been executed, and

(b) a term of imprisonment or detention of not less than 4 months has been imposed on the person in respect of the offence concerned and the person is required to serve all or part of that term of imprisonment or detention, or, as the case may be, the person would, if convicted of the offence concerned, be liable to a term of imprisonment or detention of 12 months or more than 12 months.]

[(1A) Where a court issues a European arrest warrant in respect of a person under this section, such issue shall be deemed to constitute a request by the court for entry of an alert and of a copy of the European arrest warrant in respect of that person.

(1B) […]]

(2) A European arrest warrant shall, in so far as is practicable, be in the form set out in the Annex to the Framework Decision [as amended by Council Framework Decision 2009/299/JHA] and shall specify—

(a) the name and the nationality of the person to whom it relates,

(b) the name, address, fax number and e-mail address of—

(i) the District Court Office for the district in which the District Court was sitting when it issued the European arrest warrant,
(ii) the Circuit Court Office of the county in which the Circuit Criminal Court was sitting when it issued the European arrest warrant,

(iii) the Central Office of the High Court, or

(iv) the Registrar of the Special Criminal Court,

as may be appropriate,

(c) the offence to which the European arrest warrant relates including a description thereof,

(d) that a conviction, sentence or detention order is immediately enforceable against the person, or that a domestic warrant for his or her arrest has been issued in respect of that offence,

(e) the circumstances in which the offence was committed or is alleged to have been committed, including the time and place of its commission or alleged commission, and the degree of involvement or alleged degree of involvement of the person in the commission of the offence, and

(f)(i) the penalties to which the person named in the European arrest warrant would, if convicted of the offence to which the European arrest warrant relates, be liable,

(ii) where the person named in the European arrest warrant has been convicted of the offence specified therein and a sentence has been imposed in respect thereof, the penalties of which that sentence consists, and

(iii) where the person named in the European arrest warrant has been convicted of the offence specified therein but has not yet been sentenced, the penalties to which he or she is liable in respect of the offence.

(3) Where it is not practicable for the European arrest warrant to be in the form set out in the Annex to the Framework Decision, the European arrest warrant shall, in addition to containing the information specified in subsection (2), include such other information as would be required to be provided were it in that form.

(4) For the avoidance of doubt, a European arrest warrant may be issued in respect of one or more than one offence.

(5) In this section “court” means—

(a) the court that issued the domestic warrant [to which subsection (1)(a) applies], or

(b) the High Court.

34.—A European arrest warrant issued under section 33 [may] be transmitted to a Member State by the Central Authority in the State.

35.—(1) Where a person is surrendered to the State pursuant to a European arrest warrant—

(a) the domestic warrant issued for his or her arrest and referred to in […] section 33(1)(a),

(b) subject to paragraph (c), where more than one such domestic warrant was issued, those domestic warrants, or

(c) where—
more than one such domestic warrant was issued, and

(ii) the executing judicial authority ordered the surrender of the person in respect of one or more but not all of the offences specified in the European arrest warrant,

the domestic warrants issued in respect of the offences for which the person was surrendered,

may be executed by any member of the Garda Síochána in any part of the State and may be so executed notwithstanding that the domestic warrant concerned is not in the possession of the member when he or she executes the warrant, and the domestic warrant concerned shall be shown to and a copy thereof given to the person arrested at the time of his or her arrest or, if the domestic warrant or copy thereof is not then in the possession of the member, not later than 24 hours after the person’s arrest.

(2) Where a person is surrendered to the State pursuant to a European arrest warrant issued by the High Court (whether or not sitting as the Central Criminal Court), the Central Authority in the State shall inform the Central Office of the High Court, in writing, of the person’s surrender.

Deduction of period of detention in executing state from sentence.

36.—(1) Where a person is surrendered to the State pursuant to a European arrest warrant, then any term of imprisonment that the person is required to serve by virtue of the imposition of a sentence by a court in the State (whether before or after the person’s surrender) in respect of the offence specified in that European arrest warrant shall be reduced by an amount equal to any period of time spent by that person in custody or detention in the executing state in contemplation, or in consequence, of the execution of the European arrest warrant.

(2) In this section “executing state” means, in relation to a European arrest warrant, a Member State (a judicial authority of which has ordered the arrest and surrender to the State, pursuant to the European arrest warrant, of a person in respect of whom that warrant was issued).

PART 3

Prohibition on Surrender

37.—(1) A person shall not be surrendered under this Act if—

(a) his or her surrender would be incompatible with the State’s obligations under—

(i) the Convention, or

(ii) the Protocols to the Convention,

(b) his or her surrender would constitute a contravention of any provision of the Constitution (other than for the reason that the offence specified in the European arrest warrant is an offence to which section 38(1)(b) applies),

(c) there are reasonable grounds for believing that—

(i) the European arrest warrant was issued in respect of the person for the purposes of facilitating his or her prosecution or punishment in the issuing state for reasons connected with his or her sex, race, religion, ethnic origin, nationality, language, political opinion or sexual orientation, or

(ii) in the prosecution or punishment of the person in the issuing state, he or she will be treated less favourably than a person who—

(i) is not his or her sex, race, religion, nationality or ethnic origin,
(II) does not hold the same political opinions as him or her,
(III) speaks a different language than he or she does, or
(IV) does not have the same sexual orientation as he or she does,
or
(iii) were the person to be surrendered to the issuing state—
(I) he or she would be sentenced to death, or a death sentence imposed on him or her would be carried out, or
(II) he or she would be tortured or subjected to other inhuman or degrading treatment.

(2) In this section—
“Convention” means the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms done at Rome on the 4th day of November, 1950, as amended by Protocol No. 11 done at Strasbourg on the 11th day of May, 1994; and
“Protocols to the Convention” means the following protocols to the Convention, construed in accordance with Articles 16 to 18 of the Convention:

(a) the Protocol to the Convention done at Paris on the 20th day of March, 1952;

(b) Protocol No. 4 to the Convention securing certain rights and freedoms other than those already included in the Convention and in the First Protocol thereto done at Strasbourg on the 16th day of September, 1963;

(c) Protocol No. 6 to the Convention concerning the abolition of the death penalty done at Strasbourg on the 28th day of April, 1983;

(d) Protocol No. 7 to the Convention done at Strasbourg on the 22nd day of November, 1984.

(38) —(1) Subject to subsection (2), a person shall not be surrendered to an issuing state under this Act in respect of an offence unless—

(a) the offence corresponds to an offence under the law of the State, and—

(i) under the law of the issuing state the offence is punishable by imprisonment or detention for a maximum period of not less than 12 months, or

(ii) a term of imprisonment or detention of not less than 4 months has been imposed on the person in respect of the offence in the issuing state, and the person is required under the law of the issuing state to serve all or part of that term of imprisonment,
or

(b) the offence is an offence to which paragraph 2 of Article 2 of the Framework Decision applies […] , and under the law of the issuing state the offence is punishable by imprisonment for a maximum period of not less than 3 years.

(2) The surrender of a person to an issuing state under this Act shall not be refused on the ground that, in relation to a revenue offence—

(a) no tax or duty of the kind to which the offence relates is imposed in the State, or

(b) the rules relating to taxes, duties, customs or exchange control that apply in the issuing state differ in nature from the rules that apply in the State to taxes, duties, customs or exchange control.
In this section “revenue offence” means, in relation to an issuing state, an offence in connection with taxes, duties, customs or exchange control.

39.—(1) A person shall not be surrendered under this Act where he or she has been granted a pardon, under Article 13.6 of the Constitution, in respect of an offence consisting of an act or omission that constitutes in whole or in part the offence specified in the European arrest warrant issued in respect of him or her.

(2) A person shall not be surrendered under this Act where he or she has, in accordance with the law of the issuing state, become immune, by virtue of any amnesty or pardon, from prosecution or punishment in the issuing state for the offence specified in the European arrest warrant issued in respect of him or her.

(3) A person shall not be surrendered under this Act where he or she has, by virtue of any Act of the Oireachtas, become immune from prosecution or punishment for an offence consisting of an act or omission that constitutes in whole or in part the offence specified in the European arrest warrant issued in respect of him or her.

40.—[...]

41.—(1) A person shall not be surrendered under this Act for the purpose of his or her being proceeded against in the issuing state for an offence consisting of an act or omission that constitutes in whole or in part an offence in respect of which final judgment has been given in the State or a Member State.

(2) A person shall not be surrendered under this Act for the purpose of his or her being proceeded against in the issuing state for an offence consisting of the act or omission that constitutes an offence in respect of which final judgment has been given in a third country, provided that where a sentence of imprisonment or detention was imposed on the person in the third country in respect of the second-mentioned offence—

(a) the person has completed serving the sentence, or

(b) the person is otherwise no longer liable under the law of the third country to serve any period of imprisonment or detention in respect of the offence.

42.—A person shall not be surrendered under this Act if—

(a) the Director of Public Prosecutions or the Attorney General is considering, but has not yet decided, whether to bring proceedings against the person for an offence, or

(b) proceedings have been brought in the State against the person for an offence consisting of an act or omission of which the offence specified in the European arrest warrant issued in respect of him or her consists in whole or in part.

43.—A person shall not be surrendered under this Act if the offence specified in the European arrest warrant issued in respect of him or her corresponds to an offence under the law of the State in respect of which a person of the same age as the person in respect of whom the European arrest warrant was issued could not be proceeded against by reason of his or her age.

44.—A person shall not be surrendered under this Act if the offence specified in the European arrest warrant issued in respect of him or her was committed or is alleged to have been committed in a place other than the issuing state and the act or omission of which the offence consists does not, by virtue of having been
Persons convicted in absentia.

[45. — A person shall not be surrendered under this Act if he or she did not appear in person at the proceedings resulting in the sentence or detention order in respect of which the European arrest warrant was issued, unless the European arrest warrant indicates the matters required by points 2, 3 and 4 of point (d) of the form of warrant in the Annex to the Framework Decision as amended by Council Framework Decision 2009/299/JHA, as set out in the table to this section.

TABLE

(d) Indicate if the person appeared in person at the trial resulting in the decision:

1. □ Yes, the person appeared in person at the trial resulting in the decision.

2. □ No, the person did not appear in person at the trial resulting in the decision.

3. If you have ticked the box under point 2, please confirm the existence of one of the following:

□ 3.1a. the person was summoned in person on . . . (day/month/year) and thereby informed of the scheduled date and place of the trial which resulted in the decision and was informed that a decision may be handed down if he or she does not appear for the trial;

OR

□ 3.1b. the person was not summoned in person but by other means actually received official information of the scheduled date and place of the trial which resulted in the decision, in such a manner that it was unequivocally established that he or she was aware of the scheduled trial, and was informed that a decision may be handed down if he or she does not appear for the trial;

OR

□ 3.2. being aware of the scheduled trial, the person had given a mandate to a legal counsellor, who was either appointed by the person concerned or by the State, to defend him or her at the trial, and was indeed defended by that counsellor at the trial;

OR

□ 3.3. the person was served with the decision on . . . (day/month/year) and was expressly informed about the right to a retrial or appeal, in which he or she has the right to participate and which allows the merits of the case, including fresh evidence, to be re-examined, and which may lead to the original decision being reversed, and

□ the person expressly stated that he or she does not contest this decision,

OR

□ the person did not request a retrial or appeal within the applicable time frame;

OR

□ 3.4. the person was not personally served with the decision, but

— the person will be personally served with this decision without delay after the surrender, and

— when served with the decision, the person will be expressly informed of his or her right to a retrial or appeal, in which he or she has the right to participate and
which allows the merits of the case, including fresh evidence, to be re-examined, and which may lead to the original decision being reversed, and
— the person will be informed of the time frame within which he or she has to request a retrial or appeal, which will be . . . days.

4. If you have ticked the box under points 3.1b, 3.2 or 3.3 above, please provide information about how the relevant condition has been met:

45A. — (1) Where a member of the Garda Síochána arrests a person under any power conferred by this Act, the member of the Garda Síochána may, in order to assist in verifying or ascertaining his or her identity for the purpose of proceedings under this Act and for no other purpose—

(a) take, or cause to be taken, his or her fingerprint,
(b) take, or cause to be taken, his or her palm print,
(c) photograph him or her or cause him or her to be photographed.

(2) Where a fingerprint, palm print or photograph taken pursuant to subsection (1) is lost or damaged, or is otherwise unsuitable for use for the purpose referred to in that subsection, it may be taken on a second or any further occasion.

(3) The powers conferred by subsection (1) shall not be exercised except on the authority of a member of the Garda Síochána not below the rank of inspector.

(4) A member of the Garda Síochána may, where a person fails or refuses to allow his or her fingerprint, palm print or photograph to be taken pursuant to subsection (1), use such force as he or she reasonably considers necessary to take the fingerprint, palm print or photograph or to cause the photograph to be taken.

(5) (a) The powers conferred by subsection (4) shall not be exercised except on the authority of a member of the Garda Síochána not below the rank of superintendent.

(b) An authorization pursuant to paragraph (a) may be given orally or in writing and if given orally shall be confirmed in writing as soon as practicable.

(6) Where a member of the Garda Síochána intends to exercise a power conferred by subsection (4), he or she shall inform the person—

(a) of that intention, and
(b) that an authorization to do so has been given pursuant to subsection (5)(a).

(7) Every fingerprint, palm print or photograph taken pursuant to subsection (4) shall be taken in the presence of a member of the Garda Síochána not below the rank of inspector.

(8) The taking of every fingerprint, palm print or photograph pursuant to subsection (4) shall be video-recorded.

(9) Every fingerprint, palm print or photograph of a person taken in pursuance of a power conferred by this section and every copy and record thereof shall be destroyed within the period of 12 months from the date of the taking of the fingerprint, palm print or photograph, as the case may be, or on the conclusion of proceedings under this Act in relation to the person, whichever occurs later.

(10) A person who obstructs a member of the Garda Síochána in exercise of the powers under this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on summary conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding €5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.
(11) Where a fingerprint, palm print or photograph of a person to whom a European arrest warrant relates is transmitted by or on behalf of an issuing judicial authority, such fingerprint, palm print or photograph shall be received in evidence without further proof.

45B.— (1) Where a national or resident of another state from which he or she is surrendered—

(a) is surrendered to the State pursuant to a European arrest warrant with a view to being prosecuted in the State, and

(b) whose surrender is subject to the condition that he or she, after being so prosecuted, is returned if he or she so consents to that other state in order to serve any custodial sentence or detention order imposed upon him or her in the State,

the Minister shall, following the final determination of the proceedings and if the person consents, issue a warrant for the transfer of the person from the State to that other state in order to serve there any custodial sentence or detention order so imposed.

(2) A warrant issued under subsection (1) shall authorise—

(a) the taking of the person to a place in any part of the State and his or her delivery at a place of departure from the State into the custody of a person authorized by the other state to receive the person, for conveyance to the other state concerned, and the keeping of the person in custody until the delivery is effected, and

(b) the removal of the person concerned, by the person to whom he or she is delivered, from the State.

(3) Where a warrant has been issued in respect of a person under this section, the person shall be deemed to be in legal custody at any time when he or she is being taken under the warrant to or from any place or being kept in custody under the warrant and, if the person escapes or is unlawfully at large, he or she shall be liable to be retaken in the same manner as any person who escapes from lawful custody.

(4) The Minister may designate any person as a person who is for the time being authorised to take the person concerned to or from any place under the warrant or to keep the person in custody under the warrant.

(5) A person authorized pursuant to subsection (4) to take the person concerned to or from any place or to keep the person in custody shall, while so taking or keeping the person, have all the powers, authority, protection and privileges of a member of the Garda Síochána.

(6) The order by virtue of which a person is required to be detained at the time a warrant is issued in respect of him or her under this section shall continue to have effect after his or her removal from the State so as to apply to him or her if he or she is again in the State at any time when under that order he or she is to be or may be detained.

45C.— For the avoidance of doubt, an application for surrender under section 16 shall not be refused if the Court is satisfied that no injustice would be caused to the person even if—

(a) there is a defect in, or an omission of, a non-substantial detail in the European arrest warrant or any accompanying document grounding the application,
(b) there is a variance between any such document and the evidence adduced on the part of the applicant at the hearing of the application, so long as the Court is satisfied that the variance is explained by the evidence, or

(c) there has been a technical failure to comply with a provision of this Act, so long as the Court is satisfied that the failure does not impinge on the merits of the application.]]

46.—A person who, by virtue of his or her holding any office or other position, is under the law of the State immune from prosecution for any offence, shall not while he or she holds such office or position be surrendered under this Act.

PART 4

MISCELLANEOUS

47.—Section 3 of the Act of 1965 is amended by—

(a) the insertion in subsection (1) of the following definition:

‘country’ includes territories for whose external relations the country concerned is responsible;”,

(b) the substitution of the following subsection for subsection (1A):

“(1A) For the purposes of the amendments to this Act effected by Part 2 of the Extradition (European Union Conventions) Act 2001, ‘Convention country’ means—

(a) a country designated under section 4(1) of that Act, or

(b) in such provisions of this Act as are specified in an order under subsection (1A) (inserted by section 52 of the European Arrest Warrant Act 2003) of section 4 of the Extradition (European Union Conventions) Act 2001, a country designated by that order, to which the provisions so specified apply.”,

and

(c) the substitution of the following subsection for subsection (1B) (inserted by section 9 of the Act of 2001):

“(1B) For the purposes of the amendments to this Act effected by Part 3 of the Extradition (European Union Conventions) Act 2001, ‘Convention country’ means—

(a) a country designated under section 10(1) of that Act, or

(b) in such provisions of this Act as are specified in an order under subsection (1A) (inserted by section 52 of the European Arrest Warrant Act 2003) of section 10 of the Extradition (European Union Conventions) Act 2001, a country designated by that order, to which the provisions so specified apply.”.

48.—The Act of 1965 is amended by the substitution of the following section for section 4 (inserted by section 21 of the Act of 2001):

“4.—Every order under section 8 of this Act made after the commencement of section 48 of the European Arrest Warrant Act 2003 shall be laid before each House of the Oireachtas as soon as may be after it is made and, if a resolution
annulling the order is passed by either such House within the next 21 days on which that House sits after the order is laid before it, the order shall be annulled accordingly, but without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done thereunder."

49.—Section 8 of the Act of 1965 is amended by—

(a) the substitution in subsection (1) of—

(i) “Minister is” for “Government are” where it first occurs, and

(ii) “Minister for Foreign Affairs may, after consultation with the Minister,” for “Government may”,

(b) the substitution in subsection (1A) (inserted by section 23 of the Act of 2001) of “Minister for Foreign Affairs may, after consultation with the Minister,” for “Government may”,

(c) the substitution in subsection (2) of “Minister for Foreign Affairs may, after consultation with the Minister”, for “Government may”,

(d) the substitution in subsection (6) of “Minister for Foreign Affairs may, after consultation with the Minister”, for “Government may”, and

(e) the insertion of the following subsection:

“(9) An order under this section in force immediately before the commencement of the European Arrest Warrant Act 2003 shall continue in force after such commencement as if made under this section (as amended by section 49 of that Act), and may be amended or revoked accordingly.”,

and the said section 8 as so amended is set out in the Table to this section.

TABLE

8.—(1) Where by any international agreement or convention to which the State is a party an arrangement (in this Act referred to as an extradition agreement) is made with another country for the surrender by each country to the other of persons wanted for prosecution or punishment or where the Minister is satisfied that reciprocal facilities to that effect will be afforded by another country, the Minister for Foreign Affairs may, after consultation with the Minister, by order apply this Part in relation to that country.

(1A) Where at any time after the making of an order under subsection (1) a country becomes a party to an extradition agreement to which that order applies, the Minister for Foreign Affairs may, after consultation with the Minister, by order so declare, and this Part shall, upon the making of the second-mentioned order, apply to that country.

(2) Where the Government have made an arrangement amending an extradition agreement the Minister for Foreign Affairs may, after consultation with the Minister, by order so declare and the extradition agreement shall thereupon have effect as so amended.

(3) An order relating to an extradition agreement (other than an order under subsection (1A) (inserted by section 23(a) of the Extradition (European Union Conventions) Act 2001)) shall recite or embody the terms of the agreement and shall be evidence of the making of the agreement and of its terms.

(3A) An order under subsection (1A) shall in relation to the extradition agreement concerned recite or embody the terms of any reservation or declaration entered into that agreement by a country to which the order applies, and shall be evidence of the reservation or declaration (if any) and of its terms.
(3B) An order under subsection (2) shall recite or embody the terms of the amendment and shall be evidence of the making of the arrangement amending the extradition agreement concerned and of the terms of the amendment.

(4) An order applying this Part in relation to any country otherwise than in pursuance of an extradition agreement, may be made subject to such conditions, exceptions and qualifications as may be specified in the order.

(5) Every extradition agreement and every order applying this Part otherwise than in pursuance of an extradition agreement shall, subject to the provisions of this Part, have the force of law in accordance with its terms.

(6) The Minister for Foreign Affairs may, after consultation with the Minister, by order revoke or amend an order under this section.

(7) On the revocation of an order applying this Part in relation to any country this Part shall cease to apply in relation to that country.

(8) A notice of the making of each order under this section shall be published in Iris Oifigiúil as soon as may be after it is made.

(9) An order under this section in force immediately before the commencement of the European Arrest Warrant Act 2003 shall continue in force after such commencement as if made under this section (as amended by section 49 of that Act) and may be amended or revoked accordingly.


50.—(1) Part III of the Act of 1965 is repealed.

(2) Where, before the commencement of this Act, a warrant issued by a judicial authority in a place in relation to which Part III of the Act of 1965 applies was—

(a) produced to the Commissioner of the Garda Síochána for the purposes of section 43 of the Act of 1965, or

(b) endorsed for execution under that Part,

then, notwithstanding the repeal of the said Part III effected by subsection (1), that Part shall, on and after the said commencement, continue to apply in relation to that warrant and the person named in that warrant shall be dealt with under and in accordance with that Part.


51.—The Extradition (European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism) Act 1987 is amended by the substitution of the following section for section 10:

"10.—(1) The Minister for Foreign Affairs may, after consultation with the Minister, by order direct that all or any of the provisions of this Act which would, apart from this section, apply only in relation to convention countries shall apply (subject to such exceptions, if any, as may be specified in the order) in relation to any country which is not a convention country and with which there is in force an extradition agreement (within the meaning of the Act of 1965) as they apply in relation to a convention country.

(2) The Minister for Foreign Affairs may, after consultation with the Minister, by order amend or revoke an order under this section including an order under this subsection.

(3) Every order under this section shall be laid before each House of the Oireachtas as soon as may be after it is made and, if a resolution annulling the order is passed by either such House within the next 21 days on which that House sits after the order is laid before it, the order shall be annulled accordingly, but without prejudice to anything previously done thereunder.”.
52.—The Act of 2001 is amended by—

(a) the insertion of the following subsection in section 4:

“(1A) The Minister for Foreign Affairs may by order designate a country (other than a Member State of the European Communities) as being deemed to have adopted in whole or in part the Convention of 1995 and any such order shall specify the provisions of this Part that apply to that country.”, and

(b) the insertion of the following subsection in section 10:

“(1A) The Minister for Foreign Affairs may by order designate a country (other than a Member State of the European Communities) as being deemed to have adopted in whole or in part the Convention of 1996 and any such order shall specify the provisions of this Part that apply to that country.”.
SCHEDULE

PART A

TEXT IN THE IRISH LANGUAGE OF COUNCIL FRAMEWORK DECISION OF 13 JUNE 2002 ON THE EUROPEAN ARREST WARRANT AND THE SURRENDER PROCEDURES BETWEEN MEMBER STATES.

TREORCHINNEADH 2002 — CGB ÓN gCOMHAIRLE

an 13 Meitheamh 2002

maidir leis an mbarántas gabhála Eorpach agus na nósanna imeachta um ghéilleadh idir na Ballstáit

(2002/584/JHA)

TÁ COMHAIRLE AN AONTAIS EORPAIGH,

Ag féachaint don Chonradh ar an Aontas Eorpach, agus go háirithe Airteagal 31(a) agus (b) agus Airteagal 34(2)(b) de,

Ag féachaint don togra ón gCoimisiún(1),

Ag féachaint don tuairim ó Pharlaimint na hEorpa(2),

De bhri:

(1) De réir na gconclúidí ón gComhairle Eorpach in Tamper e an 15 agus 16 Deirdeadh Fómhair 1999, agus go háirithe pointe 35 diobh, gur chóir an nós imeachta foirmiúil um eiseachadh a dhíothú idir na Ballstáit maoir le daoine atá a raitheadhadh an mbar é an-ábalta do phhainbreith chríochnaitheach agus na nósanna imeachta um eiseachadh a bhrotú maoir le daoine ata a faoi amhras cionna.

(2) Go bhfuil tagairt i gclár na mbeart a bhaineann le cur chun feidhme an prionsaíbaíe maoir le breithheanna coiriuila a aithint go frithpháirtíeach, atá luaithe i bpoinite 37 de na conclúidí ar an gCoimisiún Eorpach in Tamper e ar an 20 Samhain 2000(3), don cheist maoir le barántais gabhála a fhorgnú a bhrotú go frithpháirtíeach.

(3) Go bhfuil na Ballstáit uile nó cuid diobh ina bpáirtíte ag rinnt coinbhsíuinn i dtaca leis an eiseachadh, lena n-áiritear Coinbhsíuinn Eorpach um Eiseachadh an 13 Nollaig 1957 agus Coinbhsíuinn Eorpach chu mbeart a Dhiothú an 27 Eanáir 1977. Tá dlité maoir leis an Eiseachadh ag na Stáit Nordacha in aic ciomhionann an phoaclóthaíochta.

(4) Ina theannta sin, go bhfuil na trí Choinbhsíuinn seo a leanas a bhaineann go hiomlan nó go páirtíte leis an eiseachadh comhaontaithe idir na Ballstáit agus gur cuid de an eiseachadh aoid Ceinbhsíuinn an 19 Meitheamh 1990 agus chu mbeart go frithpháirtíeach Chomhaontú Schengen an 14 Meitheamh 1985 maoir le seiceálacha ag a dtéarainn a coidheanta a dhiothú de réir a chéile (sa

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(1) IO C 332 E, 27.11.2001, p.305.
(2) Opinion delivered on 9 January 2002.
(3) IO C E 12, 15.1.2001, Ich. 10.
chaidreamh idir na Ballstát is páirtithe sa Choinbhinsiún sin\(^{(4)}\), Coinbhinsiún an 10 Márta 1995 maidir leis an nós imeachta simplithe um eiseachadh idir na Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach\(^{(5)}\) agus Coinbhinsiún an 27 Meán Fómhair 1996 maidir leis an Eiseachadh idir na Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach\(^{(6)}\).

(5) Mar thoradh ar an gcuspóir atá leagtha síos ag an Aontas límistéar saoire, slándála agus ceartais a dhéanamh dá limistéar nach gá an t-eiseachadhadh níos mó, agus toisc go gcuirfear ina ionad córas um ghéilleadh idir na húdarás bhreithiúnacha. Fairis sin, de dheasca córas nu a simplithe um ghéilleadh a thabhairt isteach maidir le daoine a bhfuil pianbhréithíocht tugtha ina leith nó daoine atá faoi amhras ciona Chun chriochnaíocht pianbhréithíochtanna nó imeachtaí coiriúla a fhoghlaimh nó a thabhairt ar aghaidh, is féidir coimpléascacht agus an tsiocair moilleadóireachta is cuid dhlílis den nós imeachta látírreach um eiseachadh a dhíchur. Ancombhraidisiúnta caidrimh a bhí i réim idir na Ballstát go dtí seo ba chóir córas saorghluaiseachta maidir le breitheanna breithiúnacha in ábhair coiriúla a chur ina ionad, a thaoilthann breithíonna réamhpháinteachta oiread agus breithíonna criochnaitheacha, laistigh de límistéar saoire, slándála agus ceartais.

(6) Gurb é an barántas gabhála Eorpach dá bhforáilt ear sa Treoir chinneadh seo an chéad bheart táigiúil i réimse an dí chaiteamh a dhéanamh a dhéanamh má tháinig an t-eiseachadh níos mó, toisc a raon feidhmí agus a éifeachtai ag leibhéal an Aontas, is féidir leis an gChomhairle beart a ghlacadh, i gcomhréir le prionsabal na coimíoncha dó dtagairtear in Aireagail 2 den Chonradh ar an Aontas Eorpach agus in Aireagail 5 den Chonradh ag bunú an Chomhphobail Eorpaigh. I gcomhréir le prionsabal na coimhfeachta, mar atá leagtha amach san Aireagail sin, ní théann an Treoir chinneadh seo thart ar mar is gá chun an cuspóir sin a ghnóthú.

(7) Nach féidir leas na Ballstát an aidhm, ar éard é córas a chur in ionad an chórais iltaobhaigh um eiseachadh ar Choinbhinsiún Eorpach um Eiseachadhadh ar an 13 Nollaig 1957, a ghnóthú go leor leochána i bhBallstát réitigh ag gníomhú go haontaobhach agus gur fearr is féidir a ghnóthú mar sin, toisc a raon feidhmí agus a éifeachtai, ag leibhéal an Aontas, is féidir leis an gComhairle beart a ghlacadh, i gcomhréir le prionsabal na coimhfeachta dá dtagairtear in Aireagail 2 den Chonradh ar an Aontas Eorpach agus in Aireagail 5 den Chonradh ag bunú an Chomhphobail Eorpaigh. I gcomhréir le prionsabal na coimíoncha, mar atá leagtha amach san Aireagail sin, ní théann an Treoir chinneadh seo thar mar is gá chun an cuspóir sin a ghnóthú.

(8) Nach móir breitheanna maidir leis an mbarántas gabhála Eorpach a fhoghlaimh a bheith faoi réir rialaithe leordhóthanach; ciallaíonn sé sin go gcaithfidh údarás breithiúnach de chuid an Bhallstát inar gabhadh an duine iarrthach an bhreith a ghlacadh maidir lena g(h)éilleadh.

(9) Nach móir ról na n-údarás láir maidir le forghníomhú barántas gabhála Eorpach a theorannú do chúnamh praiticiúil riarthach.

(10) Go bhfuil an mheicníocht i dtaca leis an mbarántas gabhála Eorpach bunaithe ar ardleibhéal muinine idir na Ballstát. Ní féadfaidh cur chun feidhme na meicníochta sin a fhionrach ac amháin i gcás Ballstát amháin na prionsabail atá leagtha amach in Aireagail 6(1) den Chonradh ar an Aontas Eorpach a sháráir go tromchuíseach,

\(^{(4)}\) IO L 239, 22.9.2000, Ich. 19.
\(^{(5)}\) IO C 78, 30.3.1995, Ich. 2.
leanúinach, agus an sárú sin arna shuíomh ag an gComhairle de bhun Airteagal 7(1) den Chonradh sin leis na hiarmhairtí dá bhforáiltear in Airteagal 7(2).

(11) Sa chaidreamh idir na Balls táit gur chóir go ngabhfhadh an barántas gabhála Eorpach ionad na n-ionstraimi uile maidir le heiseachadhadh, lena n-áirítear forálacha Theideal III de Choinbhinsiún chur chun feidhm Chomhaontú Schengen a bhaineann leis an eiseachadh.

(12) Go n-urramáíonn an Treoir chinneadh seo na saoirís bunúsacha agus go gcomhlionann sé na prionsabail ar na thalúngháin a léiríonn mar thorímeasc ar dhílúnta duine ag gheilleadh a bhfuil eile barántas gabhála Eorpach isithe ina leith m'á t'ráis eile. Ní féidir aon ní sa Treoir chinneadh seo a léiríonn mar thorímeas ar dhílúnta duine ag gheilleadh a bhfuil eile barántas gabhála Eorpach isithe ina leith m'á t'ráis eile. Ní féidir aon ní sa Treoir chinneadh seo a léiríonn mar thorímeas ar dhílúnta duine ag gheilleadh a bhfuil eile barántas gabhála Eorpach isithe ina leith m'á t'ráis eile.

Ní chuir eann an Treoir chinneadh seo cosc ar aon Ballstát a chuid rialacha bunreachtúla a chur i bhfeidhm a bhaineann le próiseas cuí, saoirse comhlaíochtaí, saoirse an phreasa agus an tsaoirse friotail sin na mbeán eile.

(13) Nár cóir aon duine a ais triú, a dhíbirt nó a eiseachadh chuig Stát ina bhfuil baol tromchúiseach go bhféadfadh é/í a chur faoi réir phionós an bháis, céadadh nó aon drochide midhonna nó táireach na pionós midhaonna nó táireach eile.

(14) toisc go bhfuil Coinbhinsiún Chomhairle na hEorpa ar an 28 Eanáir 1981 chun daoine aonair a chosaint maidir le hua thphróiseáil sonraí pearsanta daingnithe ag na Ballstát uile, gur chóir na sonraí pearsanta arna bpróiseáil mar chuid de chur chun feidhm an Treoirchinndh seo a chosaint i gcomhréir le prionsabail an Choinbhinsiún a dúradh,

TAR ÉIS AN TREORCHINNEDHAIR SEO A GHLACADH:

CAIBIDIL 1

PRIONSABAIL GHINEARÁILTA

Airteagal 1

An barántas gabhála Eorpach a shainiú agus an oibleagáid é a fhorgnóimhú

1. Breith bheithnáin ar na heisiúint ag Ballstát ar mhaithte le Ballstát eile duine iarthra a ghabháil agus a gheilleadh d’fhonnt ionchuíseamh coiriúil a sheoladh nó planbheith faoi choimeád nó ordú coinneála a fhorgnóimhú, is ea an barántas gabhála Eorpach.

2. Déanann na Ballstáit aon bharántas gabhála Eorpach a fhorghníomhú ar bhonn an prionsabail maidir le haithiantas frithpháirteacht agus i gcomhbréir le forálacha an Treoir inneadh se. 

3. Ní bheidh d'éifeacht leis an Treoir inneadh se a mhodhnú maidir le cearta bunúsacha agus prionsabail dí búnúsacha a urramú mar atá arna leagan amach in Airteagal 6 den Chonradh ar an Aontas Eorpach.

Airteagal 2

An raon feidhme atá ag an mbarántas gabhála Eorpach

1. Féadfar barántas gabhála Eorpach a eisiúint i leith gníomhartha is inphionóis faoin dí sa Bhallstát isitheach le pianbhreith faoi choimeád nó ordú coinneála go feadh ustréimhse dhá mhí dhéag ar a laghad nó, má tá an phianbhreith tugtha nó an t-ordú coinneála déanta, i leith pianbhreitheanna go feadh ceathre mhí ar a laghad.

2. Na cionta seo a leanas, má tá siad inphionóis sa Bhallstát isitheach le pianbhreith faoi choimeád go feadh trí bliana ar a laghad agus de réir mar atá siad sainithe sa dí sa Bhallstát isitheach, beidh siad, faoi thearnai an Treoir inneadh se agus gan coiriúlacht dhúibhte an ghnímh a fhíorú, ina siocair le gèilleadh de bhun barántas gabhála Eorpach:
   - rannpháirteachas in eagraíocht choiriúil,
   - sceimhlieitheoireacht,
   - ceannaoicht in ndaoine,
   - dúshaothrú gnéasach leanaí agus an phornagrafaiocht maidir le leanaí,
   - gáinneáil aindlea thach i ndaoine, lón cogaidh agus pléascáin,
   - éilliú,
   - calaois, leona n-aírithear an chalaois a fhearrann ar leasanna airgeadais na gComhphobal Eorpach de réir bhri Choinbhinsiún an 26 lúil 1995 maidir le leasanna airgeadais na gComhphobal Eorpach a chosain t,
   - fáltais na coiriúlachta a sciúradh,
   - airgeadra, leona n-aírithear an euro, a ghóchumadh,
   - an choiriúlacht atá bainteach le riomhaireacht,
   - coiriúlacht na timpéallachta, leona n-aírithear gáinneáil aindleathach i speicis ainmhithte atá faoi bhagairt agus i speicis phlandaí agus cineálacha plandaí atá faoi bhagairt,
   - iontráil agus cónaí neamhúdaraithe a éascú,
   - dúnmharú, mórdhiobháil choirp,
   - trádáil aindleathach in orgáin agus i bhfiochán an duine,
   - fuadach, srianadh neamhdhilthiúil agus gabháil giall,
   - ciniochas agus seineafóibe,
   - robáil eagraithe nó armtha,
gáinneáil aindleathach in earrái cultúir, lena n-áirítear seandachtaí agus saothair ealaine,
caimiléireacht,
cambheartaiocht agus sracaireacht,
góchumadh agus píoráideacht táirgí,
doiciméid riarthacha a bhrionnú agus gáinneáil iontu,
cóir ócaíochta a bhrionnú,
gáinneáil aindleathach i substainti hormónacha agus tionscnóirí fáis eile,
gáinneáil aindleathach in ábhair núicléachta nó radaighníomhacha,
gáinneáil i mótarfhítheiclí goidte,
éigniú,
coirloscadh,
coireanna laistigh de dhlinse na Cúirt Coiríúla Ídirnáisiún ta
urghabháil neamhdhleachtaí/bhrónacha.
3. Féadfadh an Chomhairle a chinneadh tráth ar bith, ag gníomhú di d’aon toil tar éis dul i gcomhairle le Parlaimint na hÉorpa faoi coinníollacha atá leagtha sios in Airteagal 39(1) den Chonradh ar an Aontas Eorpach (CAE), catagóirí eile ciona a chur leis an liosta atá i mír 2 den Airteagal se. Scrúdóidh an Chomhairle, i bhfianaise na tuarascála arna cur faoina bráid ag an gCoimisiún de bhun Airteagal 34(3), ar chóir an liosta a mhéadú nó a leasú.
4. Maidir le cionta seachas na cinn atá folaithe i mír 2, féadfadh an gheilleadh a bheith faoi rír an choinniil gur cion iad faoin díl sa Bhallstát forghníomhaítheach na gníomhartha a bhfuil an barántas gabhála Eorpach eisithe ina leith, is cuma cad iad na heilimin tí is comhábhar dóibh nó cad é mar atá siad tuairiscithe.

Airteagal 3 Forais le neamhfhorgníomhú sainordaitheach den bharántas gabhála Eorpach
Diúltóidh an t-údarás breithiúnaích sa Bhallstát forghníomhaítheach (dá ngairt “údarás breithiúnaích forghníomhaítheach” anseo feasta) an barántas gabhála Eorpach a fhorgníomhú sna cásanna seo a leanas:
1. má tá an cion ar a bhfuil an barántas bunaithe faoi chlúdach ollmhaithiúnaí sa Bhallstát forghníomhaítheach nuair atá dlíne ag an Stát sin an cion a ionchúiseamh faoina dhli cioiríúil féin;
2. má chuirtear in iúl don údarás breithiúnaích forghníomhaítheach go bhfuil breith chríochnaitheach tugtha ar an duine iarraígh ag Ballstát mar gheall ar na gníomhartha céanna ar chúntar, má cuireadh pianbhreith air, go bhfuil an phianbhreith seirbheáilte nó go bhfuil sí á seirbhéil faoi láthair nó nach féidir i a fhorgníomhú a thuilleadh faoin díl sa Bhallstát inar cuireadh an phianbhreith air;
3. mura féidir mar gheall ar a aois an fhreaghracht choiriúil as na gníomharta ar a bhfuil an barántas gabhála Eorpach bunaithe faoin dlí sa Stát forghniomhaitheach a chur ar an duine is ábhar don bharántas.

Airteagal 4

Forais le neamhfhorgniomhú roghnach an bharántais ghabhála Eorpaigh

Féadfaidh an t-údarás breithiúnach forghniomhaitheach diúltú an barántas gabhála Eorpach a fhorgniomhú:

1. más rud é, in aon cheann de na cásanna dá dtagraítear in Airteagal 2(4), nach cion é faoin dlí sa Bhalls táit forghníomhaitheach an gníomh ar a bhfuil an barántas gabhála Eorpach bunaithe; ar a shon sin, i ndáil le cánacha nó dleach tanna, custam agus malairt ní fhéadfar an barántas gabhála Eorpach a dhiúltú ar an bhuforas nach bhforchuireann an dlí sa Bhallstát forghniomhaitheach an cineál céanna cánacha nó dleachtanna nó nach bhfuil sa dlí sin an saghas céanna rialacha maidir le ceáin, dieacht agus rialacháin chustaim agus malairte leis an dlí sí sa Bhallstát eisitheach;

2. má tá an duine is ábhar don bharántas gabhála Eorpach á ionchúiseamh sa Bhalls táit forghníomhaitheach as an ngníomh céanna agus an gníomh ar a bhfuil an barántas gabhála Eorpach bunaithe;

3. má tá na húdaráis bhreithiúnacha sa Bhallstát forghniomhaitheach tar éis a chinneadh nach ndéanfar an duine a ionchúiseamh as an ngníomh ar a bhfuil an barántas gabhála Eorpach bunaithe nó deireadh a chur leis na himeachtaí, nó má tá breithiúnas criochnaitheacht tugtha i gcoinne an duine iarrthta i mBallstát mar gheall ar na gníomharta céanna, a chuireann cosc le tuilleadh imeachtaí;

4. má tá an t-ionchúiseamh coiriúil nó pionóisú an duine iarrthta faoi urchosc reachta de réir an dlí sa Bhallstát forghniomhaitheach agus má thagann na gníomharta faoi dhlísinse an Bhallstáit sin faoina dhlí coiriúil féin;

5. má chuirtear an t-údarás breithiúnach forghniomhaitheach ar an eolas go bhfuil breith criochnaitheacht tugtha ar an duine iarrthta i dtríú Stát mar gheall ar na gníomharta céanna ar chuntar, má cuireadh pianbhreith air, go bhfuil an pianbhreith seirbhéilte aige nó go bhfuil sí anuas i gcoinne ailechta a fháis an t-údarás freisin sa Bhalls táit eisitheach.

6. má tá an barántas gabhála Eorpach eisithe d’fhonn pianbhreith faoi choimeád nó ordú coineálta a fhorgníomhú nuair atá an duine iarrthta ag fanacht sa Bhallstát forghniomhaitheach nó nuair is náisiúnah nó cónaiththeor sa Bhallstát forghniomhaitheach an duine agus go ngabhann an Stát sin ar láimh an pianbhreith nó an t-ordú coineálta sin an fhorgniomhú i gcomhréir lena dhlí innmeánach;

7. Nuair a bhaineann an barántas gabhála Eorpach le cionta:

(a) a meastar faoi dhlí an Bhallstát fhorgniomhaithigh go ndearnadh iad go hionad nó go páirteach ar chrhoch an Bhallstát fhorgniomhaithigh nó in ionad a roinntear leis amhlaidh; nó

(b) a rinneadh lasmuigh de chrioch an Bhallstát eisithigh agus nach gceadaionn an dlí sa Bhallstát forghniomhaitheach an t-ionchúiseamh mar gheall ar na cionta céanna nuair a rinneadh lasmuigh dá chrioch iad.

Airteagal 5

Ráthaíochtaí atá le tabhairt ag an mBallstát eisitheach i gcásanna ar leith
 Féadfaidh an barántas gabhála Eorpach a fhorgníomhú ag an údarás breithiúnach forghniomhaitheach a chur, de réir an díl sa Bhallstát forghniomhaitheach, faoi réir na gcóinniollacha seo a leasann:

1. nuair atá an barántas gabhála Eorpach eisithe ar mhalaithe le pianbhreith nó ordú coinnéala arna bhochfhorch trí bhreith arna tabhairt in absentia a fhorgníomhú, is é sin le rá go raibh an duine i dtr ách t is láthair toisc nach raibh toghairm faighte aici/aige go pearsanta nó nach raibh dáta agus ionad na héisteachta ba shiocair leis an mbreith a bheith á tabhairt in absentia curtha in iúl di/dó ar aon dóigh eile, féadfadh an géalleadh a bheith faoi réir an choinnill go dtugann an t-údaráis breithiúnach eisitheach ráthaíocht a mheastar a bheith leor na hathraithe chun a ráthú don duine is ábhar don bhharántas gabhála Eorpach go mbeidh deis aici/aige a fháil an chás a lorg sa Bhallstát eisitheach agus beith i láthair don bhreithiúnas;

2. má tá an cion a bhfuil an barántas gabhála Eorpach eisithe ar a bhonn inphionóis le pianbhreith saoil faoi choimeád nó ordú coinnéala fad saoil, féadfadh forghníomhú an bharrántaíoch ar a chur faoi réir arn choinnill go bhfuil foráilach ag an mBhallstát eisitheach ina chórs dí chuimhneáil chun an chéile a d'fháil, ar aon ná dhéanamh réitigh faoi réir an choinnill go bhfuil foráil ar a chéile. Is é an dtóilchearPlant Reel 1852 is an dtéilear leis an mbhreith a bheith dearcadh faoi réir an choinnill go bhfuil foráilach ag an mBhallstát eisitheach a bhfuil an duine in dtheideal faoi réir an chéile a d'fháil, ar aon dhícheadh a bhfuil an duine in dtheideal faoi réir an chéile a d'fháil, ar aon ná d’fhéadfadh an t-údaráis breithiúnach a cheiliúradh.

3. más náisiúach den Bhallstát forghniomhaitheach nó cónaitheoir ann an duine is ábhar don bhharántas gabhála Eorpach ar mhalaithe le hionchúiseamh, féadfadh an géalleadh a bheith faoi réir an choinnill go gcúirt e a chur a chéile a fháil, ar aon ná d’fhéadfadh an t-údaráis breithiúnach a cheiliúradh.

Airt eagal 6

Na húdarás breithiúnacha inniúla a chinneadh

1. Is é an t-údaráis breithiúnach eisitheach an t-údaráis breithiúnach sa Bhallstát eisitheach atá inniúil an barántas gabhála Eorpach a eisiúint de bhua an díl sa Stát sin.

2. Is é an t-údaráis breithiúnach forghniomhaitheach an t-údaráis breithiúnach sa Bhallstát forghniomhaitheach atá inniúil an barántas gabhála Eorpach a fhorgníomhú de bhua an díl sa Stát sin.

3. Cuirfídh gach Bhallstát Ardrúnaíocht na Comhairle ar an eolas faoin údarás breithiúnach inniúil faoina dhlí.

Airt eagal 7

Dul i muinín an údarás láir

1. Féadfadh gach Bhallstát údarás láir a ainmníú nó, má hforáiltear a leithéid ina chórás dí, níos mó ná údarás láir amháin chu thar gráileís leis na húdarás breuthiúnaighch inniúla.

2. Féadfadh Bhallstát, máis gá de dheasca eagrach a chórás breithiúnach innmheánach, a údarás láir a dhéanamh freagraach as barántaí ghabhála Eorpacha a thar gráileach go riarthach agus as cíostórais eolais agus a bhaineann leo.

Bhallstát an mian leis na caíona dá dtagraítear san Airtgeal seo a úsáid, páirtíteoidh sé fáisiúntacht i ndáil leis an údarás láir nó leis na húda ráis láir arna (n-)ainmníú le
hArdrúnaíocht na Comhairle. Beidh na sonraí sin ina gceangal ar na húdaráis uile sa Bhallstát eisitheach.

Airteagal 8

Inneachar agus foirm an bharántais ghabhála Eorpaigh

1. Beidh sa bharántas ghabhála Eorpach an fhaisnéis seo a leanas arna leagan amach i gcomhréir leis an bhfoirm atá san larscribhinn mairdir le:
   (a) céannacht agus náisiúntacht an duine iarrtha;
   (b) ainm, seoladh, uimhríeachta teileafóin agus facs agus seoladh riomhoirte ag an údaráis bhreithiúnaigh eisitheigh;
   (c) fianaíse go bhfuil breithiúnais infhorghníomhaite, barántas ghabhála nó aon bhreith bhreithiúnaich infhorghníomhaite eile leis an éifeacht chéanna ann, a thagann faoi raon feidhme Airteagal 1 agus 2, ann;
   (d) cineál agus rangú dlí an chiona, go háiirtithe i dtaca le hAirteagal 2;
   (e) tuairisc ar na himhíos arna ndearnadh an cion, lena n-áirítear an t-am, an t-íomáid agus méid an ranpháirteachais ag an duine iarrtha sa chion arna liomháint
   (f) an pionós arna fhor chur, má tá bréithiúnais críochnaitheach ann, nó scála na bpionós arna fhorordú don chion faoin dlí sa Bhallstát eisitheach;
   (g) más féidir, íomaíthi eile an chiona.

2. Ní mór an barántas ghabhála Eorpach a ais triú go teang a oifigiúil nó go ceann de na teangacha oifigiúla den Bhallstát forghníomhaiteach. Féadfaidh an Bhallstát, agus an Treoirchinníneadh seo a ghlacadh aige nó tráth níos déanaí, sonraí i ndearbhú arna thaisceadh in Ardrúnaíocht na Comhairle go nglacrfaidh sé le haistriúchán i dteanga amháin nó níos mó de na teangacha oifigiúla d’Institiúidí na gComhphobail Eorpach.

CAIBIDIL 2

NÓS IMEACHTA UM GHÉILLEADH

Airteagal 9

Barántas ghabhála Eorpach a thurchur

1. Nuair is eol cá bhfuil an duine iarrtha, féadfaidh an t-údarás breithiúnaich eisitheach an barántas ghabhála Eorpach a thurchur go díreach chuig an údarás breithiúnaich forghníomhaiteach.

2. Féadfaidh an t-údarás breithiúnaich eisitheach ar aon chuma a chinneadh foláireamh faoin duine iarrtha a chur i gCóras Faisnéise Schengen (CFS).

3. Déanfar foláireamh den sórt sin i gcomhréir le forálacha Airteagal 95 de Choínghinsíúin an 19 Meithimh 1990 a chuireann chun feidhme Comhaontú Schengen an 14 Meitheamh 1985 maidir le seiceálacha ag a dtéar aisteanna coiteanna a dhiotóth de réir a chéile. Tá foláireamh i gCóras Faisnéise Schengen coibhéiseach le barántas ghabhála Eorpach in éineacht leis an bhfaisnéis dá bhforáiltear in Airteagal 8(1).
Go ceann idirthréimhse, go dtí go dtig leis an CFS an fhaisnéis uile atá luaite in Airtéagal 8 a tharchar, beidh an foláireamh coibhéiseach le barántas gabhála Eorpach fad atá an t-údarás breithiúnach forghníomhadtheach ag fanacht le teacht an téacs bunaíodh i bhfoirm chui cheart.

Airtéagal 10
Nós imeachta mionsonraithe mairid le barántas gabhála Eorpach a tharchar

1. Murab eol don údarás breithiúnaigh eisitheach an t-údarás breithiúnaigh forghníomhadtheach inniúil, déanfaidh sé na fiosrúcháin is gá, lena n-áirítear trí na pointí tadhaill sa Lionra Breithiúnaigh Eorpach, d’fhonn an fhaisnéis sin a fháil ón mBhallstát forghníomhadtheach.

2. Más toil leis an údarás breithiúnaigh eisitheach, féadfar an tarchur a dhéanamh trí an gcóras teileachumarsáide sábháilte den Lionra Breithiúnaigh Eorpach.

3. Muire féidir dul in iontaoibh seirbhísí CFS, féadfaidh an t-údarás breithiúnaigh eisitheach dul in iontaoibh Interpol chun barántas gabhála Eorpach a tharchar.

4. Féadfaidh an t-údarás breithiúnaigh eisitheach an barántas gabhála Eorpach a dhíríú trí aon mheán súbháilte atá ábalta taifid i scribhinn a sholathar faoi choinníol-lacha a cheadaoinn don Bhallstát forghníomhadtheach a bharráitacht a bhunú.

5. Gach deacracht a bhaineann le tarchur nó barántúlacht aon doiciméid atá riachtanach chun barántas gabhála Eorpach a fhorgnóimh, roinnfeadh leis an deacracht sin trí thadhailh dhíreacha idir na húdarásí bhreithiúnaighacha i dtreis, nó, nóis leicshú, le rannpháirtíseachas na n-údarásí láir sna Bhallstát.

6. Muire bhfuil an t-údarás a fhagfhéin an barántas gabhála Eorpach inniúil chun gnóimh ina leith, direoidh sé go uathóibrioch an barántas gabhála Eorpach chuig an údarás inniúil ina Bhallstát agus cuirfidh sé an t-údarás breithiúnaigh eisitheach ar an eolas dá réir.

Airtéagal 11
Na cearta atá ag duine iartha

1. Nuair a ghabh tar duine iartha, cuirfidh an t-údarás breithiúnaigh inniúil forghníomhaidtheach gcomhréir lena dhiúl náisiúnta, an duine sin ar an eolas faoi mbarántas gabhála Eorpach agus faoina inneachar, agus freisin faoin gcaoi atá ann toilú géilleadh don údarás breithiúnaigh eisitheach.

2. Duine iartha a ghabh tar d’fhonn barántas gabhála Eorpach a fhorgnóimh, beidh an ceart aige cuidiú a fháil ó dhliodóir agus ó theangaíochtaí i gcomhréir leis an dlí náisiúnta sa Bhallstát forghníomhaidtheach.

Airtéagal 12
An duine a choimead faoi choinneáil

Nuair a ghabh tar duine ar bhonn an bharrántas ghabhála Eorpaigh, glacfaidh an t-údarás breithiúnaigh forghníomhaidtheach breith faoina chóir díon duine iartha faic an duine iartha chun gnóimh, i gcomhréir leis an dlí náisiúnta sa Bhallstát forghníomhaidtheach. Féadfar an

duine a scaoileadh saor go sealadach tráth ar bith ar cothrom leis an díl inmheánach sa Bhallstát forghniomhaitheach, ar chun tar a scath a tháirgeann a bhfuil an tréimhse inmheánach sa Bhallstát forghniomhaitheach. Cuirfear an duine uile a mheasann sé is gá chun a chininí nach n-éalóidh an duine.

Airt eagal 13

Toiliú don ghéilleadh

1. Má chuir eann an duine gafa i bhfíos go dtoilíonn sé don ghéilleadh, tabharfear an toiliú sin agus, más iomchuí, tréigean, díreach da theideal do rialal na speisialtaí, dá dtagairtear in Airt eagal 27(2), os comhair an údar ás inniúil sa Bhallstát forghniomhaitheach, i gcumhacht leis an díl inmheánach sa Bhallstát forghniomhaitheach.

2. Glacfaidh gach Bhallstát faoi duine do chun a chuir a áit in toiliú de a chuir a áit i tréimhse in iúl iad go deonach agus láneolas aigh nó aíse ar na hiarmhairtí. Chúige sin, beidh an ceart ag an duine irrathta do dhliodóir.

3. Déanfar an toiliú agus, más iomchuí, an tréigean, dá dtagairtear i mír 1, a tháifeadh do fhoirmiúil i gcumhacht leis an nós imeachta dá bheforáiltear sa díl inmheánach sa Bhallstát forghniomhaitheach.

4. In príomhabal, ní féidir an toiliú a chuir a chuíghairm. Féadfadh gach Bhallstát a shocrú go bhféadfaí an toiliú agus, más iomchuí, an tréigean a chuíghairm, i gcomhhréir leis na rialacha is imeachta faoina dhli inmheánach. Sa chás sin, ní chuirfear an tréimhsé idir an dáta a tugadh an toiliú agus an dáta a rinneadh an chuíghairm san áireamh agus an teorainn ama atá leagtha síos in Airteagal 17 á bunú. Bhallstát a rian leis an chaoi sin a úsáid, cuirfear an tréimhsé a chuirfear ar an treoir chinneadh seo agus in aon leasú ortha.

Airt eagal 14

An duine iartha a éisteacht

Nuair nach dtoilíonn an duine gafa don ghéilleadh dá dtagairtear in Airt eagal 13, beidh an duine sin i dteideal éisteacht a fháil ón údarás breithiúnach forghniomhaitheach, i gcomhchréir leis an díl sa Bhallstát forghniomhaitheach.

Airt eagal 15

Breith mairdir leis an ngéilleadh

1. Cinnfidh an t-údarás breithiúnach forghniomhaitheach, laistigh de na teorainneacha ama agus faoi na sainithe sa Treoir chinneadh seo, an bhfuil an duine le gheilleadh.

2. Má h'fhágheanna an t-údarás breithiúnach forghniomhaitheach nach leor an fhaisnéis arna páirtí ag an mBhallstát eisitheach chuig go dtig leis ceinigheadh leis an ngéilleadh, iarfaí dhá go dtugtar go dlúis, an fhaisnéis a bhreis is gá i dtaca le hAirteagal 3 go 5 agus Airtaag 8 go háirithe, agus féadfadh sé teorainn ama a shocrú chuig an fhaisnéis sin a bhreis, agus aird a tabhairt aige ar a riachtanai atá sé a teorainneacha ama atá leagtha síos in Airt eagal 17 a urramú.

3. Féadfadh an t-údarás breithiúnach eisitheach tráth ar bith aon fhaisnéis fhointeach sa bhreis a dhíriú chuig an údarás breithiúnach forghniomhaitheach.
Breith má tá iarrataí ionadúla ann

1. Má tá barántais ghabhála Eorpacha eisithe ag dá Bhallstát nó níos mó i leith an duine chéanna, is é an t-údarás breithiúnach forghniomhaitheach a ghlacfaidh an bhreith faoi cé acu de na barántais ghabhála Eorpacha atá le forghniomhú agus aird chuí aige ar na himthosca uile agus go háirithe tromchuíos choibhneasta agus ionad na gcionta, dátaí na mbarántas ghabhála Eorpacha faoi seach agus má tharlaíonn go bhfuil an barántas eisithe ar mhaithte le liostaíocht nó ordú faoi choimeád nó ordú coineála a thabhairt ar aghaidh nó a fhorgniomhú.

2. Féadfaidh an t-údarás breithiúnach forghniomhathacht comhairle a iarradh ar Eorójaí(9) agus an rogha dá dtagráitear i mór 1 á déanamh i aige.

3. Má tá coimhlint idir barántas ghabhála Eorpach agus iarradh ar eiseachadadh arna tóilíocht ag truí Stát, is é an t-údarás inniúil sa Bhallstát forghniomhathacht a ghlacfaidh an bhreith faoi cé acu an ag an mbarántas ghabhála Eorpach nó ag an iarradh ar eiseachadh atá an tosáilocht agus aird chuí aige ar na himthosca uile, go háirithe na himthosca dá dtagráitear i mór 1 agus íadasan atá luaite sa choínbhíosíonún is infheidhmhíne.

4. Beidh an fhoráil seo gan dochar do na hoibleag aídhí atá ar na Ballstáit faoi Reacht na Cúirte Cóiríúla Ídirnáisiúnta.

Teorainneacha ama agus nósanna imeachta maidir leis an mbreith an barántas ghabhála Eorpach a fhorgniomhú

1. Déileálfar le barántas ghabhála Eorpach agus déanfar é a fhorgniomhú go dlúsúil.

2. Sna cásanna ina dtoiillion don duine iarrtha don gheilleadh, ba chóir an bhreith chríochaítheach maidir le forghniomhú an bharrántais ghabhála Eorpaigh a ghlacadh faoi cheann deich lá tar éis an toillíu a thabhairt.

3. I gcásanna eile, glacfar an bhreith chríochaítheach maidir leis an mbarántas ghabhála Eorpach a fhorgniomhú faoi cheann tréimhse 60 lá tar éis an duine iarrtha a ghabháil.

4. Nuair nach féidir i gcásanna sonracha an barántas ghabhála Eorpach a fhorgniomhú faoi cheann na dtéorainneacha ama atá leagtha síos in mireanna 2 nó 3, cuirfidh an t-údarás breithiúnach forghniomhathacht an t-údarás breithiúnach eisitheach ar an eolas látitheach agus tabharfadaidh sé na cúiseanna atá leis an moill. Sa chás sin, féadfadh an bhreith faoi cheann leis an moill.

5. Fad nach bhfuil breith chríochaítheach ghlactha ag an údarás breithiúnach forghniomhathacht maidir leis an mbarántas ghabhála Eorpach, déanfadh sé a aírithiú go bhfuil na coinniollacha ábhartha is gá i dtaca le géilleadh an duine iarbhrí arna gcumhacht fós.

6. Ni móir cúiseanna a thabhairt i dtaca le haon diúltú barántas ghabhála Eorpach a fhorgniomhú.

7. Mura dtig le Ballstát in imthosca eiseachtúla na teorainneacha ama dá bhróiltear san Airteagal seo a urramú, cuirfidh sé Eurojust ar an eolas agus tabharfadaidh sé na cúiseanna atá leis an moill. Ina theannta sin, Ballstát a bhfuil taithí aige iomadaithe.

(9) Cinneadh 2002/187/CGB ón gComhairle an 28 Feabhra 2002 ag cur Eurojust ar bun ar mhaithte leis an gcomhair leis an gcomhair leis an gcomhair de ghrúadh in aghaidh na coiriúlachta Tromchuíosí agus an tAthruit (IO L 63, 6.3.2002, Ich. 1).
ar mhoilleanna ag Ballstát eile i dtaca le barántais ghabhála Eorpacha a fhorghnombre cuirfidh sé an Chomhairle ar an eolas ar mhaithte le cur chun feidhm an Treoirchinnídh seo ag leibhéal an Bhallstát a mheas.

Airteagal 18

An cor fad atá an bhreith ar feitheamh

1. Má tá an barántas ghabhála Eorpach eisithe ar mhaithte le hionchúiseamh coirriúil a sheoladh, caithfidh an t-údarás breithiúnach forghníomhaitheach:
   (a) comhaontú gur chóir éisteacht a thabhairt don duine iarrtha de réir Airteagal 19;
   (b) nó comhaontú an duine iarrtha a aistriú go sealadach.

2. Déanfar na coinníollacha agus fad an aisstrithe shealadaigh a chomhaontú de thoil a chéile idir an t-údarás breithiúnach eisitheach agus an t-údarás breithiúnach forghníomhaitheach.

3. Má dhéantar duine a aistriú go sealadach, ní mór go dtig leis an duine sin filleadh ar an mBhallstát forghníomhaitheach chun freastal ar éisteachtai a bhaineann leis/léi mar chuid den nós imeachta um ghéilleadh.

Airteagal 19

Éisteacht a thabhairt don duine fad atá an bhreith ar feitheamh

1. Tabharfaidh údarás breithiúnach éisteacht don duine iarrtha; beidh de chuidiú ag an údarás aon duine eile arna ainmníu i gcomhréir leis an dlí i mBhallstát na cúirte iarrtha.

2. Tabharfar éisteacht don duine iarrtha i gcomhréir leis an dlí sa Bhallstát forghníomhaitheach agus faoi na coinníollacha arna gc inneadh de thoil a chéile idir an t-údarás breithiúnach eisitheach agus an t-údarás breithiúnach forghníomhaitheach.

3. Féadfaidh an t-údarás breithiúnach forghníomhaitheach inniúil a chur de chúram ar údarás breithiúnach eile sa Bhallstát páirt a glacadh in éisteacht an duine iarrtha d’fhonn cur i bhfeidhm cuí an Airteagal seo agus na gcoinníollacha atá leagtha síos a áiríthiú.

Airteagal 20

Pribhléidí agus diolúintí

1. Má tá pribhléid nó diolúine maidir le dlínse nó forghníomhú ag an duine iarrtha sa Bhallstát forghníomhaitheach, ní chuirfear tús leis na teorainneacha ama dá dtagraitear in Airteagal 17 ach amhain má chuirtear agus ón lá a chuirtear an t-údarás breithiúnach forghníomhaitheach ar an eolas go bhfuil an phribhléid nó an diolúine tarascaolta.

Más rud é nach bhfuil pribhléid nó diolúine den sórt sin ag an duine nios mó, déanfadh an Ballstát forghníomhaitheach a áiríthiú go bhfuil na coinníollacha ábhartha is cá maidir leis an ngéilleadh iarbhír arna gcomhall.
2. Má tá an chumhacht ag údarás sa Bhallstát forghníomhaitheach an phribhléid nó an diolúine a tharscailleadh, is é an t-údarás breithiúnach forghníomhaitheach a iarrfaidh air an chumhacht sin a fheidhmiú láithreach. Má tá an chumhacht ag údarás i mBhallstát elle nó ag eagraíocht idirnáisiúnta an phribhléid nó an diolúine a tharscailleadh, is é an t-údarás breithiúnach eisitheach a iarrfaidh air an chumhacht sin a fheidhmiú.

Airteagal 21

Oibleagádú idirnáisiúnta iomaíocha

Beidh an Treoir chinneadh seo gan dochar do na hoibleagáidí atá ag an mBhallstát forghníomhaitheach má tá an duine iarrtha eiseachadta chuig an mBhallstát sin ó thríú Stát, agus má tá cosaint ag an duine sin ag forálacha an tsocraite faoinar eiseachadh é a bhaineann le speisialtaacht. Glacfaidh an Ballstát forghníomhaitheach gach beart is gá chuimh Cheann iarrachta ón Stát ón a bhí iarrachta ón duine iarrtha chun gur féidir an duine a ghéilleadh don Bhallstát eisitheach. Ni chuirimh tús leis na teorainneacha ama dá dtagr aít ear in Airteagal 17 go dtí an lá a scóirfíth rialacha sin as speisialtaacht ar bheith infeidhime. Fad atá an bhreith ón Stát ón a bhí iarrachta don duine iarrtha ar feithreamh, déanfaidh an Ballstát forghníomhaitheach a séirbhíú go bhfuil na coinníollacha ábhartha is gá maidir leis an ngéilleadh iarbhír arna gcomhall féos.

Airteagal 22

Fógra faoin mbreith

Tabharfadh an t-údarás breithiúnach forghníomhaitheach fógra don údarás breithiúnach eisitheach láithreach faoin mbreith maithir leis an ngníomh atá le glacadh i dtaca leis an mbarántas gabhála Eorpach.

Airteagal 23

Teorainneacha ama chun an duine a ghéilleadh

1. Déanfar an duine iarrtha a ghéilleadh a luaithe is féidir ar dháta arna chomhaontú idir na húdarás i dtrácht.

2. Déanfar an duine a ghéilleadh tráth nach déanaí nó deich lá tar éis an bhreith maithir leis an mbarántas gabhála Eorpach a fhorgnóimhú.

3. Má chuirteann imhosca nach bhfuil beag aon cheann de na Ballstát i dtrácht orthu cósc leis an duine iarrtha a ghéilleadh laistigh den tréimhse atá leagtha sios i mír 2, déanfaidh an t-údarás breithiúnach forghníomhaitheach agus an t-údarás breithiúnach eisitheach tadhcall le chéile láithreach agus dáta nuair aon duine gabhála a chomhaontú. Sa chás sin, déanfar an gailleadh laistigh de dheich lá ón dáta nuair aon duine chomhaontú amhlaidh.

4. Féadfar go heisceachtúil an gailleadh a chur ar athló go sealadach ar chuíseanna daonnúla tromchúiseacha, mar shampla, má tá forais shubstaiteacha ann lena chreidiúnt go gcurfítheadh sé beatha nó sláinte an duine iarrtha i mbaol go follassaí. Déanfar an bárántas gabhála Eorpach a fhorgníomhú a luaithte atá deireadh leis an forais sin. Cuirfiúdhe on t-údarás breithiúnach forghníomhaitheach an t-údarás breithiúnach eisitheach ar an eolas láithreach agus coimheadóidh siad ar dháta nuair a don
ghéilleadh. Sa chás sin, déanfar an gÉilleadh laistigh de dheich lá ón dáta nua arna chomhaontú amhlaidh.

5. Ar na teorainneacha ama sin dá dtagraitear i mfreonna 2 go 4 a dhul in éag, má tá an duine fós faoi choimeád scaoiltear saor é/l.

Airteagal 24

GÉilleadh atá curtha ar athló nó atá coinniollach

1. Féadfadh an t-údar ás breithiúnach forghiúmhaiteach, tar éis cinneadh an barántas gabhála Eorpach a fhorghiúmhmhú, gÉilleadh an duine iarrtha a chur ar athló ionsar gur féidir an duine a ionchúiseamh sa Bhallstát forghiúmhaiteach nó, má tá pianbhreith tugtha cheana ina leith, ionsas gur féidir leis an duine pianbhreith arna tabhairt mar gheall ar ghníomh seachas an ceanann dá dtagraitear sa bharrántas gabhála Eorpach a sheirbhéil ar a chríoch.

2. In ionad an gÉilleadh a chur ar athló, féadfadh an t-údar ás breithiúnach forghiúmhaiteach an duine iarrthta a gÉilleadh go sealadach don Bhallstát eisitheach faoi choinniollacha atá le iarradh thar a chéile idir an t-údarás breithiúnach forghiúmhaitheach agus an t-údarás breithiúnach eisitheach. Déanfar an comhaontú i scribhinn agus beidh na coinniollacha ina gceangal ar na húdr áis uile sa Bhallstát eisitheach.

Airteagal 25

Idirthuras

1. Déanfar gach Ballstát, ach amháin má úsáideann sé an chaoi idirthuras a dhiúltú nuair a iarrtar idirthuras náisiúnaigh nó cónaitheora ar mhathe le pianbhreith faoi choimeád nó ordú coinneálta a fhorghniúmhmhú, idirthuras duine iarrtha atá á gÉilleadh a cheadú trína chríoch ar chuntar go bhfuil faisnéis tugtha dó mar gheall ar:

(a) céannach agus náisiúntacht an duine is abhar don bharrántas gabhála Eorpach;

(b) barántas gabhála Eorpach a bheith ann;

(c) cineál agus rangú díl an chionna;

(d) tuairisc ar na himhcosca ina ndearnadh an cion, lena n-áirítear an t-am agus an t-íonad.

Más náisiúnmh e Bhallstát an idirthurais nó más cónaitheoir ann é an duine is abhar don bharrántas gabhála Eorpach ar mhathe le hionchúiseamh, féadfadh an t-idirthuras a bheith faoi réir an choinnidh go gcuíntear an duine ar ais, tar éis éisteachta a thabhairt dó, chuig Ballstát an idirthurais chun an pianbhreith faoi choimeád nó an tordú coinneálta a rinneadh ina leith sa Bhallstát eisitheach a sheirbhéil.

2. Ainmnneoidh gach Ballstát údaras chun bheith freagraíocht um idirthuras agus na doiciméid riachtanach a ghlacadh, chomh maith le haon chomhfhreagrais oifigiúil eile a bhainean le hiairrátaí um idirthuras. Páirt eoidh na Ballstait an t-aínmnuichán sin le hArdrúinaiocht na Comhairle.

3. Féadfadh an iarraidh um idirthuras agus an fhaisnéis atá leagtha amach i mór 1 a chur chuig an údarás arna ainmniú de bhun mhír 2

trí aon mheán atá ábalta taifeadh i scribhinn a sholáthar. Cuireadh Ballstát an idirthurais a bhreith in iúl tríd an nós imeachta céanna.
4. Níl an Treoir chinneadh seo infheidhme ar aeriompar nuair nach bhfuil stad sceidealta ann. Ar a shon sin, má tharlaíonn tuirling neamhsceidealta, cuirdh an Ballstát eisitheach an fhaisnéis dá bhforáiltear i mír 1 ar fáil don údar ás arna ainmniú de bhun mír 2.

5. Nuair a bhaineann idirthuras le duine atá le heiseachadh ó thríú Stát chuig Balls tát beidh an tAirteagal eo eisitheach an fhaisnéis dá bhforáiltear i mír 1 ar fáil don údar ás arna ainmniú de bhun mír 2.

CAIBIDIL 3

NA hÉIFEACHTAÍ A LEANANN ÓN nGÉILLEADH

AIRTEAGAL 26

Tréimhse na coinneála arna seirbhseáil sa Stát forghníomhaítheach a asbhaint

1. Déanfaidh an Ballstát eisitheach gach tréimhse coinneála a eiscr aíonn ó fhorghníomhú an bharántais ghabhála Eorpaigh a asbhaint ón tréimhse iomlán coinneála atá le seirbhseáil sa Stát eisitheach mar thoradh ar an bpianbhréith faoi choimeád nó an ordú coinneála a bheith tugtha.

2. Chuige sin, déanfaidh an t-údar ás breithiúnach forghníomhaítheach nó an t-údar ás láir arna ainmníú faoi Airteagal 7 gach faisnéis maidir le fad na coinneála ag an duine iarrtha ar bhon an bharántais ghabhála Eorpaigh a tharchur chuig an údarás breithiúinach eisitheach tráth an gheillte.

AIRTEAGAL 27

Ionchúiseamh is féidir bheith ann mar gheall ar chionta eile

1. Féadfadh gach Ballstát a chur in iúl d’Ardrúnaíocht na Comhairle go bhfuil sé toimhdhite, ina chaidreamh le Ballstát eile a bhfuil an fógra céanna tugtha acu, go bhfuil an toiléad tugtha maidir leis an ionchúiseamh, pianbhréith nó coinneáil ar mhaithte le pianbhréith faoi choimeád nó ordú coinneála a chur i gcrích mar gheall ar chion ar dhéanamh roimh an ngéilleadh seachas an cion ar géilleadh an duine mar gheall air, ach amhain i gcás go bhfuil an ngéilleadh seachas an cion ar géilleadh an duine mar gheall air.

2. Ach amhain sa chás dá dtagraitear i míreanna 1 agus 3, ní fhéadfadh duine arna gheilleadh an ionchúiseamh, pianbhréith a chur air/uirthi nó a s(h)aoirse a bhaint de/di ar aon dóigh eile mar gheall ar chion ar dhéanamh roimh an ngéilleadh seachas an cion ar géilleadh an duine mar gheall air.

3. Níl mir 2 infheidhme sna cásanna seo a leanas:

(a) má bhí deis ag an duine cócaí an Bheallstát ar géilleadh é chuige a fhágáil agus nár thapaih sé/si an deis laistigh de 45 lá ón lá ar scoileadh saor é i/ go criochnaítheach, nó gur fhíil an duine ar an gcríochnaí a thar éis an críochnaí a fhágáil;

(b) nil an cion inphionóis le pianbhréith faoi choimeád nó ordú coinneála;

(c) nil an himeachtaí coiriúla ina siocair le beart a chur i bhfeidhm a shrianann an tsaoirse phearsanta;
(d) nuair a d’fhéadfadh pionós nó beart nach bhfuil cailleadh saoirse i dtreis ann, lena n-áirítear pionós airgeadais nó beart ina ionad sin, a bheith de dhlíteanas ar an duine, go fiú más dóigh go srianann an pionós nó an beart sin saoirse phearsanta an duine;

(e) má tá an duine tar éis toilíú lena g(h)éilleadh, nuair is iomchuí ar an uain le rial na speisialtachta a thréigean, i gcomhréir le hAíreagal 13;

(f) má dhéhanann an duine, tar éis a g(h)éiltte, a t(h)eoideal do rial na speisialtachta a thréigean go sainréithe i dtaca le cionta sonracha roimh an ngéilleadh. Ní mór an tréigean a dhéanann comhair na n-údarás breithiúnach inniúil sa Bhallstát eisitheach agus déarfar é a thaifeadadh i gcomhréir leis an dlí náisiúnta sa Stát sin. Bunófar an tréigean ionas go dtaispeántar go bhfuil sé déanta go deonach ag an duine agus é/i ar an lánéolas faoi na hiarmhairtí. Chúige sin, beidh an ceart ag an duine iarrtha do dhliodóir;

(g) nuair a thugann an t-údarás breithiúnach forghníomhaitheach a ghéilleann an duine a thoilíú i gcomhréir le mír 4.

4. Cuirfear iarraidh ar thoilíú faoi bhráid an údarás bhreithiúnach fhorgh-niomhaithigh, lena náirítear an fhaisnéis atá luaithe in Aíreagal 8(1) agus mar aon le haistriúchán dá dtagraitheo in Aíreagal 8(2). Tabharfar an toilíú nuair atá á cion a ndéantar an iarraidh mar gheall air ina ábhar do ghéilleadh i gcomhréir le foráil i Aíreagal 3 ach lasmuigh de sin ní fheidfear é a dhiúlú ach amháin ar an t-údarás breithiúnach forghníomhaitheach a thabhairt ina bhreith máidir leis an ngéilleadh.

Maidir leis na cora atá luaithe in Aíreagal 5, ní mór don Stát eisitheach na ráthaíochtaí céanna dá bhforáilt ear ann a thabhairt.

Aíreagal 28

Ghéilleadh nó eiseachadhadh iardain

1. Féadadhach gach Bhallstát a chur in iúl d’Ardránaitheach na Comhairle go bhfuil sé toimhdithe, ina chaidreamh le Bhallstát eile a bhfuil an fógra céanna tugtha acu, go bhfuil an toilíú tugtha maith a bhfuil an dhlíomhaiteach do Bhallstát eile seachas an Bhallstát forghníomhaiteach de bhun barántas gabhála Eorpach arna eisiúint mar gheall ar chion arna dhéhanamh roimh an ngéilleadh seachas an cion ar ghléas le duine mar gheall ar aon chion mar gheall ar aon chion arna dhéhanamh roimh an ngéilleadh seachas an dlí náisiúnta sa Stát sin.

2. Ar aon chuma, féadadh an duine atá géillte don Bhallstát eisitheach de bhun barántas gabhála Eorpach, gan toilíú ón mBhallstát forghníomhaiteach, a bhfuil an dhlíomhaiteach do Bhallstát eile seachas an Bhallstát forghníomhaiteach de bhun barántas gabhála Eorpach arna eisiúint mar gheall ar aon chion arna dhéhanamh roimh an ngéilleadh sna céannaí a leanas:

(a) má bhí deis ag an duine crioch an Bhallstát i gcluicheachadh é/i chuirte a fhágáil agus nár thapaigh sé/si an deis laistigh de 45 lá ón lá ar scaoileadh saor é/I go criochnaítheach, nó gur fhíil an duine ar an gcrioch iar chuirte an éis ar chróich a fhágáil;

(b) nuair a thoilíon na duine iarrtha lena ghéilleadh do Bhallstát seachas an Bhallstát forghníomhaiteach de bhun barántas gabhála Eorpach. Ní mór an toilíú a thabhairt os comhair na n-údarás breithiúnach inniúil sa Bhallstát eisitheach agus déanfar é a thaifeadadh i gcomhréir leis an dlí náisiúnta sa Stát sin. Bunófar an toilíú ionas go dtaispeántar go bhfuil sé déanta go deonach ag an duine agus é/i ar an lánéolas faoi na hiarmhairtí. Chúige sin, beidh an ceart ag an duine iarrtha do dhliodóir;
(c) nuair nach bhfuil an duine iarrtha faoi réir rial na speisialtaichte, i gcomhréir le hAireagal 27(3)(a), (e), (f) agus (g).

3. Toilíonn an t-údarás breithiúnach forghníomhaitheach don ghéilleadh do Bhallstát eile de réir na rialacha seo a leanas:

(a) tiolafar an iarradh ar thoiliú i gcomhréir le hAireagal 9, maille leis an bhfaidsnéis atá luaite in Aireagal 8(1), agus as triúrichán mar atá luaite in Aireagal 8(2);

(b) tabharf ar an toiliú nuair atá an cion a ndéantar an iarradh mar gheall air ina ábhar é féin do ghéilleadh i gcomhréir le forálacha an Treoir chinnidh seo;

(c) glacfar ar bhreith tráth nach déanaí ná 30 lá tar éis an iarradh a fháil;

(d) diúltofar an toiliú ar na forais dá dtagraitear in Aireagal 3 ach lasmuigh de sin ní fhéadfar é a dhíultú ach amhain ar na forais dá dtagraitear in Aireagal 4.

Maidir leis na cora atá luaite in Aireagal 5, ní mór don Bhallstát eisitheach na rathairraight a thabhairt.

D’ainneoin mhír 1, ní dhéan far duine atá géillt e de bhun bar ántas gabhála Eorpach a eiseachadh chuig triú Stát gan toiliú ón údarás inniúil sa Bhallstát a gheill an duine. Tabharf an toiliú sin i gcomhréir leis na Coinbhinsíuin atá i ndiafach a bheith inmheánach.

Aireagal 29

Maoin a thabhairt ar láimh

1. Déanfaidh an t-údarás breithiúnach forghníomhaitheach, i gcomhréir lena dhli náisiúnta, arna iarradh sin don údarás breithiúnach eisitheach nó ar a thionscnamh féin, maoin a urghabháil agus a thabhairt ar láimh atá:

(a) ag teastail mar fhianaise, nó

(b) faighte ag an duine iarrtha de dheasca an chiona.

2. Tabharf ar láimh an mhaoin dá dtagraitear i mír 1 go fiú mar féidir an barántas gabhála Eorpach a chur in gcrích de thairbhe bhás nó éalú an duine iarrtha.

3. Más maoin í an mhaoin dá dtagraitear i mír 1 a dhlifear a urghabháil nó a choígistiú ar chriochnaí as Bhallstát forghníomhaitheach, féadfaidh an déanach, má tá an mhaoin ag teastáil i ndáil le himeachtaí a chuirtear atá ar fheidhmiú, i a choinneáil go sealadach nó í a thabhairt ar láimh don Bhallstát eisitheach, agus i bhfoinseachadh ó dtugtar ar ais i.

4. Aon chearta a fhéadfadh an Ballstát forghníomhaitheach nó tríú páirtithe a fháil sa mhaoin dá dtagraitear i mír 1, déanfar iad a chaomhnú. Nuair atá cearta den sórt sin ann, tabharf an mhaoin ar ais i bhfoinseachadh an mhaoin ar aí sin an Bhallstát forghníomhaitheach a luaithe is féidir tar éis na trialach.

Aireagal 30

Costais

1. Beidh na costais arna dtabhú ar chriochnaí as Bhallstát forghníomhaitheach de bharr barántas gabhála Eorpach a forghníomhú de mhuire ar an mBallstát sin.
2. Beidh na costais eile de mhuirear ar an mBallstát eisitheach.

CAIBIDIL 4
FORÁLACHA GINEARÁLTA AGUS CRÍOCHNAITHEACHA
Airteagal 31
An bhaint le hionstraimí dí eile
1. Gan dochar dá gcur i bhfeidhm sa chaidreamh idir Ballstát agus tríú Stáit, gabhardadh ar an 1 Eanáir 2004 na forálacha atá sa Treoir chinneadh seo ionad na bhforálacha comhfhreagracha de na coinhbinsiúin seo a leanas is infheidhmé maidir leis an eiseachadadh sa chaidreamh idir na Ballstát,

(a) Coinbhinsíun Eorpach um Eiseachadadh an 13 Nollaig 1957, prótalból breise a ghabhann leis an 15 Deireadh Fómhair 1975, dara prótalból breise a ghabhann leis an 17 Márta 1978 agus Coinbhinsíun Eorpach chun Sceimhiltheoireacht a Dhiothú an 27 Eanáir 1977, fad a bhaineann leis an eiseachadadh;
(b) Comhaontú an 26 Bealtaine 1989 idir Dhá Ballstát Déag na gComhphobal Eorpach maidir le simplí agus nuachóiriú na modhanna chun iarraithe ar eiseachadadh a tharchur;
(c) Coinbhinsíun an 10 Márta 1995 maidir leis an Nóis Imeachta Simplithe um eiseachadadh idir na Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach;
(d) Coinbhinsíun an 27 Meán Fómhair 1996 maidir leis an Eiseachadadh idir na Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach;
(e) Teideal III, Caibidil 4 de Choinbhinsíun an 19 Meitheamh 1990 ag cur chun feidhm Chomhaontú Schengen an 14 Meitheamh 1985 maidir le seiceálacha ag na teorainneacha coiteanna a dhiothú de réir a chéile.

2. Féadfaidh Ballstát leanúint de chomhaontuithe nó comhshocráiochtai déthaobhacha nó iltaobhacha atá i bhfeidhm nuair a ghlastar an Treoirchinneadh seo a chur i bhfeidhm a mhéad a cheadaoinn comhaontuithe nó comhshocráiochtai den sórt sin cuspóirí an Treoirchinndhidh a fhrasisingiú nó a mhéadú agus go gcuidionn siad leis na nósanna imeachta a simplí agus a éascú tuilleadh maidir le ghléileadh daoine is ábhair don bharáintas ghabhal Eorpach.

Féadfaidh Ballstát comhaontuithe nó comhshocráiochtai déthaobhacha nó iltaobhacha a thabhairt i gcrích tar éis an Treoirchinneadh seo a theacht i bhfeidhm a mhéad a cheadaoinn comhaontuithe nó comhshocráiochtai den sórt sin fororduithe an Treoirchinndhidh a fhrasisingiú agus a mhéadú agus go gcuidionn siad leis na nósanna imeachta a simplí agus a éascú tuilleadh maidir le ghléileadh daoine is ábhair don bharáintas ghabhal Eorpach, go háirithe trí theorainneacha ama níos giorra na ná cinn atá socruithe in Aireagal 17 a shocrú, trí liosta na gcionta atá leagtha síos in Aireagal 2(2) a leathnú, trí na forais le diúltú atá leagtha síos in Aireagal 3 agus 4 a theorannu tuilleadh, nó tríd an uas theorainn atá leagtha síos in Aireagal 2(1) nó (2) a isliú.

Ni fhéadfadh na comhaontuithe agus comhshocráiochtai dá dtagairtear sa dara mír difear a dheanamh don chaidreamh leis na Ballstát nach bhfuil ina bpáirtithe iontu.

Tabharfaidh na Ballstát, laistigh de thri mhi ón Treoirchinneadh seo a theacht i bhfeidhm, fógra don Chomhairle agus don Chomhisiúin faoi na comhaontuithe agus comhshocráiochtai atá ann dá dtagairtear sa chéad fhomhír is mian leo leanúint dá gcur i bhfeidhm.
Tabharfadh na Ballstáit, laistigh de thrí mhí óna shíniú, fógra don Chomhairle agus don Choimisiún freisin faoi aon chomhaontú nó comhshocráiocht nu a dá dtagraiteátr sa dara fomhír.

3. Nuair atá na coínbhinsíin nó comhaontuithe dá dtagraitear i mír 1 infeidhme ar chriochna ba mBallstát nó criochn shbhfuil Ballstát freagrach as a chaidreamh eachtrach nach bhfuil an Treoir Chinncheadh de infeidhme air, leanfadh na hionstraimi sin den chaidreamh atá ann idir na criochn sin agus na Ballstáit eile a rialú.

Airt eagal 32

Foráil idirthr éimhseach

Leanfadh iarraidh ar eiseachadh arna bhfáil roimh 1 Eanáir 2004 de bheith faoi rialú ag ionstráimí atá ann a bháineann leis an eiseachadh. Iarradh arna bhfáil ón 1 Eanáir 2004 ar aghaidh, beidh siad faoi rialú ag na rialacha arna nglacadh ag na Ballstát de bhun an Treoir Chinncheadh seo. Ar a shon sin, féadfaidh Ballstát, tráth an Chomhairle ar an Treoir Chinncheadh a bhfáil, de dhéifeáil le hiarraidh a bháineann le gniomhartha arna ndéanach roimh dháta a chonráionn sé i gcomhréir leis an gcóras um eiseachadh as infeidhme roimh 1 Eanáir 2004. Ní fhéadfadh gur déanaí an dáta i ceist an 7 Lúnasa 2002. Foilseofar aon dearhú den sórt sin san Iris Oifigiúil. Féadfaidh é a tharr aing siar tráth ar bith.

Airt eagal 33

Foráil maidir leis an Ostair agus Ghiobrálta

1. Fad nach bhfuil Airt eagal 12(1) den “Auslieferungs- und Rechtshilfegesetz” modhnaithe ag an Ostair agus, ar a dtháinig, go dtí 31 Nollaig 2008, féadfaidh an Ostair ceadú dá húdar áis bhréitheacha forghníomhúbar a dhíúltú mar saoránach den Ostair an duine iarraidh agus más rud é nach bhfuil an gníomh ar eiséidh an barántas gabhála Eorpaigh mar gheall air inphionóis faoi dhli na hOstaire.

2. Beidh an Treoir Chinncheadh seo infeidhme ar Ghiobrálta.

Airt eagal 34

Cur chun feidhme


2. Tarchuirfidh na Ballstáit chuig Ardruinacht na Comhairle agus chuig an gCoimisiún teac aon bhfórsálacha a thrasuionn ina ndlí náisiúnta na hoibleag aídhi ar na bhfoirgh ult a tharla faoin Treoir Chinncheadh seo. Lena linn sin, féadfaidh gach Ballstát a shonru go gcúirfidh sé an Treoir Chinncheadh seo i bhfeidhm láithreach ina chaidreamh leis na Ballstát sin a bhfuil an fógra céanna tugtha acu.

Cuirfidh Ardruinacht na Comhairle i bhfios do na Ballstát agus don Chomaisiúin an fhaisnéis atá faigheann de bhun Airtagáil 7(2), Airtagáil 8(2), Airtagáil 13(4) agus Airtagáil 25(2). Foilseoidh sé an fhaisnéis san Iris Oifigiúil.

3. Ar bhonn na faisnéise arna páirtiú ag Ardruinacht na Comhairle, cuirfidh an Chomaisiúin, faoi 31 Nollaig 2004 ar a dhéanai, tuarascáil faoi bhráid Pharlaímint na
hEorpa agus na Comhairle faoi oibríocht an Treoirchinnidh seo mar aon, más gá, le tograili reachtacha.

4. Sa dara leath de 2003 athbhreithneoidh an Chomhairle cur chun feidhme, agus go háirithe cur i bhfeidhm praiticiúil, fhorálacha an Treoirchinnidh seo sna Balls táit agus freisin oibriú Chóras Faisnéise Schengen.

Ariteagal 35

Teacht i bhfeidhm

Tiocfaidh an Treoirchinneadh seo i bhfeidhm ar an bhfhichidh lá tar éis á fhoilsithe san Iris Oifigiúil.

Arna dhéanamh sa Bhruiséil,
Thar cheann na Comhairle
An tUachtarán
M. RAJOY BREY

IARSCRÍBHINN

BARÁNTAS GABHÁLA EORPACH[1]

Tá an barántas seo eisithe ag údar ás breithiúnach inniúil. Iarraim go ndéantar an duine atá luaite thios a ghabhail agus a ghéilleadh ar mhaith le hionchúiseamh coiriúil a sheoladh nó pianbhreith faoi choimeád nó ordú coinneála a hthorgbhoithiú.

(a) Faisnéis maidir le céannacht an duine iarrtha:............................................................

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Ainm:............................................................ ............................................................

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Réamhainm(neacha):............................................................ ............................................................

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Ainm réamhphóst, más in fheidhme:............................................................ ............................................................

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Ainmnéachta cleite, más in fheidhme:............................................................ ............................................................

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Gnéas:............................................................ ............................................................

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Náisiúntacht:............................................................ ............................................................

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Dáta breithe:............................................................ ............................................................

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Ionad breithe:............................................................ ............................................................

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Áit chónaithe agus/nó seoladh aitheanta:............................................................ ............................................................

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[1] Dáta an Treoirchinneadh seo a theacht i bhfeidhm.
Teanga(cha) a thuigean an duine iartha (más eol): ............................................................

Sainchomharthai/tuairisc den duine iartha: ............................................................

Grianghráf agus mearloing an duine iartha, má tá siad ann agus más féidir iad a thachur, nó sonraí
tadhail an duinc atá le tadhall chun an fhaisncis sin a fháil nó próifí DNA (más féidir an fhianaise seo a
sholáthar ach nuair nach bhfuil sé ar aíreamh)

(b) Breith ar a bhfuil an barántas bunaithe:

1. Barántas ghabhála nó breith bhreithiúnach leis an éifeacht chéanna: ............................................................

Saghas: ............................................................ ............................................................

2. Breithiúnas in fhor ghníomhaithe: ............................................................

Tagairt: ............................................................ ............................................................

(c) Eolas maidir le fad na pianbhréithe:

1. Fad uasta na pianbhréithe faoi choimeád nó an ordú coinneála is in fhorchurtha mar gheall ar an gcion/na
cionta

2. Fad na pianbhréithe faoi choimeád nó an ordú coinneála arna bforchur:

Méid na pianbreithe atá le seirbhéas fós: ............................................................

(d) Tugadh an bhreith in absentia:

— Tá toghaírm faighe go pearsanta ag an duine i dtrácht nó cuireadh ar an eolas é/í ar dóigh eile faoi dháta agus ionad na héisteachta inar tugadh an bhreith in absentia

nó

— Níl toghaírm faighe go pearsanta ag an duine i dtrácht nó níor cuireadh ar an eolas é/í ar dóigh eile faoi dháta agus ionad na héisteachta inar tugadh an bhreith in absentia ach tá na ráthaíochtaí dlí seo a leanas tar éis an ghéillt e (cf. Is féidir ráthaíochtaí den sórt sin a thabhairt roimh ré)

Sonraigh na ráthaíochtaí dlí

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(e) Cionta:

Baineann an barántas seo san iomlán le: ............................................................ cionta.

Tuairisc ar na him thosc a ina ndearnadh an cion/na cionta, lena n-áirít ear an t-am, an t-ionad agus méid an rannpháirt eachais ag an duine iarrtha sa chion/sna cionta:

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Cineál agus rangú dlí an chiona/na gcionta agus an fhor áil/cód reachtúil is inphionóis sa Stát eisitheach le pianbhreith faoi choimeád ag feedh trí bliana ar a laghad mar atá arna shainiú sna dlíthe sa Stát eisitheach:

□ rannpháirteachas in eagraíocht choiriúil,
□ sceimhlitheoireacht,
□ ceannaiocht i ndaoine,
II. Tuairisc iomlán ar an gcion/na cionta nach bhfuil folaithe i Roinn I thuas:

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(f) Imhosca eile is ábhartha don chás (faisnéis dheonach):

(NB: D’fhéadf aí barúlacha maidir le seach-chrióchachas, briseadh sna tr éimhsí a bhaineann le teorannú ama agus iarmhairtí eile den chion a fholú)

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(g) Clúdaíonn an bar ánaínta seo freisin maoin a urghabháil agus a thabhairt ar láimh atá riachtanach mar fhianaise:

Clúdaíonn an bar ánaínta seo freisin maoin atá faighte ag an duine iarrtha de thoradh ar an gcion a urghabháil agus a thabhairt ar láimh:

Tuairisc ar an maoin (agus ionad) (más eol):

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(h) An cion/na cionta atá mar bhonn leis an mbaráintas seo a bheith eisithe, tá siad inphionóis le pianbhreith saoil nó ordú coinneála faid saoil nó tá pianbhre ith saoil nó ordú coinneála faid saoil mar thoradh orthu:

— céadaíonn an cór ós sa Bhallstát eisitheach an pionóis arna forchuir a athbhreithníu — arna iarradh sin nó faoi cheann fiche bliain ar a laghad — arb é is aidhm dó pionós nó beart den sórt sin a neamfhorgnóshmíu agus/nó

— céadaíonn an cór ós sa Bhallstát eisitheach bearta trócaire a char i bhfeidhm a bhfuil an duine ina dteideal faoi dhli nó cleachtas náisíunta arb é is aidhm dóibh pionós nó beart den sórt sin a neamfhorgnóshmíu.

(i) An t-údar ás náisiún ta a d'eisigh an baráintas:

Ainm oifigiúil:

Ainm an ionadach ceann a

Post [teideal/grad]:

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(1) Ní Móir an baráintas seo a scriobh i gceann de theangacha oifigiula an Stát fhorgnóshmíuigh nó a aistriú go ceann de theangacha oifigiula an Stát fhorgnóshmíuigh, nuair is eol an Stát sin, nó aon teanga eile arna glacadh ag an Stát sin.
SCHL. SCHED [No. 45.] European Arrest Warrant Act 2003

Comhadtagainnt: ............................................................ ............................................................

Seoladh: ............................................................ ............................................................

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Uimh. Teil.: (cód na tíre) (cód an limistéir/na cathrach) {...} ............................................................

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Uimh. Facs.: (cód na tíre) (cód an limistéir/na cathrach) {...} ............................................................

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Ríomhphost: ............................................................ ............................................................

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Sonraí tadhall an duine atá le tadhall chun na socruithe praticiúla riachtanacha a dhéanamh maidir leis an ngéilleadh: ............................................................

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Má cuireadh an fhreagracht ar údarás lár barántaí ghabhála Eorpacha a thar chur agus iad a ghlacadh go riarthach:

Ainm an údarás lár:
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Duine tadhall, más in fheidhme (teideal/grád agus ainm):

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Seoladh: ............................................................ ............................................................

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Uimh. Teil.: (cód na tíre) (cód an limistéir/na cathrach) {...} ............................................................

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Uimh. Facs.: (cód na tíre) (cód an limistéir/na cathrach) {...} ............................................................

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Ríomhphost: ............................................................ ............................................................

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Síniúchán an údarás bhreithiúnaigh eisithigh agus/nó ionadaí dó:

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Ainm: ............................................................ ............................................................

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Post (teideal/grád): ............................................................ ............................................................

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PART B

TEXT IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE OF COUNCIL FRAMEWORK DECISION OF 13 JUNE 2002 ON THE EUROPEAN ARREST WARRANT AND THE SURRENDER PROCEDURES BETWEEN MEMBER STATES.

COUNCIL FRAMEWORK DECISION

of 13 June 2002

on the European arrest warrant and the surrender procedures between Member States

(2002/584/JHA)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union, and in particular Article 31(a) and (b) and Article 34(2)(b) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission(1),

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament(2),

Whereas:

(1) According to the Conclusions of the Tampere European Council of 15 and 16 October 1999, and in particular point 35 thereof, the formal extradition procedure should be abolished among the Member States in respect of persons who are fleeing from justice after having been finally sentenced and extradition procedures should be speeded up in respect of persons suspected of having committed an offence.

(2) The programme of measures to implement the principle of mutual recognition of criminal decisions envisaged in point 37 of the Tampere European Council Conclusions and adopted by the Council on 30 November 2000(3), addresses the matter of mutual enforcement of arrest warrants.

(3) All or some Member States are parties to a number of conventions in the field of extradition, including the European Convention on extradition of 13 December 1957 and the European Convention on the suppression of terrorism of 27 January 1977. The Nordic States have extradition laws with identical wording.

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(1) OJ C 332 E, 27.11.2001, p. 305.
In addition, the following three Conventions dealing in whole or in part with extradition have been agreed upon among Member States and form part of the Union acquis: the Convention of 19 June 1990 implementing the Schengen Agreement of 14 June 1985 on the gradual abolition of checks at their common borders (regarding relations between the Member States which are parties to that Convention), the Convention of 10 March 1995 on simplified extradition procedure between the Member States of the European Union and the Convention of 27 September 1996 relating to extradition between the Member States of the European Union.

The objective set for the Union to become an area of freedom, security and justice leads to abolishing extradition between Member States and replacing it by a system of surrender between judicial authorities. Further, the introduction of a new simplified system of surrender of sentenced or suspected persons for the purposes of execution or prosecution of criminal sentences makes it possible to remove the complexity and potential for delay inherent in the present extradition procedures. Traditional cooperation relations which have prevailed up till now between Member States should be replaced by a system of free movement of judicial decisions in criminal matters, covering both pre-sentence and final decisions, within an area of freedom, security and justice.

The European arrest warrant provided for in this Framework Decision is the first concrete measure in the field of criminal law implementing the principle of mutual recognition which the European Council referred to as the ‘cornerstone’ of judicial cooperation.

Since the aim of replacing the system of multilateral extradition built upon the European Convention on Extradition of 13 December 1957 cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States acting unilaterally and can therefore, by reason of its scale and effects, be better achieved at Union level, the Council may adopt measures in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as referred to in Article 2 of the Treaty on European Union and Article 5 of the Treaty establishing the European Community. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in the latter Article, this Framework Decision does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve that objective.

Decisions on the execution of the European arrest warrant must be subject to sufficient controls, which means that a judicial authority of the Member State where the requested person has been arrested will have to take the decision on his or her surrender.

The role of central authorities in the execution of a European arrest warrant must be limited to practical and administrative assistance.

The mechanism of the European arrest warrant is based on a high level of confidence between Member States. Its implementation may be suspended only in the event of a serious and persistent breach by one of the Member States of the principle set out in Article 6(1) of the Treaty on European Union, determined
by the Council pursuant to Article 7(1) of the said Treaty with the consequences set out in Article 7(2) thereof.

(11) In relations between Member States, the European arrest warrant should replace all the previous instruments concerning extradition, including the provisions of Title III of the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement which concern extradition.

(12) This Framework Decision respects fundamental rights and observes the principles recognised by Article 6 of the Treaty on European Union and reflected in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union \(^{(1)}\), in particular Chapter VI thereof. Nothing in this Framework Decision may be interpreted as prohibiting refusal to surrender a person for whom a European arrest warrant has been issued when there are reasons to believe, on the basis of objective elements, that the said arrest warrant has been issued for the purpose of prosecuting or punishing a person on the grounds of his or her sex, race, religion, ethnic origin, nationality, language, political opinions or sexual orientation, or that that person’s position may be prejudiced for any of these reasons.

This Framework Decision does not prevent a Member State from applying its constitutional rules relating to due process, freedom of association, freedom of the press and freedom of expression in other media.

(13) No person should be removed, expelled or extradited to a State where there is a serious risk that he or she would be subjected to the death penalty, torture or other inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

(14) Since all Member States have ratified the Council of Europe Convention of 28 January 1981 for the protection of individuals with regard to automatic processing of personal data, the personal data processed in the context of the implementation of this Framework Decision should be protected in accordance with the principles of the said Convention.

HAS ADOPTED THIS FRAMEWORK DECISION:

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Article 1

Definition of the European arrest warrant and obligation to execute it

1. The European arrest warrant is a judicial decision issued by a Member State with a view to the arrest and surrender by another Member State of a requested person, for the purposes of conducting a criminal prosecution or executing a custodial sentence or detention order.

2. Member States shall execute any European arrest warrant on the basis of the principle of mutual recognition and in accordance with the provisions of this Framework Decision.

3. This Framework Decision shall not have the effect of modifying the obligation to respect fundamental rights and fundamental legal principles as enshrined in Article 6 of the Treaty on European Union.

Article 2

Scope of the European arrest warrant

1. A European arrest warrant may be issued for acts punishable by the law of the issuing Member State by a custodial sentence or a detention order for a maximum period of at least 12 months or, where a sentence has been passed or a detention order has been made, for sentences of at least four months.

2. The following offences, if they are punishable in the issuing Member State by a custodial sentence or a detention order for a maximum period of at least three years and as they are defined by the law of the issuing Member State, shall, under the terms of this Framework Decision and without verification of the double criminality of the act, give rise to surrender pursuant to a European arrest warrant:
   — participation in a criminal organisation,
   — terrorism,
   — trafficking in human beings,
   — sexual exploitation of children and child pornography,
   — illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,
   — illicit trafficking in weapons, munitions and explosives,
   — corruption,
   — fraud, including that affecting the financial interests of the European Communities within the meaning of the Convention of 26 July 1995 on the protection of the European Communities' financial interests,
   — laundering of the proceeds of crime,
   — counterfeiting currency, including of the euro,
   — computer-related crime,
   — environmental crime, including illicit trafficking in endangered animal species and in endangered plant species and varieties,
   — facilitation of unauthorised entry and residence,
   — murder, grievous bodily injury,
   — illicit trade in human organs and tissue,
   — kidnapping, illegal restraint and hostage-taking,
   — racism and xenophobia,
   — organised or armed robbery,
   — illicit trafficking in cultural goods, including antiques and works of art,
   — swindling,
— racketeering and extortion,
— counterfeiting and piracy of products,
— forgery of administrative documents and trafficking therein,
— forgery of means of payment,
— illicit trafficking in hormonal substances and other growth promoters,
— illicit trafficking in nuclear or radioactive materials,
— trafficking in stolen vehicles,
— rape,
— arson,
— crimes within the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court,
— unlawful seizure of aircraft/ships,
— sabotage.

3. The Council may decide at any time, acting unanimously after consultation of the European Parliament under the conditions laid down in Article 39(1) of the Treaty on European Union (TEU), to add other categories of offence to the list contained in paragraph 2. The Council shall examine, in the light of the report submitted by the Commission pursuant to Article 34(3), whether the list should be extended or amended.

4. For offences other than those covered by paragraph 2, surrender may be subject to the condition that the acts for which the European arrest warrant has been issued constitute an offence under the law of the executing Member State, whatever the constituent elements or however it is described.

**Article 3**

**Grounds for mandatory non-execution of the European arrest warrant**

The judicial authority of the Member State of execution (hereinafter ‘executing judicial authority’) shall refuse to execute the European arrest warrant in the following cases:

1. if the offence on which the arrest warrant is based is covered by amnesty in the executing Member State, where that State had jurisdiction to prosecute the offence under its own criminal law;

2. if the executing judicial authority is informed that the requested person has been finally judged by a Member State in respect of the same acts provided that, where there has been sentence, the sentence has been served or is currently being served or may no longer be executed under the law of the sentencing Member State;

3. if the person who is the subject of the European arrest warrant may not, owing to his age, be held criminally responsible for the acts on which the arrest warrant is based under the law of the executing State.

**Article 4**

**Grounds for optional non-execution of the European arrest warrant**
The executing judicial authority may refuse to execute the European arrest warrant:

1. if, in one of the cases referred to in Article 2(4), the act on which the European arrest warrant is based does not constitute an offence under the law of the executing Member State; however, in relation to taxes or duties, customs and exchange, execution of the European arrest warrant shall not be refused on the ground that the law of the executing Member State does not impose the same kind of tax or duty or does not contain the same type of rules as regards taxes, duties and customs and exchange regulations as the law of the issuing Member State;

2. where the person who is the subject of the European arrest warrant is being prosecuted in the executing Member State for the same act as that on which the European arrest warrant is based;

3. where the judicial authorities of the executing Member State have decided either not to prosecute for the offence on which the European arrest warrant is based or to halt proceedings, or where a final judgment has been passed upon the requested person in a Member State, in respect of the same acts, which prevents further proceedings;

4. where the criminal prosecution or punishment of the requested person is statute-barred according to the law of the executing Member State and the acts fall within the jurisdiction of that Member State under its own criminal law;

5. if the executing judicial authority is informed that the requested person has been finally judged by a third State in respect of the same acts provided that, where there has been sentence, the sentence has been served or is currently being served or may no longer be executed under the law of the sentencing country;

6. if the European arrest warrant has been issued for the purposes of execution of a custodial sentence or detention order, where the requested person is staying in, or is a national or a resident of the executing Member State and that State undertakes to execute the sentence or detention order in accordance with its domestic law;

7. where the European arrest warrant relates to offences which:

(a) are regarded by the law of the executing Member State as having been committed in whole or in part in the territory of the executing Member State or in a place treated as such; or

(b) have been committed outside the territory of the issuing Member State and the law of the executing Member State does not allow prosecution for the same offences when committed outside its territory.

Article 5

Guarantees to be given by the issuing Member State in particular cases

The execution of the European arrest warrant by the executing judicial authority may, by the law of the executing Member State, be subject to the following conditions:

1. where the European arrest warrant has been issued for the purposes of executing a sentence or a detention order imposed by a decision rendered and if the person concerned has not been summoned in person or otherwise informed of the date and place of the hearing which led to the decision rendered in absentia, surrender may be subject to the condition that the issuing judicial authority gives an assurance deemed adequate to guarantee the person who is the subject of the European arrest warrant that he or she will have an opportunity to apply for a retrial of the case in the issuing Member State and to be present at the judgment;
2. if the offence on the basis of which the European arrest warrant has been issued is punishable by custodial life sentence or life-time detention order, the execution of the said arrest warrant may be subject to the condition that the issuing Member State has provisions in its legal system for a review of the penalty or measure imposed, on request or at the latest after 20 years, or for the application of measures of clemency to which the person is entitled to apply for under the law or practice of the issuing Member State, aiming at a non-execution of such penalty or measure;

3. where a person who is the subject of a European arrest warrant for the purposes of prosecution is a national or resident of the executing Member State, surrender may be subject to the condition that the person, after being heard, is returned to the executing Member State in order to serve there the custodial sentence or detention order passed against him in the issuing Member State.

**Article 6**

Determination of the competent judicial authorities

1. The issuing judicial authority shall be the judicial authority of the issuing Member State which is competent to issue a European arrest warrant by virtue of the law of that State.

2. The executing judicial authority shall be the judicial authority of the executing Member State which is competent to execute the European arrest warrant by virtue of the law of that State.

3. Each Member State shall inform the General Secretariat of the Council of the competent judicial authority under its law.

**Article 7**

Recourse to the central authority

1. Each Member State may designate a central authority or, when its legal system so provides, more than one central authority to assist the competent judicial authorities.

2. A Member State may, if it is necessary as a result of the organisation of its internal judicial system, make its central authority(ies) responsible for the administrative transmission and reception of European arrest warrants as well as for all other official correspondence relating thereto.

Member State wishing to make use of the possibilities referred to in this Article shall communicate to the General Secretariat of the Council information relating to the designated central authority or central authorities. These indications shall be binding upon all the authorities of the issuing Member State.

**Article 8**

Content and form of the European arrest warrant

1. The European arrest warrant shall contain the following information set out in accordance with the form contained in the Annex:

   (a) the identity and nationality of the requested person;
(b) the name, address, telephone and fax numbers and e-mail address of the issuing judicial authority;

(c) evidence of an enforceable judgment, an arrest warrant or any other enforceable judicial decision having the same effect, coming within the scope of Articles 1 and 2;

(d) the nature and legal classification of the offence, particularly in respect of Article 2;

(e) a description of the circumstances in which the offence was committed, including the time, place and degree of participation in the offence by the requested person;

(f) the penalty imposed, if there is a final judgment, or the prescribed scale of penalties for the offence under the law of the issuing Member State;

(g) if possible, other consequences of the offence.

2. The European arrest warrant must be translated into the official language or one of the official languages of the executing Member State. Any Member State may, when this Framework Decision is adopted or at a later date, state in a declaration deposited with the General Secretariat of the Council that it will accept a translation in one or more other official languages of the Institutions of the European Communities.

CHAPTER 2
SURRENDER PROCEDURE

Article 9

Transmission of a European arrest warrant

1. When the location of the requested person is known, the issuing judicial authority may transmit the European arrest warrant directly to the executing judicial authority.

2. The issuing judicial authority may, in any event, decide to issue an alert for the requested person in the Schengen Information System (SIS).

3. Such an alert shall be effected in accordance with the provisions of Article 95 of the Convention of 19 June 1990 implementing the Schengen Agreement of 14 June 1985 on the gradual abolition of controls at common borders. An alert in the Schengen Information System shall be equivalent to a European arrest warrant accompanied by the information set out in Article 8(1).

For a transitional period, until the SIS is capable of transmitting all the information described in Article 8, the alert shall be equivalent to a European arrest warrant pending the receipt of the original in due and proper form by the executing judicial authority.

Article 10

Detailed procedures for transmitting a European arrest warrant
1. If the issuing judicial authority does not know the competent executing judicial authority, it shall make the requisite enquiries, including through the contact points of the European Judicial Network, in order to obtain that information from the executing Member State.

2. If the issuing judicial authority so wishes, transmission may be effected via the secure telecommunications system of the European Judicial Network.

3. If it is not possible to call on the services of the SIS, the issuing judicial authority may call on Interpol to transmit a European arrest warrant.

4. The issuing judicial authority may forward the European arrest warrant by any secure means capable of producing written records under conditions allowing the executing Member State to establish its authenticity.

5. All difficulties concerning the transmission or the authenticity of any document needed for the execution of the European arrest warrant shall be dealt with by direct contacts between the judicial authorities involved, or, where appropriate, with the involvement of the central authorities of the Member States.

6. If the authority which receives a European arrest warrant is not competent to act upon it, it shall automatically forward the European arrest warrant to the competent authority in its Member State and shall inform the issuing judicial authority accordingly.

**Article 11**

**Rights of a requested person**

1. When a requested person is arrested, the executing competent judicial authority shall, in accordance with its national law, inform that person of the European arrest warrant and of its contents, and also of the possibility of consenting to surrender to the issuing judicial authority.

2. A requested person who is arrested for the purpose of the execution of a European arrest warrant shall have a right to be assisted by a legal counsel and by an interpreter in accordance with the national law of the executing Member State.

**Article 12**

**Keeping the person in detention**

When a person is arrested on the basis of a European arrest warrant, the executing judicial authority shall take a decision on whether the requested person should remain in detention, in accordance with the law of the executing Member State. The person may be released provisionally at any time in conformity with the domestic law of the executing Member State, provided that the competent authority of the said Member State takes all the measures it deems necessary to prevent the person absconding.

**Article 13**

**Consent to surrender**

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1. If the arrested person indicates that he or she consents to surrender, that consent and, if appropriate, express renunciation of entitlement to the ‘speciality rule’, referred to in Article 27(2), shall be given before the executing judicial authority, in accordance with the domestic law of the executing Member State.

2. Each Member State shall adopt the measures necessary to ensure that consent and, where appropriate, renunciation, as referred to in paragraph 1, are established in such a way as to show that the person concerned has expressed them voluntarily and in full awareness of the consequences. To that end, the requested person shall have the right to legal counsel.

3. The consent and, where appropriate, renunciation, as referred to in paragraph 1, shall be formally recorded in accordance with the procedure laid down by the domestic law of the executing Member State.

4. In principle, consent may not be revoked. Each Member State may provide that consent and, if appropriate, renunciation may be revoked, in accordance with the rules applicable under its domestic law. In this case, the period between the date of consent and that of its revocation shall not be taken into consideration in establishing the time limits laid down in Article 17. A Member State which wishes to have recourse to this possibility shall inform the General Secretariat of the Council accordingly when this Framework Decision is adopted and shall specify the procedures whereby revocation of consent shall be possible and any amendment to them.

Article 14

Hearing of the requested person

Where the arrested person does not consent to his or her surrender as referred to in Article 13, he or she shall be entitled to be heard by the executing judicial authority, in accordance with the law of the executing Member State.

Article 15

Surrender decision

1. The executing judicial authority shall decide, within the timelimits and under the conditions defined in this Framework Decision, whether the person is to be surrendered.

2. If the executing judicial authority finds the information communicated by the issuing Member State to be insufficient to allow it to decide on surrender, it shall request that the necessary supplementary information, in particular with respect to Articles 3 to 5 and Article 8, be furnished as a matter of urgency and may fix a time limit for the receipt thereof, taking into account the need to observe the time limits set in Article 17.

3. The issuing judicial authority may at any time forward any additional useful information to the executing judicial authority.

Article 16

Decision in the event of multiple requests

1. If two or more Member States have issued European arrest warrants for the same person, the decision on which of the European arrest warrants shall be executed shall
be taken by the executing judicial authority with due consideration of all the circumstances and especially the relative seriousness and place of the offences, the respective dates of the European arrest warrants and whether the warrant has been issued for the purposes of prosecution or for execution of a custodial sentence or detention order.

2. The executing judicial authority may seek the advice of Eurojust(1) when making the choice referred to in paragraph 1.

3. In the event of a conflict between a European arrest warrant and a request for extradition presented by a third country, the decision on whether the European arrest warrant or the extradition request takes precedence shall be taken by the competent authority of the executing Member State with due consideration of all the circumstances, in particular those referred to in paragraph 1 and those mentioned in the applicable convention.

4. This Article shall be without prejudice to Member States’ obligations under the Statute of the International Criminal Court.

**Article 17**

**Time limits and procedures for the decision to execute the European arrest warrant**

1. A European arrest warrant shall be dealt with and executed as a matter of urgency.

2. In cases where the requested person consents to his surrender, the final decision on the execution of the European arrest warrant should be taken within a period of 10 days after consent has been given.

3. In other cases, the final decision on the execution of the European arrest warrant should be taken within a period of 60 days after the arrest of the requested person.

4. Where in specific cases the European arrest warrant cannot be executed within the time limits laid down in paragraphs 2 or 3, the executing judicial authority shall immediately inform the issuing judicial authority thereof, giving the reasons for the delay. In such case, the time limits may be extended by a further 30 days.

5. As long as the executing judicial authority has not taken a final decision on the European arrest warrant, it shall ensure that the material conditions necessary for effective surrender of the person remain fulfilled.

6. Reasons must be given for any refusal to execute a European arrest warrant.

7. Where in exceptional circumstances a Member State cannot observe the time limits provided for in this Article, it shall inform Eurojust, giving the reasons for the delay. In addition, a Member State which has experienced repeated delays on the part of another Member State in the execution of European arrest warrants shall inform the Council with a view to evaluating the implementation of this Framework Decision at Member State level.

**Article 18**

**Situation pending the decision**

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1. Where the European arrest warrant has been issued for the purpose of conducting a criminal prosecution, the executing judicial authority must:

(a) either agree that the requested person should be heard according to Article 19;

(b) or agree to the temporary transfer of the requested person.

2. The conditions and the duration of the temporary transfer shall be determined by mutual agreement between the issuing and executing judicial authorities.

3. In the case of temporary transfer, the person must be able to return to the executing Member State to attend hearings concerning him or her as part of the surrender procedure.

Article 19

Hearing the person pending the decision

1. The requested person shall be heard by a judicial authority, assisted by another person designated in accordance with the law of the Member State of the requesting court.

2. The requested person shall be heard in accordance with the law of the executing Member State and with the conditions determined by mutual agreement between the issuing and executing judicial authorities.

3. The competent executing judicial authority may assign another judicial authority of its Member State to take part in the hearing of the requested person in order to ensure the proper application of this Article and of the conditions laid down.

Article 20

Privileges and immunities

1. Where the requested person enjoys a privilege or immunity regarding jurisdiction or execution in the executing Member State, the time limits referred to in Article 17 shall not start running unless, and counting from the day when, the executing judicial authority is informed of the fact that the privilege or immunity has been waived. The executing Member State shall ensure that the material conditions necessary for effective surrender are fulfilled when the person no longer enjoys such privilege or immunity.

2. Where power to waive the privilege or immunity lies with an authority of the executing Member State, the executing judicial authority shall request it to exercise that power forthwith. Where power to waive the privilege or immunity lies with an authority of another State or international organisation, it shall be for the issuing judicial authority to request it to exercise that power.

Article 21

Competing international obligations

This Framework Decision shall not prejudice the obligations of the executing Member State where the requested person has been extradited to that Member State from a
third State and where that person is protected by provisions of the arrangement under which he or she was extradited concerning speciality. The executing Member State shall take all necessary measures for requesting forthwith the consent of the State from which the requested person was extradited so that he or she can be surrendered to the Member State which issued the European arrest warrant. The time limits referred to in Article 17 shall not start running until the day on which these speciality rules cease to apply. Pending the decision of the State from which the requested person was extradited, the executing Member State will ensure that the material conditions necessary for effective surrender remain fulfilled.

**Article 22**

**Notification of the decision**

The executing judicial authority shall notify the issuing judicial authority immediately of the decision on the action to be taken on the European arrest warrant.

**Article 23**

**Time limits for surrender of the person**

1. The person requested shall be surrendered as soon as possible on a date agreed between the authorities concerned.

2. He or she shall be surrendered no later than 10 days after the final decision on the execution of the European arrest warrant.

3. If the surrender of the requested person within the period laid down in paragraph 2 is prevented by circumstances beyond the control of any of the Member States, the executing and issuing judicial authorities shall immediately contact each other and agree on a new surrender date. In that event, the surrender shall take place within 10 days of the new date thus agreed.

4. The surrender may exceptionally be temporarily postponed for serious humanitarian reasons, for example if there are substantial grounds for believing that it would manifestly endanger the requested person’s life or health. The execution of the European arrest warrant shall take place as soon as these grounds have ceased to exist. The executing judicial authority shall immediately inform the issuing judicial authority and agree on a new surrender date. In that event, the surrender shall take place within 10 days of the new date thus agreed.

5. Upon expiry of the time limits referred to in paragraphs 2 to 4, if the person is still being held in custody he shall be released.

**Article 24**

**Postponed or conditional surrender**

1. The executing judicial authority may, after deciding to execute the European arrest warrant, postpone the surrender of the requested person so that he or she may be prosecuted in the executing Member State or, if he or she has already been sentenced, so that he or she may serve, in its territory, a sentence passed for an act other than that referred to in the European arrest warrant.

2. Instead of postponing the surrender, the executing judicial authority may temporarily surrender the requested person to the issuing Member State under
conditions to be determined by mutual agreement between the executing and the issuing judicial authorities. The agreement shall be made in writing and the conditions shall be binding on all the authorities in the issuing Member State.

**Article 25**

**Transit**

1. Each Member State shall, except when it avails itself of the possibility of refusal when the transit of a national or a resident is requested for the purpose of the execution of a custodial sentence or detention order, permit the transit through its territory of a requested person who is being surrendered provided that it has been given information on:

   (a) the identity and nationality of the person subject to the European arrest warrant;

   (b) the existence of a European arrest warrant;

   (c) the nature and legal classification of the offence;

   (d) the description of the circumstances of the offence, including the date and place.

   Where a person who is the subject of a European arrest warrant for the purposes of prosecution is a national or resident of the Member State of transit, transit may be subject to the condition that the person, after being heard, is returned to the transit Member State to serve the custodial sentence or detention order passed against him in the issuing Member State.

2. Each Member State shall designate an authority responsible for receiving transit requests and the necessary documents, as well as any other official correspondence relating to transit requests. Member States shall communicate this designation to the General Secretariat of the Council.

3. The transit request and the information set out in paragraph 1 may be addressed to the authority designated pursuant to paragraph 2 by any means capable of producing a written record. The Member State of transit shall notify its decision by the same procedure.

4. This Framework Decision does not apply in the case of transport by air without a scheduled stopover. However, if an unscheduled landing occurs, the issuing Member State shall provide the authority designated pursuant to paragraph 2 with the information provided for in paragraph 1.

5. Where a transit concerns a person who is to be extradited from a third State to a Member State this Article will apply *mutatis mutandis*. In particular the expression ‘European arrest warrant’ shall be deemed to be replaced by ‘extradition request’.

**CHAPTER 3**

**EFFECTS OF THE SURRENDER**

**Article 26**

Deduction of the period of detention served in the executing Member State
1. The issuing Member State shall deduct all periods of detention arising from the execution of a European arrest warrant from the total period of detention to be served in the issuing Member State as a result of a custodial sentence or detention order being passed.

2. To that end, all information concerning the duration of the detention of the requested person on the basis of the European arrest warrant shall be transmitted by the executing judicial authority or the central authority designated under Article 7 to the issuing judicial authority at the time of the surrender.

Article 27
Possible prosecution for other offences

1. Each Member State may notify the General Secretariat of the Council that, in its relations with other Member States that have given the same notification, consent is presumed to have been given for the prosecution, sentencing or detention with a view to the carrying out of a custodial sentence or detention order for an offence committed prior to his or her surrender, other than that for which he or she was surrendered, unless in a particular case the executing judicial authority states otherwise in its decision on surrender.

2. Except in the cases referred to in paragraphs 1 and 3, a person surrendered may not be prosecuted, sentenced or otherwise deprived of his or her liberty for an offence committed prior to his or her surrender other than that for which he or she was surrendered.

3. Paragraph 2 does not apply in the following cases:

(a) when the person having had an opportunity to leave the territory of the Member State to which he or she has been surrendered has not done so within 45 days of his or her final discharge, or has returned to that territory after leaving it;

(b) the offence is not punishable by a custodial sentence or detention order;

(c) the criminal proceedings do not give rise to the application of a measure restricting personal liberty;

(d) when the person could be liable to a penalty or a measure not involving the deprivation of liberty, in particular a financial penalty or a measure in lieu thereof, even if the penalty or measure may give rise to a restriction of his or her personal liberty;

(e) when the person consented to be surrendered, where appropriate at the same time as he or she renounced the speciality rule, in accordance with Article 13;

(f) when the person, after his/her surrender, has expressly renounced entitlement to the speciality rule with regard to specific offences preceding his/her surrender. Renunciation shall be given before the competent judicial authorities of the issuing Member State and shall be recorded in accordance with that State’s domestic law. The renunciation shall be drawn up in such a way as to make clear that the person has given it voluntarily and in full awareness of the consequences. To that end, the person shall have the right to legal counsel;

(g) where the executing judicial authority which surrendered the person gives its consent in accordance with paragraph 4.

4. A request for consent shall be submitted to the executing judicial authority, accompanied by the information mentioned in Article 8(1) and a translation as referred
to in Article 8(2). Consent shall be given when the offence for which it is requested is itself subject to surrender in accordance with the provisions of this Framework Decision. Consent shall be refused on the grounds referred to in Article 3 and otherwise may be refused only on the grounds referred to in Article 4. The decision shall be taken no later than 30 days after receipt of the request.

For the situations mentioned in Article 5 the issuing Member State must give the guarantees provided for therein.

**Article 28**

**Surrender or subsequent extradition**

1. Each Member State may notify the General Secretariat of the Council that, in its relations with other Member States which have given the same notification, the consent for the surrender of a person to a Member State other than the executing Member State pursuant to a European arrest warrant issued for an offence committed prior to his or her surrender is presumed to have been given, unless in a particular case the executing judicial authority states otherwise in its decision on surrender.

2. In any case, a person who has been surrendered to the issuing Member State pursuant to a European arrest warrant may, without the consent of the executing Member State, be surrendered to a Member State other than the executing Member State pursuant to a European arrest warrant issued for any offence committed prior to his or her surrender in the following cases:

   (a) where the requested person, having had an opportunity to leave the territory of the Member State to which he or she has been surrendered, has not done so within 45 days of his final discharge, or has returned to that territory after leaving it;

   (b) where the requested person consents to be surrendered to a Member State other than the executing Member State pursuant to a European arrest warrant. Consent shall be given before the competent judicial authorities of the issuing Member State and shall be recorded in accordance with that State's national law. It shall be drawn up in such a way as to make clear that the person concerned has given it voluntarily and in full awareness of the consequences. To that end, the requested person shall have the right to legal counsel;

   (c) where the requested person is not subject to the speciality rule, in accordance with Article 27(3)(a), (e), (f) and (g).

3. The executing judicial authority consents to the surrender to another Member State according to the following rules:

   (a) the request for consent shall be submitted in accordance with Article 9, accompanied by the information mentioned in Article 8(1) and a translation as stated in Article 8(2);

   (b) consent shall be given when the offence for which it is requested is itself subject to surrender in accordance with the provisions of this Framework Decision;

   (c) the decision shall be taken no later than 30 days after receipt of the request;

   (d) consent shall be refused on the grounds referred to in Article 3 and otherwise may be refused only on the grounds referred to in Article 4.

For the situations referred to in Article 5, the issuing Member State must give the guarantees provided for therein.
4. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, a person who has been surrendered pursuant to a European arrest warrant shall not be extradited to a third State without the consent of the competent authority of the Member State which surrendered the person. Such consent shall be given in accordance with the Conventions by which that Member State is bound, as well as with its domestic law.

Article 29

Handing over of property

1. At the request of the issuing judicial authority or on its own initiative, the executing judicial authority shall, in accordance with its national law, seize and hand over property which:

(a) may be required as evidence, or

(b) has been acquired by the requested person as a result of the offence.

2. The property referred to in paragraph 1 shall be handed over even if the European arrest warrant cannot be carried out owing to the death or escape of the requested person.

3. If the property referred to in paragraph 1 is liable to seizure or confiscation in the territory of the executing Member State, the latter may, if the property is needed in connection with pending criminal proceedings, temporarily retain it or hand it over to the issuing Member State, on condition that it is returned.

4. Any rights which the executing Member State or third parties may have acquired in the property referred to in paragraph 1 shall be preserved. Where such rights exist, the issuing Member State shall return the property without charge to the executing Member State as soon as the criminal proceedings have been terminated.

Article 30

Expenses

1. Expenses incurred in the territory of the executing Member State for the execution of a European arrest warrant shall be borne by that Member State.

2. All other expenses shall be borne by the issuing Member State.

CHAPTER 4

GENERAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 31

Relation to other legal instruments

1. Without prejudice to their application in relations between Member States and third States, this Framework Decision shall, from 1 January 2004, replace the corresponding provisions of the following conventions applicable in the field of extradition in relations between the Member States:
(a) the European Convention on Extradition of 13 December 1957, its additional protocol of 15 October 1975, its second additional protocol of 17 March 1978, and the European Convention on the suppression of terrorism of 27 January 1977 as far as extradition is concerned;

(b) the Agreement between the 12 Member States of the European Communities on the simplification and modernisation of methods of transmitting extradition requests of 26 May 1989;

(c) the Convention of 10 March 1995 on simplified extradition procedure between the Member States of the European Union;

(d) the Convention of 27 September 1996 relating to extradition between the Member States of the European Union;

(e) Title III, Chapter 4 of the Convention of 19 June 1990 implementing the Schengen Agreement of 14 June 1985 on the gradual abolition of checks at common borders.

2. Member States may continue to apply bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements in force when this Framework Decision is adopted in so far as such agreements or arrangements allow the objectives of this Framework Decision to be extended or enlarged and help to simplify or facilitate further the procedures for surrender of persons who are the subject of European arrest warrants.

Member States may conclude bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements after this Framework Decision has come into force in so far as such agreements or arrangements allow the prescriptions of this Framework Decision to be extended or enlarged and help to simplify or facilitate further the procedures for surrender of persons who are the subject of European arrest warrants, in particular by fixing time limits shorter than those fixed in Article 17, by extending the list of offences laid down in Article 2(2), by further limiting the grounds for refusal set out in Articles 3 and 4, or by lowering the threshold provided for in Article 2(1) or (2).

The agreements and arrangements referred to in the second subparagraph may in no case affect relations with Member States which are not parties to them.

Member States shall, within three months from the entry into force of this Framework Decision, notify the Council and the Commission of the existing agreements and arrangements referred to in the first subparagraph which they wish to continue applying.

Member States shall also notify the Council and the Commission of any new agreement or arrangement as referred to in the second subparagraph, within three months of signing it.

3. Where the conventions or agreements referred to in paragraph 1 apply to the territories of Member States or to territories for whose external relations a Member State is responsible to which this Framework Decision does not apply, these instruments shall continue to govern the relations existing between those territories and the other Member States.

**Article 32**

**Transitional provision**

1. Extradition requests received before 1 January 2004 will continue to be governed by existing instruments relating to extradition. Requests received after that date will be governed by the rules adopted by Member States pursuant to this Framework Decision. However, any Member State may, at the time of the adoption of this
Framework Decision by the Council, make a statement indicating that as executing Member State it will continue to deal with requests relating to acts committed before a date which it specifies in accordance with the extradition system applicable before 1 January 2004. The date in question may not be later than 7 August 2002. The said statement will be published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*. It may be withdrawn at any time.

**Article 33**

Provisions concerning Austria and Gibraltar

1. As long as Austria has not modified Article 12(1) of the ‘Auslieferungs und Rechtshilfegesetz’ and, at the latest, until 31 December 2008, it may allow its executing judicial authorities to refuse the enforcement of a European arrest warrant if the requested person is an Austrian citizen and if the act for which the European arrest warrant has been issued is not punishable under Austrian law.

2. This Framework Decision shall apply to Gibraltar.

**Article 34**

Implementation

1. Member States shall take the necessary measures to comply with the provisions of this Framework Decision by 31 December 2003.

2. Member States shall transmit to the General Secretariat of the Council and to the Commission the text of the provisions transposing into their national law the obligations imposed on them under this Framework Decision. When doing so, each Member State may indicate that it will apply immediately this Framework Decision in its relations with those Member States which have given the same notification.

The General Secretariat of the Council shall communicate to the Member States and to the Commission the information received pursuant to Article 7(2), Article 8(2), Article 13(4) and Article 25(2). It shall also have the information published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

3. On the basis of the information communicated by the General Secretariat of the Council, the Commission shall, by 31 December 2004 at the latest, submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the operation of this Framework Decision, accompanied, where necessary, by legislative proposals.

4. The Council shall in the second half of 2003 conduct a review, in particular of the practical application, of the provisions of this Framework Decision by the Member States as well as the functioning of the Schengen Information System.

**Article 35**

Entry into force

This Framework Decision shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

Done at Luxembourg, 13 June 2002.

*For the Council*

*The President*
This warrant has been issued by a competent judicial authority. I request that the person mentioned below be arrested and surrendered for the purposes of conducting a criminal prosecution or executing a custodial sentence or detention order.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(a) Information regarding the identity of the requested person:</th>
<th>............................................................</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name:</td>
<td>.....................................................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forename(s):</td>
<td>.....................................................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maiden name, where applicable:</td>
<td>.....................................................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aliases, where applicable:</td>
<td>.....................................................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex:</td>
<td>.....................................................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nationality:</td>
<td>.....................................................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of birth:</td>
<td>.....................................................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place of birth:</td>
<td>.....................................................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence and/or known address:</td>
<td>.....................................................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language(s) which the requested person understands (if known):</td>
<td>.....................................................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distinctive marks/description of the requested person:</td>
<td>.....................................................................</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Photo and fingerprints of the requested person, if they are available and can be transmitted, or contact details of the person to be contacted in order to obtain such information or a DNA profile (where this evidence can be supplied but has not been included)

---

1 This warrant must be written in, or translated into, one of the official languages of the executing Member State, when that State is known, or any other language accepted by that State.
### (b) Decision on which the warrant is based:

1. Arrest warrant or judicial decision having the same effect:
   
   Type: ............................................................ ............................................................ 

2. Enforceable judgement:

   Reference: ............................................................ ............................................................ 

### (c) Indications on the length of the sentence:

1. Maximum length of the custodial sentence or detention order which may be imposed for the offence(s):

2. Length of the custodial sentence or detention order imposed:

   Remaining sentence to be served: ............................................................ 

### (d) Decision rendered in absentia and:

- the person concerned has been summoned in person or otherwise informed of the date and place of the hearing which led to the decision rendered in absentia,

  or

- the person concerned has not been summoned in person or otherwise informed of the date and place of the hearing which led to the decision rendered in absentia but has the following legal guarantees after surrender (such guarantees can be given in advance)

   Specify the legal guarantees
(e) Offences:

This warrant relates to in total: ............................................................ ......... offences.

Description of the circumstances in which the offence(s) was (were) committed, including the time, place and degree of participation in the offence(s) by the requested person:

............................................................ ............................................................
............................................................ ............................................................
............................................................ ............................................................
............................................................ ............................................................
............................................................ ............................................................

Nature and legal classification of the offence(s) and the applicable statutory provision/code:

............................................................ ............................................................
............................................................ ............................................................
............................................................ ............................................................
............................................................ ............................................................
............................................................ ............................................................

1. If applicable, tick one or more of the following offences punishable in the issuing Member State by a custodial sentence or detention order of a maximum of at least 3 years as defined by the laws of the issuing Member State:

□ participation in a criminal organisation;
□ terrorism;
□ trafficking in human beings;
□ sexual exploitation of children and child pornography;
□ illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;
□ illicit trafficking in weapons, munitions and explosives;
□ corruption;
□ fraud, including that affecting the financial interests of the European Communities within the meaning of the Convention of 26 July 1995 on the protection of European Communities’ financial interests;
□ laundering of the proceeds of crime;
□ counterfeiting of currency, including the euro;
□ computer-related crime;
□ environmental crime, including illicit trafficking in endangered animal species and in endangered plant species and varieties;
□ facilitation of unauthorised entry and residence;
□ murder, grievous bodily injury;
- illicit trade in human organs and tissue;
- kidnapping, illegal restraint and hostage-taking;
- racism and xenophobia;
- organised or armed robbery;
- illicit trafficking in cultural goods, including antiques and works of art;
- swindling;
- racketeering and extortion;
- counterfeiting and piracy of products;
- forgery of administrative documents and trafficking therein;
- forgery of means of payment;
- illicit trafficking in hormonal substances and other growth promoters;
- illicit trafficking in nuclear or radioactive materials;
- trafficking in stolen vehicles;
- rape;
- arson;
- crimes within the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court;
- unlawful seizure of aircraft/ships;
- sabotage.

II. Full descriptions of offence(s) not covered by section I above:

(f) Other circumstances relevant to the case (optional information):

(NB: This could cover remarks on extraterritoriality, interruption of periods of time limitation and other consequences of the offence)

(g) This warrant pertains also to the seizure and handing over of property which may be required as evidence:

This warrant pertains also to the seizure and handing over of property acquired by the requested person as a result of the offence:

Description of the property (and location) (if known):
(h) The offence(s) on the basis of which this warrant has been issued is(are) punishable by/has(have) led to a custodial life sentence or lifetime detention order:

— the legal system of the issuing Member State allows for a review of the penalty or measure imposed on request or at least after 20 years — aiming at a non-execution of such penalty or measure, and/or

— the legal system of the issuing Member State allow for the application of measures of elemency to which the person is entitled under the law or practice of the issuing Member State, aiming at non-execution of such penalty of measure.

(i) The judicial authority which issued the warrant:

Official name:
Name of its representative:\[1\]:
Post held (title/grade): ............................................................ ............................................................

File reference: ............................................................ ............................................................

Address: ............................................................ ............................................................

Tel: (country code) (area/city code) (...) ............................................................

Fax: (country code) (area/city code) (...) ............................................................

E-mail: ............................................................ ............................................................

Contact details of the person to contact to make necessary practical arrangements for the surrender:

\[1\] In the different language versions a reference to the “holder” of the judicial authority will be included.
Where a central authority has been made responsible for the transmission and administrative reception of European arrest warrants:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the central authority:</th>
<th>............................................................</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contact person, if applicable (title/grade and name):</td>
<td>............................................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address:</td>
<td>............................................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tel: (country code) (area/city code) (...)</td>
<td>............................................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax: (country code) (area/city code) (...)</td>
<td>............................................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-mail:</td>
<td>............................................................</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Signature of the issuing judicial authority and/or its representative:

| Name: | ............................................................ |
| Post held (title/grade): | ............................................................ |
| Date: | ............................................................ |

Official stamp (if available)