

**AGREEMENT ON EXTRADITION
BETWEEN
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
AND
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TÜRKİYE**

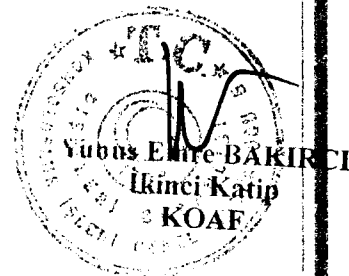
The Government of the State of the United Arab Emirates and The Government of the Republic of Türkiye (hereinafter referred to as the "Parties"),

RECALLING the friendly relations that exist between the two countries,

DESIRING to strengthen and reinforce cooperation between the two countries in combating crime, and

DEEPLY concerned about the magnitude of and rising trend in acts of international terrorism and organized crime.

HAVE AGREED as follows:



ARTICLE 1
Obligation to Extradite

The Parties shall, under the provisions and conditions of this Agreement, undertake to surrender any person to each other for the purpose of investigation, prosecution or execution of a sentence for an extraditable offence.

ARTICLE 2
Central Authorities

1. The Central Authority of each Party shall make and receive requests pursuant to this Agreement:

For the State of the United Arab Emirates, the Central Authority shall be the Ministry of Justice.

For the Republic of Türkiye, the Central Authority shall be the Ministry of Justice.



2. The Central Authorities shall communicate with one another through diplomatic channels for the purpose of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 3
Extraditable Offences

1. Extradition shall be granted under this Agreement if:

- a) The conduct, according to the laws of both Parties, constitutes an offence punishable pursuant to the laws of both Parties for deprivation of liberty for a maximum period of at least one year or by more severe penalty, or
- b) The request for extradition relates to a person convicted of an offence referred to in subparagraph (a) of this Article who is sought for the enforcement of a sentence, and a period of at least six months of such penalty remains to be served.

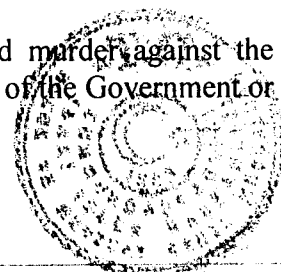
2. For the purposes of this Article, an offence shall be an extraditable offence whether or not the laws of the Parties place the offence within the same category of offences or describe such offence by the same terminology.

3. If the request for extradition includes several separate offences each of which is punishable under the laws of both Parties, but some of which do not fulfil the other conditions set out in paragraph 1 of this Article, the Requested Party may grant extradition for the latter offences provided that the person is to be extradited for at least one extraditable offence.

ARTICLE 4
Mandatory Refusal of Extradition

Extradition shall not be granted in any of the following circumstances:

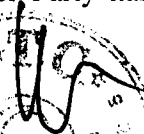
- a) If the offence for which extradition is requested is considered by the Requested Party as an offence of a political nature. In the application of the provisions of this Agreement the following offences shall not be considered as an offence of a political nature:
 - i) Attempted assault, assault, attempted murder and murder against the President of the State or Deputy President or Head of the Government or



any member of their families, or any member of the Supreme Council of the State of the United Arab Emirates or any member of their families, or

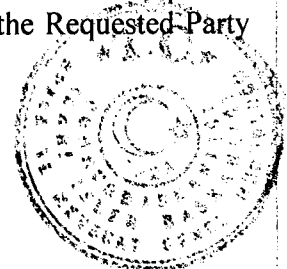
- ii) Any offence relating to terrorism, or
 - iii) Any offence within the scope of a multilateral international convention to which both Parties are members and which obligates the Parties to extradite the person sought or submit the case to its competent authorities for the purposes of prosecution.
- b) If there are substantial grounds for believing that a request for extradition for an ordinary criminal offence has been made for the purpose of prosecuting or punishing a person on account of that person's race, religion, sex, ethnic origin, nationality or political beliefs or that person's position may be prejudiced for any of those reasons,
 - c) If the offence for which extradition is requested is in the nature of purely military offence,
 - d) If there is a pending prosecution or a final judgment has been passed in the Requested Party or it has been decided either not to institute or to terminate proceedings for the offence which is the subject of extradition in the Requested Party,
 - e) if the prosecution or enforcement of the sentence in connection with the offence specified in the request for extradition is barred by lapse of time or for any other reason in accordance with the national law of either Party, or
 - f) If a general amnesty has been proclaimed in the Requesting Party or proclaimed in the Requested Party, on condition that the latter Party has criminal jurisdiction on the offences committed.

ARTICLE 5
Discretionary Refusal of Extradition


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Extradition may be refused in any of the following circumstances:

- a) If the courts of the Requested Party have jurisdiction to prosecute the person for the offence for which extradition is requested, and the Requested Party shall prosecute that offence,



- b) If the offence for which extradition is requested is punishable by death under the law of the Requesting Party, and if in respect of such offence the death penalty is not provided by the law of the Requested Party. Extradition shall be refused unless the Requesting Party gives assurances that the death penalty will not be carried out if it is imposed,
- c) If the person sought has been finally acquitted or convicted in a third state for the same offence for which extradition is requested and, if convicted, the sentence imposed has been fully enforced or is no longer enforceable, or
- d) If extradition will lead to humanitarian hardships for the person to be extradited based on his age or health.

ARTICLE 6
Nationality

1. No Party shall extradite its nationals to the other Party, unless it is permitted by its national laws.

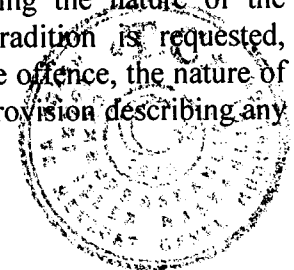
2. If the Requested Party denies extradition of its nationals, it shall submit the case to its competent authority for conducting the appropriate proceedings. The Requesting Party shall send all related documents or evidence to the Requested Party. The Requesting Party shall be notified of any action taken in this respect, upon its request.

ARTICLE 7
Request and Supporting Documents

1. The request for extradition shall be made in writing and shall be communicated through the diplomatic channels.

2. The request for extradition shall be supported by:

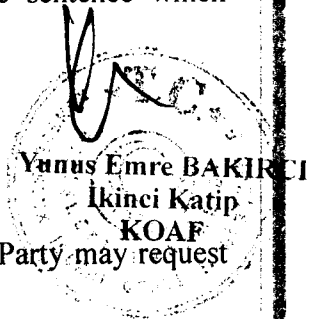
- a) As accurate a description as possible of the person sought, together with any other information to establish his/her identity and nationality, if possible, his/her fingerprints and photo,
- b) A document from the judicial authorities concerning the nature of the conduct constituting each offence for which extradition is requested, including the place and date of the commission of the offence, the nature of the offence, the applicable legal provision, and any provision describing any



time limit on the prosecution or the execution of punishment for the offence. A copy of the text of such legal provisions shall be appended,

- c) In the case of a person accused of an offence, the request shall be accompanied by the original or a certified true copy of the arrest warrant,
- d) In the case of a person sought for the enforcement of a sentence, the request shall be accompanied by:
 - i) The original or a certified true copy of the final judgment or document setting out the conviction and sentence to be served and original or a certified true copy of the arrest warrant, and
 - ii) If a part of the sentence has already been served, a written statement by a competent authority specifying the portion of the sentence which remains to be served.

ARTICLE 8
Provisional Arrest

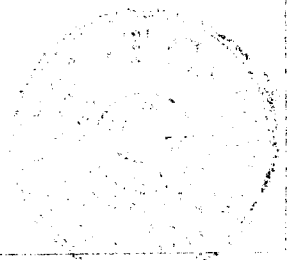


1. In case of urgency, the judicial authorities of the Requesting Party may request for provisional arrest of the person sought.

2. The request for provisional arrest shall indicate that one of the documents mentioned in Article 7 paragraph 2 (c) and (d) is available and that the aim is to send a request for extradition. It shall also state the nature of the offence, potential or already passed sentences, date and place of commission of the offence and shall insofar as possible give detailed information to establish identity and place of the person sought.

3. A request for provisional arrest shall be sent in writing to the Central Authority of the Requested Party directly or through the channels of the Central National Bureau of International Police Commission (INTERPOL).

4. If the request is considered admissible, Central Authority of the Requested Party shall make necessary arrangements in the manner provided for by its law.



ARTICLE 9
Limitations for Provisional Arrest

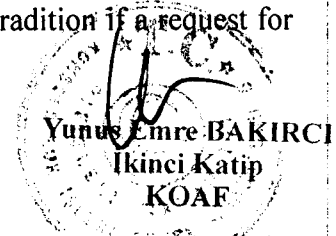
1. Provisional arrest may be terminated if the Requested Party has not received the request for extradition and the documents mentioned in paragraph 2 of Article 7 within a period of thirty (30) days after arrest.

2. The period of provisional arrest shall not, in any case, exceed forty (40) days from the date of such arrest.

3. The possibility of provisional release at any time is not excluded, but the Requested Party shall take any measures which it considers necessary to prevent the escape of the person sought.

4. Release shall not cause any prejudice to re-arrest and extradition if a request for extradition is received subsequently.

ARTICLE 10
Supplementary Information



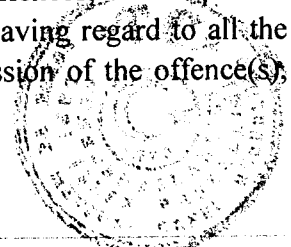
1. If the Requested Party considers that the information given in support of the request does not satisfy the requirements under this Agreement, the Requesting Party should be informed of that fact, so as to submit additional information before a decision is taken on the extradition request; and the Requested Party may fix a time-limit for the receipt thereof.

2. An extension of any time-limit may be mutually agreed upon for providing such information, if the Requesting Party provides reasons for the extension of such time limit.

3. If additional information fails to be provided within the prescribed date, the Requested Party may terminate the proceedings for the extradition.

ARTICLE 11
Concurrent Requests

1. If extradition of the same person is requested concurrently by one of the Parties and a third state or more, for the same offence or for different offences, the Requested Party shall determine to which State it will extradite the person, having regard to all the circumstances, especially the seriousness and place of the commission of the offence(s).



the respective dates of the requests, the nationality of the person sought and the possibility of subsequent extradition to another State.

2. The Requested Party shall promptly notify the Requesting Party of its determination.

ARTICLE 12
Seizure and Surrender of Property

1. To the extent permitted under its national law and without prejudice to the rights of third parties, the Requested Party may seize and surrender to the Requesting Party all property, articles or documents that may be found in the territory of the Requested Party that is connected with the offence for which extradition is sought.

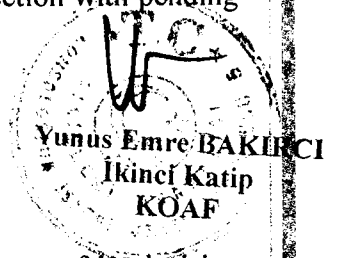
2. The property referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may be surrendered to the Requesting Party even if extradition cannot be effected due to death, disappearance or escape of the person sought.

3. If the property referred to above is liable to seizure or confiscation within the territory of the Requested Party, the latter may, upon satisfactory assurance from the Requesting Party that the property will be returned within a fixed period of time, or as soon as practicable, temporarily surrender that property to the Requesting Party. The Requested Party may defer the surrender of such property if it is required in connection with pending criminal or civil proceedings in the Requested Party.

ARTICLE 13
Notification of the Result of the Request

1. The Requested Party shall promptly notify the Requesting Party of its decision on the request for extradition; such notification should be transmitted directly to the competent authority of the Requesting Party or through diplomatic channels.

2. If the request for extradition is refused, the Requested Party shall furnish the Requesting Party with reasons thereof.



ARTICLE 14
Surrender of the Person to be Extradited

1. If the request is accepted, the Requested Party shall establish the place and date of surrender and shall inform the Requesting Party before adequate time.

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3 of this Article, if the person sought has not been taken over on the appointed date, he may be released after the expiry of thirty (30) days. The Requested Party may refuse to extradite him/her for the same offence.

3. If exceptional circumstances exist which prevent surrender or take over, the concerned Party shall inform the other Party before the expiration of the specific time. Both Parties shall agree upon a new date and probably another place of surrender. In this case the provisions of previous paragraph shall apply.

ARTICLE 15
Deferred Surrender



1. If the person sought is being proceeded against, convicted or is serving a sentence in the territory of the Requested Party for an offence other than that for which extradition is requested, the Requested Party shall inform the Requesting Party of the relevant decision.

2. If the request is accepted, the extradition of the sought person to the Requesting Party may be postponed up to the end of his/her trial or until he/she serves his/her sentence in the Requested Party.

3. If the extradition is granted in the case of a person who is being proceeded against, convicted or is serving a sentence in the territory of the Requested Party, the Requested Party may, to the extent permitted by its national laws, temporarily surrender the person sought to the Requesting Party for the purpose of prosecution. The person so surrendered shall be kept in the custody of the Requesting Party and shall be returned to the custody of the Requested Party after the conclusion of the proceedings against that person, in accordance with conditions to be determined by agreement between the Parties.

ARTICLE 16
Arrest and Detention of the Person

1. Upon receipt of the request for extradition, the Requested Party may arrest and detain the person sought in accordance with its national laws until the Requested Party has decided on the request for extradition.



2. If the request for extradition is granted, the detention period may continue until the person sought is surrendered to the authorities of the Requesting Party according to the national laws of the Requested Party.

3. The detention period shall be remitted from the sentence of imprisonment imposed on the person sought subject to the national laws of the Requesting Party.

ARTICLE 17
Rule of Specialty

1. A person who has been extradited shall not be prosecuted, sentenced, detained for any offence committed prior to the surrender other than that for which that person was extradited, nor shall the person's liberty be restricted for any other reason, except in the following cases:

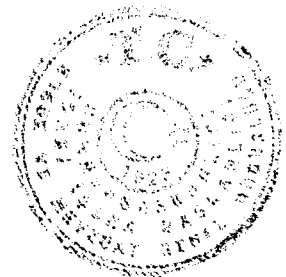
- a) Where the Requested Party consents; or
- b) Where the person, having had an opportunity to leave the Requesting Party has not done so within thirty (30) days of final discharge, or has voluntarily returned to that Party after having left it.

2. A request for the consent of the Requested Party under paragraph 1 (a) of this Article shall, if required by the Requested Party, be accompanied by the relevant documents required by Article 7 as well as a record of any statement made by the extradited person in respect of the offence concerned.

3. If the charge for which the person was extradited is subsequently modified, that person may be prosecuted or sentenced provided that the offence under its modified description is:

- a) Based on substantially the same facts contained in the extradition request and its supporting documents, and
- b) Punishable by the same maximum penalty; or a lesser penalty for the offence for which the person was extradited.

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ARTICLE 18
Re-extradition to a Third State

Except as provided for in paragraph 1 (b) of Article 17, the Requesting Party may surrender the extradited person to a third State only if the Requested Party agrees so. For this purpose, the Requested Party may request such information from the Requesting Party as it deems necessary to enable it to consent to such extradition.

ARTICLE 19
Information on the Results of Extradition

The Requesting Party shall notify the Requested Party about the result of the criminal prosecution or enforcement of the sentence which constitutes the subject of the extradition request, if the latter Party requires so.

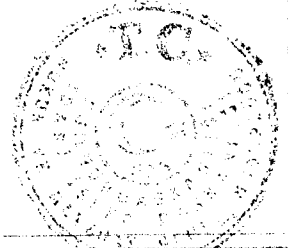
ARTICLE 20
Transit


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1. The transit of a person who is the subject of extradition from a third state through the territory of one Party to the territory of the other shall be granted upon submission of a request sent through diplomatic channels. The request may be accompanied by necessary documents stating that the offence is extraditable. However, transit of a national may be refused.

2. If air transport is used, the following provisions shall apply:

- a) When landing is not required, the Requesting Party shall notify the Party territory over which the flight is to be made and shall confirm that the documents mentioned in Article 7 paragraph 2 (c) and (d) are available.
- b) In case of unscheduled landing, such notification shall have the effect of a request for provisional arrest as provided for in Article 8, and a formal request for transit shall be made.
- c) When landing is required, the Requesting Party shall submit a formal request in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article to the Requested Party.



ARTICLE 21

Costs


1. The Requesting Party shall bear all expenses necessary for the execution of the extradition request and also pay all expenses related to the return of the extradited person to the Requested Party, in case of extraordinary expenses, the Parties shall consult with each other to settle the same.

2. Despite paragraph 1 of this Article, the Requested Party shall bear the expenses incurred in its territory for the arrest and detention of the person whose extradition is sought until that person is surrendered to the Requesting Party.

3. The Requesting Party shall bear all expenses related to the delivery of the seized property and the return thereof to the Requested Party.

ARTICLE 22

Language


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Requests for extradition and their supporting documents thereof shall be drawn up in the language of the Requesting Party and accompanied by certified translations into the language of the Requested Party or into English.

ARTICLE 23

Authentication

All requests and supporting documents shall be officially signed and sealed by the competent authorities and authenticated by the Central Authority in the Requesting Party, or any other manner provided for in its national laws.

ARTICLE 24

Procedure

Except where this Agreement otherwise provides, the procedure with regard to extradition and provisional arrest shall be governed solely by the law of the Requested Party.



ARTICLE 25
Compatibility with other Treaties

Assistance and procedures set forth in this Agreement shall not exempt either Party from its obligations arising from other international treaties or its national laws.

ARTICLE 26
Settlement of Disputes

Any dispute arising from the interpretation and implementation of this Agreement shall be resolved by consultation between the Parties through diplomatic channels.

ARTICLE 27
Ratification, Entry into Force, Amendment and Termination

1. This Agreement shall enter into force thirty (30) days after the date of receipt of last written notification by which the Parties notify each other, through diplomatic channels, of the completion of their internal legal procedures required for the entry into force of this Agreement.

2. This Agreement may be amended by mutual written consent of the Parties at any time. The amendments shall enter into force in accordance with the same legal procedure prescribed under the first paragraph of this Article.

3. Either Party may terminate this Agreement at any time upon a written notice to the other Party. Termination shall take effect six (6) months following the notification. However, any request received up to the date of receipt of the notice to terminate shall continue to be governed by this Agreement until the request is executed.

In Witness Whereof the authorized representatives of the Parties hereby sign this Agreement. This Agreement has been done in duplicate at Abu Dhabi on this 19 July 2023, in Arabic, Turkish and English languages, all texts being equally authentic. In case of any difference in interpretation of this Agreement, English text shall prevail.

FOR
THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE REPUBLIC OF TÜRKİYE

Hakan Fidan
Minister of Foreign Affairs

FOR
THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Abdullah Bin Sultan Al Nuaimi
Minister of Justice

Yunus Emre B. KIRCI
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KOAF

