

N° 3270.

GRANDE-BRETAGNE
ET IRLANDE DU NORD
ET IRAK

Traité d'extradition, signé à Bagdad,
le 2 mai 1932, et échanges de
notes y relatifs, Bagdad, les 6
octobre et 19 décembre 1933, et
les 2 novembre 1933 et 3 janvier
1934.

GREAT BRITAIN
AND NORTHERN IRELAND
AND IRAQ

Extradition Treaty, signed at Bag-
dad, May 2, 1932, and Exchanges
of Notes relating thereto, Bagdad,
October 6 and December 19,
1933, and November 2, 1933,
and January 3, 1934.

N^o 3270. — EXTRADITION TREATY¹ BETWEEN HIS MAJESTY, IN RESPECT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND HIS MAJESTY, THE KING OF IRAQ. SIGNED AT BAGDAD, MAY 2, 1932.

Textes officiels anglais et arabe communiqués par le secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires étrangères de Sa Majesté en Grande-Bretagne. L'enregistrement de ce traité a eu lieu le 20 septembre 1933.

English and Arabic official texts, communicated by His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Great Britain. The registration of this Treaty took place September 20, 1933.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND, AND THE BRITISH DOMINIONS BEYOND THE SEAS, EMPEROR OF INDIA, and

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF IRAQ,

Desiring to make provision for the reciprocal extradition of criminals,

Have resolved to conclude a Treaty for that purpose, and to that end have appointed as their plenipotentiaries :

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND, AND THE BRITISH DOMINIONS BEYOND THE SEAS, EMPEROR OF INDIA :

FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND :

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Francis Henry HUMPHRYS, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, Knight Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, High Commissioner of His Britannic Majesty in Iraq ;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF IRAQ :

General JA'FAR Pasha AL ASKARI, Order of Al Rafidain, Second Class, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Minister for Foreign Affairs ;

Who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows :

Article 1.

The High Contracting Parties engage to deliver up to each other, under certain circumstances and conditions stated in the present Treaty, those persons who, being accused or convicted of any of the crimes or offences enumerated in Article 3, committed within the jurisdiction of the one party, shall be found within the territory of the other party.

¹ L'échange des ratifications a eu lieu à Bagdad, le 25 janvier 1933.

Le traité est entré en vigueur le 5 mai 1933.

¹ The exchange of ratifications took place at Bagdad, January 25, 1933.

The Treaty came into force May 5, 1933.

Article 2.

For the purposes of the present Treaty :

(i) The territory of His Britannic Majesty shall be deemed to be Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, and all parts of His Britannic Majesty's dominions overseas other than those enumerated in Article 18, together with the territories enumerated in Article 20 and any territories to which it may be extended under Article 21. It is understood that in respect of all territory of His Britannic Majesty as above defined other than Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, the present Treaty shall be applied so far as the laws permit.

(ii) The nationals or natives of any British Protectorate or British-protected State or of any territory in respect of which a mandate on behalf of the League of Nations is held by His Britannic Majesty shall be deemed to be British subjects.

Article 3.

Extradition shall be reciprocally granted for the following crimes or offences :

(1) Murder (including assassination, parricide, infanticide, poisoning), or attempt or conspiracy to murder.

(2) Manslaughter.

(3) Administering drugs or using instruments with intent to procure the miscarriage of women.

(4) Rape.

(5) Unlawful carnal knowledge, or any attempt to have unlawful carnal knowledge, of a girl under 16 years of age.

(6) Indecent assault.

(7) Kidnapping or false imprisonment.

(8) Child stealing, including abandoning, exposing or unlawfully detaining.

(9) Abduction.

(10) Procuration.

(11) Multiplication of spouses contrary to law.

(12) Maliciously wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm.

(13) Assault occasioning actual bodily harm.

(14) Threats, by letter or otherwise, with intent to extort money or other things of value.

(15) Perjury, or subornation of perjury.

(16) Arson.

(17) Burglary or housebreaking, robbery with violence, larceny or embezzlement.

(18) Fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, director, member, or public officer of any company, or fraudulent conversion.

(19) Obtaining money, valuable security, or goods by false pretences ; receiving any money, valuable security, or other property, knowing the same to have been stolen or unlawfully obtained.

(20) (a) Counterfeiting or altering money, or bringing into circulation counterfeited or altered money.

(b) Knowingly and without lawful authority making or having in possession any instrument, tool, or engine adapted and intended for the counterfeiting of coin.

(21) Forgery, or uttering what is forged.

(22) Crimes against bankruptcy law.

(23) Any malicious act done with intent to endanger the safety of any persons travelling or being upon a railway.

(24) Malicious injury to property, if such offence be indictable.

(25) Piracy and other crimes or offences committed at sea against persons or things which, according to the laws of the High Contracting Parties, are extradition crimes or offences.

(26) Dealing in slaves in such manner as to constitute a crime or offence against the laws of both High Contracting Parties.

Extradition is also to be granted for participation in any of the aforesaid crimes or offences : provided that such participation be punishable by the laws of both High Contracting Parties.

Extradition may also be granted at the discretion of the High Contracting Party applied to in respect of any other crime or offence for which, according to the laws of both the High Contracting Parties for the time being in force, the grant can be made.

Article 4.

Each High Contracting Party reserves the right to refuse or grant the surrender of its own subjects to the other High Contracting Party.

Article 5.

The extradition shall not take place if the person claimed has already been tried and discharged or punished, or is still under trial in the territories of the High Contracting Party applied to, for the crime or offence for which his extradition is demanded.

If the person claimed should be under examination or under punishment in the territories of the High Contracting Party applied to for any other crime or offence, his extradition shall be deferred until the conclusion of the trial and the full execution of any punishment awarded to him.

Article 6.

The extradition shall not take place if, subsequently to the commission of the crime or offence or the institution of the penal prosecution or the conviction thereon, exemption from prosecution or punishment has been acquired by lapse of time, according to the laws of the High Contracting Party applying or applied to.

Article 7.

A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the crime or offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded is one of a political character, or if he proves that the requisition for his surrender has, in fact, been made with a view to try or punish him for a crime or offence of a political character.

Article 8.

A person surrendered can in no case be kept in custody or be brought to trial in the territories of the High Contracting Party to whom the surrender has been made for any other crime or offence,

or on account of any other matters, than those for which the extradition shall have taken place, until he has been restored, or has had an opportunity of returning, to the territories of the High Contracting Party by whom he has been surrendered.

This stipulation does not apply to crimes or offences committed after the extradition.

Article 9.

Subject to the provisions of Articles 18 and 19, the requisition for extradition shall be made through the diplomatic agents of the High Contracting Parties respectively.

The requisition for the extradition of an accused person must be accompanied by a warrant of arrest issued by the competent authority in the territories of the High Contracting Party requiring the extradition, and by such evidence as, according to the laws of the place where the accused is found, would justify his arrest if the crime or offence had been committed there.

If the requisition relates to a person already convicted, it must be accompanied by the sentence of condemnation passed against the convicted person by the competent court in the territories of the High Contracting Party who makes the requisition for extradition.

A sentence passed *in contumaciam* is not to be deemed a conviction, but a person so sentenced may be dealt with as an accused person.

Article 10.

If the requisition for extradition be in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the competent authorities in the territories of the High Contracting Party applied to shall proceed to the arrest of the fugitive.

Article 11.

A criminal fugitive may be apprehended under a warrant issued by any police magistrate, justice of the peace, or other competent authority in the territories of the High Contracting Party applied to on such information or complaint and such evidence, or after such proceedings, as would, in the opinion of the authority issuing the warrant, justify the issue of a warrant if the crime or offence had been committed or the person convicted in that part of the territories of such High Contracting Party in which the magistrate, justice of the peace, or other competent authority exercises jurisdiction. He shall, in accordance with this article, be discharged if within the term of two months a requisition for extradition shall not have been made by the diplomatic agent of the High Contracting Party claiming his extradition in accordance with the stipulations of this Treaty. The same rule shall apply to the cases of persons accused or convicted of any of the crimes or offences specified in this Treaty, and committed on the high seas on board any vessel of either High Contracting Party which may come into a port of the other.

Article 12.

The extradition shall take place only if the evidence be found sufficient, according to the laws of the High Contracting Party applied to, either to justify the committal of the prisoner for trial, in case the crime or offence of which he is accused had been committed in the territory of such High Contracting Party, or to prove that the prisoner is the identical person convicted by the courts of the High Contracting Party who makes the requisition, and that the crime or offence of which he has been convicted is one in respect of which extradition could, at the time of such conviction, have been granted by the High Contracting Party applied to under this Treaty.

Article 13.

In the examinations which they have to make in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the authorities of the High Contracting Party applied to shall admit as valid evidence the sworn depositions or the affirmations of witnesses taken in the territories of the other High Contracting Party, or copies thereof, and likewise the warrants and sentences issued therein, or copies thereof, and certificates of, or judicial documents stating the fact of a conviction, providing the same are authenticated as follows :

(1) A warrant, or copy thereof, must purport to be signed by a judge, magistrate or officer of the other High Contracting Party, or purport to be certified under the hand of a judge, magistrate, or officer of the other High Contracting Party to be a true copy thereof, as the case may require.

(2) Depositions or affirmations, or the copies thereof, must purport to be certified, under the hand of a judge, magistrate, or officer of the other High Contracting Party, to be the original depositions or affirmations, or to be true copies thereof, as the case may require.

(3) A certificate of, or judicial document stating the fact of a conviction, must purport to be certified by a judge, magistrate, or officer of the High Contracting Party.

In every case such warrant, deposition, affirmation, copy, certificate or judicial document must be authenticated, either by the oath of some witness, or by being sealed with the official seal of the Minister of Justice, or some other Minister of the High Contracting Party, or by any other mode of authentication for the time being permitted by the law of the High Contracting Party to whom application for extradition is made.

Article 14.

If the individual claimed by one of the High Contracting Parties in pursuance of the present Treaty should be also claimed by one or several other Powers on account of other crimes or offences committed within their respective jurisdictions, his extradition shall be granted to the Power whose claim is earliest in date, unless such claim is waived.

Article 15.

If sufficient evidence for the extradition be not produced within two months from the date of the apprehension of the fugitive, or within such further time as the High Contracting Party applied to, or the proper tribunal of such High Contracting Party, shall direct, the fugitive shall be set at liberty.

Article 16.

All articles seized which were in the possession of the person to be surrendered at the time of his apprehension, and any articles that may serve as a proof of the crime or offence, shall be given up when the extradition takes place, in so far as this may be permitted by the law of the High Contracting Party granting the extradition.

Article 17.

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall defray the expenses occasioned by the arrest within its territories, the detention, and the conveyance to its frontier, of the persons whom it may have consented to surrender in pursuance of the present Treaty.

Article 18.

His Britannic Majesty may accede to the present Treaty on behalf of any of His Dominions hereafter named — that is to say, the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia (including for this purpose Papua and Norfolk Island), the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State, and Newfoundland — and India. Such accession shall be effected by a notice to that effect given by His Britannic Majesty's representative at Bagdad, which shall specify the authority to which the requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal who has taken refuge in the Dominion concerned, or India, as the case may be, shall be addressed. From the date when such notice comes into effect the territory of the Dominion concerned or of India shall be deemed to be territory of His Britannic Majesty for the purposes of the present Treaty.

The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal who has taken refuge in any of the above-mentioned Dominions or India, on behalf of which His Britannic Majesty has acceded, shall be made by the appropriate diplomatic or consular officer of Iraq.

Either High Contracting Party may terminate this Treaty separately in respect of any of the above-mentioned Dominions or India. Such termination shall be effected by a notice given in accordance with the provisions of Article 22.

Any notice given under the first paragraph of this article in respect of one of His Britannic Majesty's Dominions may include any territory in respect of which a mandate on behalf of the League of Nations has been accepted by His Britannic Majesty, and which is being administered by the Government of the Dominion concerned; such territory shall, if so included, be deemed to be territory of His Britannic Majesty for the purpose of the present Treaty. Any notice given under the third paragraph of this article shall be applicable to such mandated territory.

Article 19.

The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal who has taken refuge in any territory of His Britannic Majesty other than Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands, or the Isle of Man, or the Dominions or India mentioned in Article 18, shall be made to the Governor, or chief authority, of such territory by the appropriate diplomatic or consular officer of Iraq.

Such requisition shall be dealt with by the competent authorities of such territory: provided, nevertheless, that if an order for the committal of the fugitive criminal to prison to await surrender shall be made, the said Governor or chief authority may, instead of issuing a warrant for the surrender of such fugitive, refer the matter to His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

Article 20.

This Treaty shall apply in the same manner as if they were Possessions of His Britannic Majesty to the following British Protectorates, that is to say, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, Gambia Protectorate, Kenya Protectorate, Nigeria Protectorate, Northern Rhodesia, Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, Nyasaland, Sierra Leone Protectorate, Solomon Islands Protectorate, Somaliland Protectorate, Swaziland, Uganda Protectorate and Zanzibar, and to the following territories in respect of which a mandate on behalf of the League of Nations has been accepted by His Britannic Majesty, that is to say, Cameroons under British Mandate, Togoland under British Mandate, the Tanganyika Territory, Palestine, and Transjordan.

Article 21.

If after the signature of the present Treaty it is considered advisable to extend its provisions to any British Protectorates other than those mentioned in the preceding article or to any British

protected State, or to any territory in respect of which a mandate on behalf of the League of Nations has been accepted by His Britannic Majesty, other than those mandated territories mentioned in Articles 18 and 20, the stipulations of Articles 18 and 19 shall be deemed to apply to such Protectorates or States or mandated territories from the date and in the manner prescribed in the notes to be exchanged for the purpose of effecting such extension.

Article 22.

The present Treaty shall come into force ten days after its publication, in conformity with the forms prescribed by the laws of the High Contracting Parties. It may be terminated by either of the High Contracting Parties by a notice not exceeding one year and not less than six months.

In the absence of an express provision to that effect, a notice given under the first paragraph of this article shall not affect the operation of the Treaty as between Iraq and any territory in respect of which notice of accession has been given under Article 18.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratification shall be exchanged at Bagdad as soon as possible.

In faith whereof the above-named plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate in English and Arabic, of which, in the case of divergence, the English text shall prevail, at Bagdad, this second day of May, 1932, corresponding with the twenty-sixth day of Dhulhijjah, 1350, Hijrah.

F. H. HUMPHRYS.
JA'FAR-AL-ASKARI.

N° 3270.

TEXTE ARABE. — ARABIC TEXT.

معاهدة لاسترداد المجرمين بين العراق وبريطانية العظمى

صاحب الجلالة ملك العراق ،

وصاحب الجلالة ملك بريطانيا العظمى واراندة والممتلكات البريطانية
فيما وراء البحار ، امبراطور الهند ،

راغبين في وضع شروط لاسترداد المجرمين بالمقابلة ،

قررا فقد معاهدة لهذا الغرض وانابا عنهما المفوضين التاليين :-

صاحب الجلالة ملك العراق :

فخامة الفريق جعفر باشا العسكري ، حامل وسام الرافدين من
الدرجة الثانية ، سي . ام . جي . ، وزير الخارجية ،

صاحب الجلالة ملك بريطانيا العظمى واراندة والممتلكات البريطانية
فيما وراء البحار ، امبراطور الهند :

عن بريطانيا العظمى واراندة الشمالية :

فخامة السير فرنسيس هنري همفريز ، جي . سي . ام . جي . ، سي .
سي . في . او . ، كي . بي . اي . ، سي . اي . اي . ، السعيد
السامي لجلالته البريطانية في العراق ،

الذين ، بعد ان بلغ كل منهما الآخر اوراق اعتمادهم فوجلت صححة
وموافقة للاصول ، قد اتفقا على ما يأتي :-

المادة الاولى

يتعهد الفريقان الساميان المتعاقدان بمقتضى بعض الاحوال والشروط
التي بينت في هذه المعاهدة بان يسلم كل منهما الى الآخر الاشخاص

¹ TRADUCTION. — TRANSLATION.

N^o 3270. — TRAITÉ D'EXTRADITION ENTRE SA MAJESTÉ, EN CE QUI CONCERNE LE ROYAUME-UNI, ET SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI D'IRAK. SIGNÉ A BAGDAD, LE 2 MAI 1932.

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DE GRANDE-BRETAGNE, D'IRLANDE ET DES TERRITOIRES BRITANNIQUES AU DELÀ DES MERS, EMPEREUR DES INDES, et

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI D'IRAK,

Désirant instituer des dispositions pour l'extradition réciproque des criminels,

Ont décidé de conclure un traité à cet effet et ont, en conséquence, désigné pour leurs plénipotentiaires :

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DE GRANDE-BRETAGNE, D'IRLANDE ET DES TERRITOIRES BRITANNIQUES AU DELÀ DES MERS, EMPEREUR DES INDES :

POUR LA GRANDE-BRETAGNE ET L'IRLANDE DU NORD :

Le lieutenant-colonel sir Francis Henry HUMPHRYS, Grand Croix de l'Ordre de St. Michel et St. Georges, Grand Croix de l'Ordre royal de Victoria, chevalier commandeur de l'Ordre de l'Empire britannique, Compagnon de l'Ordre de l'Empire de l'Inde, haut commissaire de Sa Majesté britannique en Irak ;

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI D'IRAK :

Le général JA'FAR pacha AL ASKARI, titulaire de l'ordre d'Al Rafidain de 2^e classe, Compagnon de l'Ordre de St. Michel et de St. Georges, ministre des Affaires étrangères;

Lesquels, s'étant communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs, reconnus en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des dispositions suivantes :

Article premier.

Les Hautes Parties contractantes s'engagent à se livrer réciproquement, dans certaines circonstances et conditions spécifiées dans le présent traité, les personnes, poursuivies ou condamnées pour l'un des crimes ou délits énumérés à l'article 3, commis sur le territoire de l'une des Parties, qui seraient découvertes sur le territoire de l'autre.

Article 2.

Aux fins du présent traité :

i) Sera considéré comme territoire de Sa Majesté britannique, la Grande-Bretagne et l'Irlande du Nord, les îles anglo-normandes, l'île de Man et toutes les parties des territoires de Sa Majesté britannique au delà des mers autres que celles énumérées à l'article 18, ainsi que les territoires énumérés à l'article 20, et tous territoires auxquels le traité pourra être étendu en vertu de l'article 21. Il est entendu que, pour l'ensemble

¹ Traduit par le Secrétariat de la Société des Nations, à titre d'information.

¹ Translated by the Secretariat of the League of Nations, for information.

Article 22.

Le présent traité entrera en vigueur dix jours après sa publication, dans les formes prescrites par les lois des Hautes Parties contractantes. Il pourra être dénoncé par l'une des Hautes Parties contractantes moyennant un préavis qui ne sera pas supérieur à un an ni inférieur à six mois.

A défaut d'une disposition expresse à cet effet, un préavis donné en vertu du premier alinéa du présent article n'affectera pas l'application du traité entre l'Irak et tout territoire pour lequel une notification d'adhésion aura été donnée conformément à l'article 18.

Le présent traité devra être ratifié et les ratifications seront échangées à Bagdad aussitôt que possible.

En foi de quoi les plénipotentiaires susnommés ont signé le présent traité et y ont apposé leurs cachets.

Fait en double exemplaire, en langues anglaise et arabe, le texte anglais faisant foi en cas de divergence, à Bagdad, le 2 mai 1932, correspondant au vingt-sixième jour du Dhulhijjah, an 1350 de l'Hégire.

F. H. HUMPHRYS.

JA'FAR-AL-ASKARI.

EXCHANGE OF NOTES

REGARDING THE EXTENSION TO THE STATE OF NORTH BORNEO OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE ANGLO-IRAQI EXTRADITION TREATY OF MAY 2, 1932. BAGDAD, OCTOBER 6 AND DECEMBER 19, 1933.

Communiqué par le secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires étrangères de Sa Majesté en Grande-Bretagne, le 1^{er} mars 1934.

I.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

No. 532.

BAGDAD, 6th October, 1933.

MY DEAR MINISTER,

Article 21 of the Extradition Treaty between the United Kingdom and Iraq, signed at Bagdad on the 2nd May, 1932, provides for the extension of the provisions of that Treaty by means of

¹ Traduit par le Secrétariat de la Société des Nations, à titre d'information.

ÉCHANGE DE NOTES

RELATIF A L'APPLICATION A L'ETAT DU BORNÉO DU NORD DES DISPOSITIONS DU TRAITÉ D'EXTRADITION ENTRE LE ROYAUME-UNI ET L'IRAK, DU 2 MAI 1932. BAGDAD, LES 6 OCTOBRE ET 19 DÉCEMBRE 1933.

Communicated by His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Great Britain, March 1st, 1934.

¹ TRADUCTION. — TRANSLATION.

I.

AMBASSADE
DE GRANDE-BRETAGNE.

N^o 532.

BAGDAD, le 6 octobre 1933.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,

Le Traité d'extradition entre le Royaume-Uni et l'Irak, signé à Bagdad le 2 mai 1932, prévoit en son article 21 l'extension de ses dispositions par simple échange de notes à

¹ Translated by the Secretariat of the League of Nations, for information.

an exchange of notes to any British protectorates other than those mentioned in Article 20 of the Treaty.

2. In accordance with instructions from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, I have the honour to notify that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom desire the extension of the provisions of the above-mentioned Treaty to the State of North Borneo.

3. If this proposal is agreeable to the Iraqi Government, the date of Your Excellency's reply to that effect will accordingly be regarded as the date on which this extension takes effect.

4. With reference to the first paragraph of Article 19 of the Treaty, I have the honour to inform you that the Governor of the State of North Borneo is the authority to whom a requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal who has taken refuge in that State should be addressed.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

F. H. HUMPHRYS.

His Excellency
Rashid Ali Beg Al Gilani,
Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Bagdad.

II.

'IRAQI MINISTRY
FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

No. 11041.

BAGDAD, 19th December, 1933.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs present their compliments to His Britannic Majesty's Embassy, Bagdad, and, with reference to His Excellency the Ambassador's letter No. 532 dated 6th October, 1933, regarding the extension of the provisions of the Extradition Treaty, concluded between Great Britain and Iraq to the State of North Borneo, have the honour to inform the esteemed Embassy that the Iraqi Government agree to the contents of the letter referred to above as to the extension of the

tous protectorats britanniques autres que ceux qui sont mentionnés à l'article 20 dudit traité.

2. D'ordre du principal Secrétaire d'Etat de Sa Majesté aux Affaires étrangères, j'ai l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance que le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté dans le Royaume-Uni désire étendre les dispositions du traité mentionnées ci-dessus à l'Etat de Nord Bornéo.

3. Au cas où cette proposition agréerait au Gouvernement de l'Irak, la date de la réponse de Votre Excellence à cet effet sera considérée comme celle à laquelle ladite extension entrera en vigueur.

4. Comme suite au premier paragraphe de l'article 19 du traité, j'ai l'honneur de vous informer que le Gouverneur de l'Etat de Nord Bornéo est l'autorité à laquelle doit être adressée la demande d'extradition visant tout criminel fugitif qui se sera réfugié sur le territoire de cet Etat.

Je saisis cette occasion, etc.

F. H. HUMPHRYS.

A Son Excellence
Rashid Ali Beg Al Gilani,
Ministre par intérim des Affaires étrangères,
Bagdad.

II.

MINISTÈRE
DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES.

DE L'IRAQ
N° 11041.

BAGDAD, le 19 décembre 1933.

Le Ministère des Affaires étrangères a l'honneur d'informer l'Ambassade de Sa Majesté britannique à Bagdad, en réponse à la lettre de Son Excellence l'Ambassadeur, N° 532, en date du 6 octobre 1933 et relative à l'extension des dispositions du Traité d'extradition conclu entre la Grande-Bretagne et l'Irak à l'Etat de Nord Bornéo, que le Gouvernement de l'Irak se déclare d'accord sur le contenu de la lettre susmentionnée relative à l'extension des dispositions du traité en question à l'Etat de Nord

provisions of the Treaty in question to the State of North Borneo, provided that the authority to whom a requisition for extradition should be addressed shall be the Governor of the State of North Borneo.

The Ministry avail themselves of this opportunity to renew the expression of their high consideration and esteem.

His Britannic Majesty's Embassy,
Bagdad.

Bornéo, étant entendu que l'autorité à laquelle les demandes d'extradition devront être adressées sera le Gouverneur de l'Etat de Nord Bornéo.

Le Ministère saisit l'occasion, etc.

A l'Ambassade de Sa Majesté britannique
à Bagdad.

EXCHANGE OF NOTES

REGARDING THE EXTENSION TO THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES AND THE UNFEDERATED MALAY STATES, OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE ANGLO-IRAQI EXTRADITION TREATY OF MAY 2, 1932. BAGDAD, NOVEMBER 2, 1933, AND JANUARY 3, 1934.

Communiqué par le secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires étrangères de Sa Majesté en Grande Bretagne, le 1^{er} mars 1934.

I.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

No. 609.

BAGDAD, 2nd November, 1933.

MY DEAR MINISTER,

Article 21 of the Extradition Treaty between the United Kingdom and Iraq signed at Bagdad on the 2nd May, 1932, provides for the extension of the provisions of that Treaty by means of an exchange of notes to any British-protected State.

2. In accordance with instructions from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, I have the honour to notify that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom desire the extension of the provisions

¹ Traduit par le Secrétariat de la Société des Nations, à titre d'information.

ÉCHANGE DE NOTES

RELATIF A L'APPLICATION AUX ETATS MALAIS FÉDÉRÉS ET AUX ETATS MALAIS NON FÉDÉRÉS DES DISPOSITIONS DU TRAITÉ D'EXTRADITION ENTRE LE ROYAUME-UNI ET L'IRAK, DU 2 MAI 1932. BAGDAD, LES 2 NOVEMBRE 1933, ET 3 JANVIER 1934.

Communicated by His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Great Britain, March 1st, 1934.

¹ TRADUCTION. — TRANSLATION.

I.

AMBASSADE
DE GRANDE-BRETAGNE.

N^o 609.

BAGDAD, le 2 novembre 1933.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,

Le Traité d'extradition entre le Royaume-Uni et l'Irak, signé à Bagdad le 2 mai 1932, prévoit en son article 21 l'extension de ses dispositions par simple échange de notes à tous Etats jouissant de la protection britannique.

2. D'ordre du principal Secrétaire d'Etat de Sa Majesté aux Affaires étrangères, j'ai l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance que le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté dans le Royaume-Uni désire étendre les dispositions du traité men-

¹ Translated by the Secretariat of the League of Nations, for information.

of the above-mentioned Treaty to the Federated Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, and the Unfederated Malay States of Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Brunei.

3. If this proposal is agreeable to the 'Iraqi Government, the date of Your Excellency's reply to that effect will accordingly be regarded as the date on which this extension takes effect.

4. With reference to the first paragraph of Article 19 of the Treaty, I have the honour to inform you that the authorities to whom requisitions for the surrender of fugitive offenders in the various States should be addressed are as follows :

Perak	British Resident.
Selangor	» »
Negri Sembilan	» »
Pahang	» »
Johore	General Adviser.
Kedah	British Adviser.
Perlis	» »
Kelantan	» »
Brunei	British Resident.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

F. H. HUMPHRYS.

His Excellency
Rashid Ali Beg al Gilani,
Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Bagdad.

II.

'IRAQI MINISTRY
FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

No. 70.

BAGDAD, 3rd January, 1934.

MY DEAR AMBASSADOR,

I have the honour to refer to Your Excellency's letter No. 609 dated 2nd November, 1933, regarding the extension of the Extradition Treaty concluded between Great Britain and 'Iraq to the Federated and Unfederated Malay

tionnées ci-dessus aux Etats malais fédérés de Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan et Pahang, et aux Etats malais non fédérés de Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan et Brunei.

3. Au cas où cette proposition agréerait au Gouvernement de l'Irak, la date de la réponse de Votre Excellence à cet effet sera considérée comme celle à laquelle ladite extension entrera en vigueur.

4. Comme suite au premier paragraphe de l'article 19 du traité, j'ai l'honneur de vous informer que les autorités auxquelles doivent être adressées les demandes d'extradition concernant les délinquants qui se seraient réfugiés sur le territoire des différents Etats, sont les suivantes :

Perak	British Resident.
Selangor	» »
Negri Sembilan	» »
Pahang	» »
Johore	General Adviser.
Kedah	British Adviser.
Perlis	» »
Kelantan	» »
Brunei	British Resident.

Je saisis cette occasion, etc.

F. H. HUMPHRYS.

A Son Excellence
Rashid Ali Beg Al Gilani,
Ministre par intérim des Affaires étrangères,
Bagdad.

II.

MINISTÈRE
DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES.

N° 70.

BAGDAD, le 3 janvier 1934.

MONSIEUR L'AMBASSADEUR,

En réponse à la lettre de Votre Excellence N° 609, en date du 2 novembre 1933 et relative à l'extension du Traité d'extradition conclu entre la Grande-Bretagne et l'Irak aux Etats malais fédérés et non fédérés, j'ai l'honneur de porter

States, and to inform you that the 'Iraqi Government have agreed to the contents of Your Excellency's letter referred to above for the extension of the Treaty in question to the Federated and Unfederated Malay States, provided that the authorities to whom requisitions for extradition should be addressed shall be those stated in Your Excellency's letter mentioned above.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the expression of my high consideration and esteem.

Nuri AL SA'ID,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

His Excellency
Sir Francis H. Humphrys,
G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.I.E.,
His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador
Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,
Bagdad.

à votre connaissance que le Gouvernement de l'Irak se déclare d'accord sur le contenu de la lettre de Votre Excellence susmentionnée, concernant l'extension des dispositions dudit traité aux Etats malais fédérés et non fédérés, étant entendu que les autorités auxquelles devront être adressées les demandes d'extradition seront celles indiquées dans la lettre de Votre Excellence, mentionnée ci-dessus.

Je saisis cette occasion, etc.

Nuri Al SA'ID,
Ministre des Affaires étrangères.

A Son Excellence
Sir Francis H. Humphrys,
G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.I.E.,
Ambassadeur extraordinaire et
Ministre plénipotentiaire de
Sa Majesté britannique,
à Bagdad.