

**No. 21137**

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**SPAIN  
and  
YUGOSLAVIA**

**Agreement concerning judicial assistance in criminal matters and extradition. Signed at Belgrade on 8 July 1980**

*Authentic texts: Spanish and Serbo-Croatian.*

*Registered by Spain on 30 June 1982.*

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**ESPAGNE  
et  
YOUGOSLAVIE**

**Traité d'extradition et d'entraide judiciaire en matière pénale. Signé à Belgrade le 8 juillet 1980**

*Textes authentiques : espagnol et serbo-croate.*

*Enregistré par l'Espagne le 30 juin 1982.*

## [TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

AGREEMENT<sup>1</sup> CONCERNING JUDICIAL ASSISTANCE IN CRIMINAL MATTERS AND EXTRADITION BETWEEN SPAIN AND THE SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

The King of Spain, and

The Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia,

Desiring to promote greater co-operation between the two countries in all areas of common interest and convinced of the need to assist each other in order to improve the administration of justice,

Have decided to conclude an agreement concerning judicial assistance in criminal matters and, for that purpose, have agreed as follows:

## TITLE I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

*Article 1.* OBLIGATION TO RENDER JUDICIAL ASSISTANCE

1. The Contracting Parties undertake to render each other, in accordance with the provisions specified below, judicial assistance in proceedings in respect of offences the prosecution of which, at the time of the request for assistance, falls within the jurisdiction of the judicial authorities of the requesting Party.

2. Judicial assistance shall also be rendered:

- (a) In proceedings in respect of offences for which an appeal may be taken to a court having jurisdiction in criminal matters;
- (b) In proceedings in respect of claims for damages for unfounded or unjustified criminal prosecution;
- (c) In criminal proceedings concerning claims for compensation;
- (d) In matters relating to the suspension or interruption of penalties;
- (e) In clemency proceedings.

*Article 2.* FORMS OF COMMUNICATION

1. The Contracting Parties shall designate, through an exchange of notes, the competent bodies for sending and receiving written communications concerning judicial assistance in criminal matters.

2. As an exception to the communications referred to in paragraph 1 of this article, the two Parties may, in any case, utilize the diplomatic channel or entrust their consular officials, except in extradition proceedings, with the tasks permitted under the legislation of the requested Party.

3. In urgent cases, requests for judicial assistance may be communicated by the competent authorities of the requesting Party directly, or through the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), to the competent authorities of the requested Party.

<sup>1</sup> Came into force on 1 June 1982, i.e., the first day of the second month following the exchange of the instruments of ratification, which took place at Madrid on 26 April 1982, in accordance with article 50 (2).

*Article 3. MILITARY OFFENCES AND POLICE MEASURES*

This Agreement shall not apply to:

- (a) Offences which constitute only a violation of military duties and obligations; and
- (b) Measures which concern only the police.

*Article 4. LANGUAGES TO BE USED*

1. The competent authorities of the two Contracting Parties shall draw up requests and all other documents in their own official languages in accordance with their Constitutions, and shall attach authorized translations.

2. The competent authorities of either of the Contracting Parties may, in exceptional cases, use an authorized translation in English or French, which shall replace the one provided for in paragraph 1 of this article.

3. No translation shall be required for the exchange of information concerning criminal records in accordance with article 15, paragraphs 2 and 3, of this Agreement.

*Article 5. EXEMPTION FROM AUTHENTICATION*

Documents relating to the application of this Agreement shall not require any form of authentication.

*Article 6. EXPENSES*

1. Execution of requests for judicial assistance shall not entail refunding of expenses except those incurred by the attendance of a witness or an expert in the territory of the requested State.

2. The requested Party shall bear the expenses arising from extradition incurred in its territory. If the person claimed is transported by air, the expenses for his flight shall be borne by the requesting State.

TITLE II. JUDICIAL ASSISTANCE IN CRIMINAL MATTERS

*Article 7. GROUNDS FOR REFUSAL*

Judicial assistance may be refused:

- (a) If the request for judicial assistance concerns an offence which is not punishable under the law of the requested Party;
- (b) If the requested Party considers that execution of the request for judicial assistance is likely to prejudice its security, public policy (*ordre public*) or other essential interests;
- (c) If the request concerns an offence considered by the requested Party to be of a political nature or connected with an offence of that kind.

*Article 8. POLITICAL OFFENCES*

1. An act of terrorism against human life, including an attempted crime or complicity, shall not be considered to be a political offence or connected with an offence of that kind.

2. The application of paragraph 1 of this article shall not affect the obligations which the Parties have assumed or will assume in the future under any other multilateral international agreement.

*Article 9. TRANSMISSION OF DOCUMENTATION*

1. The requested Party shall transmit the judicial decisions or documents concerning criminal proceedings which are sent to it for this purpose by the requesting Party.

2. Transmission may be effected merely by sending the documents to the recipient or, at the request of the requesting Party, in one of the ways provided for in the legislation of the requested Party.

3. Proof of transmission shall be given by means of a dated receipt signed by the recipient or by means of a declaration made by the competent authority indicating the date and form of transmission. The document confirming transmission shall be sent to the requesting Party and, if it was not possible to effect transmission, the reasons for this shall be indicated. The requested Party shall, if the requesting Party so requests, indicate whether transmission has been effected in accordance with the legislation of the requested Party.

4. A request for the summoning of a person accused of an offence, a witness or an expert to appear before the judicial authorities of the requesting Party need not be acted upon if it is received less than 30 days before the date indicated for the court appearance. The requesting Party must take into account this period in submitting its request.

5. If the requesting Party requests the appearance in court of a person as a witness or expert or of a person accused of an offence, the summons shall be served in accordance with the request formulated. Any warning clauses or penalties prescribed in the case of failure to appear shall not be given effect.

*Article 10. ALLOWANCES AND TRAVELLING AND SUBSISTENCE EXPENSES*

1. Where a witness or expert answers a summons served on him in accordance with article 9 of this Agreement, the allowances, including subsistence, to be paid and the travelling expenses to be refunded to him by the requesting Party shall be at rates at least equal to those provided for in the scales and rules in force in that State. The travelling and subsistence expenses shall be calculated as from the place of residence of the witness or expert.

2. The request for service of the summons, or the summons itself, shall indicate the approximate travelling and subsistence expenses refundable and allowances payable to the witness or expert by the competent authority of the requesting Party.

*Article 11. APPEARANCE IN COURT OF PERSONS IN CUSTODY  
AS WITNESSES OR EXPERTS*

1. A person in custody whose appearance as an expert or witness or for purposes of confrontation is applied for by one of the Contracting Parties shall be temporarily transferred to the territory where he is to be heard, provided that he is sent back within the period stipulated by the requested Party.

2. Transfer shall be refused:

(a) If the person in custody does not consent;

- (b) If transfer is liable to prolong the period of custody;
- (c) If there are other overriding grounds for not transferring him to the territory of the requesting Party.

3. Transfer may be postponed if the presence of the person in custody is necessary at criminal proceedings pending in the territory of the requested Party.

4. Unless otherwise provided for in articles 7 and 8 of this Agreement, where a person in custody is to be transferred, as a witness or expert or for purposes of confrontation, by a third State to a Contracting Party through the territory of the other Contracting Party, the latter Party shall grant transit to the person in custody, provided that he is not a national of that Party.

5. During the transfer or transit of a person in custody, that person shall retain the status of a detained person unless the requested Party requests that he should be released. If the person is released, the provisions of article 12 of this Agreement shall apply.

*Article 12. APPEARANCE IN COURT OF PERSONS AT LIBERTY  
AS WITNESSES OR EXPERTS*

1. No person of whatsoever nationality who, in response to a summons, appears before the judicial authorities of the requesting Party as a witness or expert may be prosecuted, detained or subjected to any other restriction of his liberty in the territory of that State by reason of an act committed or a conviction pronounced prior to his departure from the territory of the requested Party.

2. If a person, whatever his nationality, summoned before the judicial authorities of the requesting Party to answer for an offence, accepts the summons, he shall not be prosecuted, detained or subjected to any other restriction of his liberty by reason of an act committed or a conviction pronounced prior to his departure from the territory of the requested Party and not specified in the summons.

3. The immunity provided for in this article shall cease when the persons referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article voluntarily remain in the territory of the requesting Party for more than 45 days from the date when their presence is no longer required by the judicial authorities, or, having left that territory, return.

*Article 13. SEARCH AND SEIZURE*

Either Contracting Party may request the other Party to carry out a search or seizure. A request shall be executed only if the offence motivating it is punishable under the law of the requested Party and if the laws of that Party so permit.

*Article 14. LETTERS ROGATORY RELATING TO CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS*

1. The requested Party shall execute letters rogatory relating to criminal proceedings sent to it by the judicial authorities of the requesting Party.

2. If the object of the letter rogatory is the transmission of court records, evidentiary material or any type of documents in general, the requested Party may transmit certified copies or certified photostat copies, unless the requesting Party expressly requests the originals.

3. The requested Party may refuse to transmit objects, court records or original documents which it has been requested to provide if its legislation does not so permit or if it requires them in connection with pending criminal proceedings.

4. Objects or documents transmitted in execution of a letter rogatory shall be returned as soon as possible, unless the requested Party waives the return thereof.

#### *Article 15.* REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

1. Requests by a civil court or an administrative authority concerning criminal proceedings shall indicate the reason for the request. They shall be complied with to the extent permitted by the domestic laws and regulations of the requested Party.

2. Each Contracting Party shall inform the other Contracting Party of all entries made in the penal register which relate to nationals of the latter Party.

3. Data shall be exchanged every six months between the Ministry of Justice of Spain and the Federal Secretariat of Justice and Organization of Federal Administration of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

#### *Article 16.* CONTENT OF REQUESTS FOR JUDICIAL ASSISTANCE

1. A request for judicial assistance shall be in writing; it shall be signed by the competent judge or official and shall bear the official seal.

2. The request for judicial assistance shall include:

- (a) The title of the authority which sends the request;
- (b) The type of document or record;
- (c) A precise description of the judicial assistance requested;
- (d) A brief description and legal assessment of the offence, indicating the time and place of its commission, unless these details are ascertainable from annexed documents;
- (e) If possible, the identity and nationality of the accused or convicted person;
- (f) The name and address of the person to be served.

3. In the case of requests for service of documents, the address of the person to be served and the document to be served must also be indicated.

4. Requests for searches of persons or premises or for the seizure and handing over of property or documents must be accompanied by the relevant court decision.

5. The requested Party may call for such additional information as may be necessary for a decision in accordance with this Agreement or for the purpose of rendering judicial assistance.

#### *Article 17.* TRANSMISSION OF THE REQUEST TO THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY

Where the authority which receives a request for judicial assistance has no jurisdiction to comply therewith, it shall transmit the request to the competent authority.

*Article 18.* EXECUTION OF REQUESTS

In the execution of a request, the law of the requested Party shall be applied.

*Article 19.* NOTIFICATION OF THE TIME AND PLACE OF EXECUTION

1. On the request of the requesting Party, the requested Party shall, if possible, notify it of the time and place of the execution of the request.

2. The interested judicial authorities and other parties to the proceedings may be present when the act of judicial assistance is performed, if the requested Party consents.

*Article 20.* REASONS FOR REFUSAL

Reasons shall be given for the complete or partial refusal of judicial assistance.

TITLE III. EXTRADITION

*Article 21.* OBLIGATION TO EXTRADITE

1. The Contracting Parties undertake reciprocally to extradite, under the provisions and conditions specified in the following articles, persons who are under criminal prosecution by the judicial authorities of the requesting Party or who are required to serve a sentence imposed judicially.

2. With regard to persons who at the time of the commission of an offence have not reached the age of 18 and at the time of the submission of the request for extradition are under the age of 21 and are permanently domiciled in the territory of the requested Party, the competent judicial authorities shall determine whether extradition might be detrimental to the development of such persons or their reintegration into society and whether it should refrain from extradition for such reasons. In such cases, the competent authorities of the requested Party may state their objections to the requesting Party, which shall have the exclusive right to take the final decision.

*Article 22.* ACTS WHICH GIVE RISE TO EXTRADITION

1. Only those acts which, under the laws of the requesting Party and the requested Party, are punishable by a penalty involving deprivation of liberty for a maximum term of no less than one year shall give rise to extradition.

2. If extradition is requested in order to execute a penalty for the acts referred to in paragraph 1 of this article, it shall be granted if the penalty or the term which remains to be served exceeds six months. Extradition shall also be granted if it is necessary to execute several penalties, provided that the total length of the terms to be served exceeds six months.

*Article 23.* POLITICAL OFFENCES

1. Extradition shall not be granted in respect of offences considered by the requested Party to be of a political nature or connected with offences of that kind.

2. An act of terrorism against human life, including an attempted crime or complicity, shall not be considered to be a political offence or connected with an offence of that kind.

3. The application of paragraph 2 of this article shall not affect the obligations which the Parties have assumed or will assume in the future under any other multilateral international agreement.

*Article 24. MILITARY OFFENCES*

Extradition shall not be granted if the offence for which extradition is requested constitutes only a violation of military duties and obligations.

*Article 25. FISCAL OFFENCES*

In the case of tax, customs, foreign-currency and other fiscal matters, extradition shall be granted, under the conditions provided for in this Agreement, only for those offences which are specified in an additional protocol.

*Article 26. REFUSAL TO EXTRADITE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL REASONS*

1. The requested Party shall not grant the extradition of persons who, under its own Constitution, may not be extradited.

2. The Contracting Parties shall refuse extradition of their own nationals. The nationality of the person claimed shall be determined at the time when the decision on extradition is taken.

*Article 27. "NE BIS IN IDEM"*

Extradition shall not be granted if the person claimed has been convicted for the act or acts for which extradition is requested.

*Article 28. PERIOD OF LIMITATION*

Extradition shall not be granted if, under the law of either of the Parties, the period of limitation for the criminal proceedings or penalty has expired at the time when the requested Party receives the request.

*Article 29. SENTENCE BY DEFAULT*

If the person claimed has been sentenced by default, extradition shall be granted only if the requesting Party gives guarantees that his defence will be heard and that he will be given the legal resources available under the law of the requesting Party.

*Article 30. DEATH PENALTY*

If the act with which the person claimed is charged is punishable by the death penalty under the law of the requesting Party and if the death penalty for that act is not provided for under the law of the requested Party, extradition shall be granted only if the death penalty will not be imposed or enforced.

*Article 31. PLACE OF COMMISSION*

The requested Party may refuse to extradite the person claimed for an offence which, under its law, was committed entirely or partially in its territory or in a place assimilated thereto.



*Article 32. JURISDICTION OF THE REQUESTED STATE  
IN RESPECT OF PROSECUTION*

1. Extradition may be refused if criminal proceedings are being conducted against the person claimed in a court of the requested Party for the same acts which gave rise to the request for extradition.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 of this article shall not apply if the offence with which the person claimed is charged was committed in the territory of the requesting Party to the detriment of only that State or its nationals.

*Article 33. AMNESTY*

Amnesty granted by the requested State shall not prevent extradition unless the act may be grounds for criminal prosecution in the courts of the requested Party.

*Article 34. SPECIAL AND EXTRAORDINARY COURTS*

1. The person extradited may not be tried in the territory of the requesting Party by a special and extraordinary court.

2. Extradition shall not be granted for the execution of any type of penalty imposed by a special and extraordinary court.

*Article 35. REQUEST AND ANNEXES*

1. The request shall be transmitted in writing through the diplomatic channel.
2. The request shall be accompanied by:

- (a) The original or a certified copy of a sentence, detention order or any other document having the same legal force which is drawn up in the manner prescribed by the law of the requesting Party;
- (b) A statement and particulars of the acts for which extradition is requested, indicating as precisely as possible the time and place of commission, their legal classification and references to the legal provisions which may be applicable;
- (c) A copy of the applicable legal provisions or, failing that, a statement concerning the applicable law, a physical description as accurate as possible of the person claimed, and any other information making it possible to establish his identity and nationality.

*Article 36. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION*

If the information provided by the requesting Party is insufficient to enable the requested Party to take a decision in application of this Agreement, the requested Party shall request all the necessary additional information and may set a time-limit for its transmission.

*Article 37. PROVISIONAL ARREST DURING THE EXTRADITION PROCEDURE*

1. In urgent cases, the competent authorities of the requesting Party may apply for the provisional arrest of the person claimed; the competent authorities of the requested Party shall take a decision on such a request in accordance with the law of that Party.

2. The application for provisional arrest shall contain an indication of the existence of any of the documents mentioned in article 35, paragraph 2(a), and of the intention to submit a request for extradition; it shall also specify the offence for which extradition is requested, the time and place of perpetration, the penalty provided for or imposed and, to the extent possible, a physical description of the person claimed.

3. In addition to use of the diplomatic channel, the application for provisional arrest may be transmitted to the competent authorities of the requested Party by mail or telegram or through the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL).

The requesting Party shall be informed of the decision taken concerning its request.

4. The provisional arrest may be rescinded if, within 30 days, the requested Party has not received the request for extradition and the documents referred to in article 35, paragraph 2. In no circumstances may the period of custody last more than 45 days from the date of the arrest. A provisional release may be granted provided that the requested Party takes whatever steps it deems necessary to prevent the escape of the person claimed.

5. Release shall not preclude further arrest or extradition if the request for extradition is submitted after release.

#### *Article 38. ARREST WITHOUT A REQUEST BY A CONTRACTING PARTY*

1. If the competent authority of one Contracting Party has arrested a person justifiably suspected of having committed an offence which may be grounds for extradition by the other Contracting Party, that authority shall so inform the latter Party, directly or through the diplomatic channel, and provide it with information concerning the date of the arrest and the place of detention.

2. The Contracting Party in whose interest the arrest was made shall inform without delay the other Contracting Party whether or not it intends to make a formal request for extradition. If no reply is received within a period of 15 days or if the reply is negative, the arrest shall be rescinded. The request must be made within the period laid down in article 37, paragraph 4, of this Agreement.

#### *Article 39. CONCURRENT SUBMISSION OF REQUESTS FOR EXTRADITION*

1. If extradition is requested by several States either for the same act or for different acts, the requested Party shall take its decision having regard to the circumstances, and in particular to the relative seriousness and place of commission of the offence, the dates of the respective requests for extradition, the nationality of the person claimed and the possibility of subsequent extradition to another State.

2. If extradition is requested simultaneously by a Contracting Party and a third State and preference is given to one of them, the requested Party shall, in addition to communicating the decisions taken concerning requests for extradition, inform the requesting Party whether it consents to the possible subsequent extradition of the individual from the State to which he has been surrendered to the other requesting State.

*Article 40.* SURRENDER OF THE PERSON WHOSE EXTRADITION  
HAS BEEN GRANTED

1. The requested Party shall communicate to the requesting Party, through the channel provided for in article 33, paragraph 1, its decision concerning the request for extradition.

2. Reasons shall be given for any total or partial refusal to comply.

3. If extradition is granted, the requesting Party shall be informed of the place and date of surrender and the length of time that the person claimed spent in detention during the extradition procedure.

4. Except for the case provided for in paragraph 5 of this article, if the person claimed has not been taken over on the date set, he may be released once a period of 15 days has elapsed from that date; he shall in any case be released once a period of 30 days has elapsed, and the requested Party may refuse extradition for the same act.

5. In the case of *force majeure* which prevents the surrender or taking over of the person to be extradited, the Party concerned shall so inform the other Party; in such a case, the two Parties shall agree on a new date for surrender, and the provisions of paragraph 4 of this article shall apply.

*Article 41.* DEFERRED OR CONDITIONAL SURRENDER

1. The requested Party may, after taking a decision on the request for extradition, defer surrender of the person claimed in order to prosecute him or, if he has already been sentenced, so that he may serve in its territory the sentence imposed for an offence other than that on which the request for extradition is based.

2. Instead of deferring surrender, the requesting Party may temporarily hand over the person claimed to the requested Party on such terms as the two Parties establish by mutual agreement.

3. The requesting Party shall keep that person in custody or in prison during his stay in its territory. The period of custody or imprisonment from the departure from the territory of the requested Party until the return to the said territory shall, whenever possible, be considered part of any penalty imposed by the courts of the requested Party.

*Article 42.* PRINCIPLE OF PARTICULARITY

A person who has been extradited shall not be prosecuted, sentenced, imprisoned for the purpose of executing a penalty or subjected to any other restriction of his personal liberty for any act committed prior to surrender and for which extradition is not requested except in the following cases:

(a) If the Party which surrendered the person so consents. For that purpose, a request shall be submitted, accompanied by the documents referred to in article 35 of this Agreement and a court record of the statement made by the person surrendered. Consent shall be granted if the offence for which it is requested gives rise to the obligation to extradite under this Agreement;

(b) If the person extradited, having had the opportunity to leave the territory of the Party to which he was surrendered, has not done so within 45 days following his final release or if he returns to that territory after having left it.

*Article 43. CHANGE OF CRIMINAL CLASSIFICATION*

Where the legal classification of the act with which he is charged is changed in the course of the proceedings, the person extradited shall be prosecuted or sentenced only to the extent that the constituent elements of the offence under the new classification would have warranted extradition.

*Article 44. RE-EXTRADITION TO A THIRD STATE*

Except in the case provided for in article 42, paragraph (b), of this Agreement, the requesting Party may, only with the consent of the requested Party, extradite a person who was surrendered to it to a third State which claims him for an offence committed prior to the surrender. The requested Party may require the transmission of the documents referred to in article 35, paragraph 2, of this Agreement.

*Article 45. INFORMATION CONCERNING THE OUTCOME  
OF CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS*

At the request of the requested Party, the requesting Party shall provide information concerning the outcome of the criminal proceedings initiated against the individual surrendered and shall transmit a copy of the final decision.

*Article 46. HANDING OVER OF ARTICLES*

1. If required by the requesting Party, the requested Party shall, to the extent permitted by its legislation, seize and hand over articles:

- (a) Which may serve as evidence, or
- (b) Which have been acquired as a result of the offence and have been found in the possession of the person claimed at the time of his arrest, or have been discovered subsequently.

2. The articles referred to in paragraph 1 of this article shall be handed over even if extradition, having been granted, cannot be enforced because of the death or escape of the person claimed.

3. If the said articles are liable to seizure or attachment in the territory of the requested Party, that Party may, in connection with pending criminal proceedings, temporarily retain them or hand them over on condition that they are returned.

4. In any event, rights which the requested Party or a third Party have acquired to the said articles shall not be affected. If such rights exist, the articles shall be returned to the requested Party as soon as possible and without charge once the proceedings have been completed.

*Article 47. TRANSIT*

1. Transit through the territory of either of the Contracting Parties shall be granted on the basis of a request made in accordance with article 35, paragraph 1, of this Agreement, provided that it does not involve an offence which the requested Party considers to be political or purely military in nature, taking into account articles 23 and 24 of this Agreement.

2. The conveyance in transit of a national of the requested country within the meaning of article 26, paragraph 2, of this Agreement may be refused.

3. Except as provided for in paragraph 4 of this article, the documents referred to in article 35, paragraph 2, of this Agreement must be submitted.

4. In the case of conveyance by air the following provisions shall apply:

- (a) If no landing is scheduled, the requesting Party shall inform the Party whose territory is to be overflowed and shall confirm the existence of any of the documents referred to in article 35, paragraph 2(a). In the case of an unscheduled landing, such notification shall have the effect of a request for provisional arrest as provided for in article 37 of this Agreement and the requesting Party shall submit a formal request for conveyance in transit;
- (b) If a landing is scheduled, the requesting Party shall submit a formal request for conveyance in transit.

#### Article 48. PROCEEDINGS

Except as otherwise provided for in this Agreement, the law of the requested Party shall be the sole law applicable to extradition proceedings and provisional arrest.

### TITLE IV. FINAL PROVISIONS

#### Article 49. INTERPRETATION

Any difficulty which may arise in the application or interpretation of this Agreement shall be settled through the diplomatic channel.

#### Article 50. RATIFICATION, ENTRY INTO FORCE AND DENUNCIATION

1. This Agreement is subject to ratification. The exchange of the instruments of ratification shall take place in Madrid.

2. This Agreement shall enter into force on the first day of the second month following the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification and shall remain in force until either of the Parties denounces it. It shall cease to have effect six months after the date on which the denunciation was received.

3. Requests for extradition made after the entry into force of this Agreement shall be governed by its clauses, regardless of the date on which the offence was committed.

4. Requests for extradition made prior to the entry into force of this Agreement shall continue to be dealt with and shall be resolved in accordance with the provisions which were in effect previously for each of the Contracting Parties.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Plenipotentiaries sign this Agreement, done in two original copies in the Spanish and Serbo-Croatian languages, both texts being equally authentic, at Belgrade on 8 July 1980.

For Spain:

[Signed]

CARLOS ROBLES PIQUER  
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs

For the Socialist Federal Republic  
of Yugoslavia:

[Signed]

Dr. GOJKO PRODANIĆ  
Deputy Federal Secretary of Justice  
and Organization of Federal Admin-  
istration