

**Agreement between the Kingdom of Norway and the United Arab Emirates
on Extradition**

The Kingdom of Norway

and

The United Arab Emirates

(Hereinafter referred to as "the Parties"),

Referring to the international instruments containing provisions on extradition
in force between the Parties;

Desiring to further improve the effectiveness of their co-operation in fighting
crime and, specifically, to facilitate extradition;

Having due regard for their obligations to respect human rights and the rule of
law;

HAVE AGREED as follows:

Article 1 Obligation to extradite

1. Each Party agrees to extradite to the other, in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement, any person within its territory who is sought for the purpose of carrying out criminal proceedings or executing a final sentence.
2. For the purpose of this Agreement sentence shall mean: any custodial sentence or any measure involving deprivation of liberty imposed by a court for a limited or unlimited period of time on account of a criminal offence on the basis of criminal proceedings.

Article 2 Extraditable offences

1. In accordance with the provision of this Agreement, extradition shall be granted when:
 - a) the request for extradition is made to carry out criminal proceedings and the offence is punishable, pursuant to the law of both Parties, by a sentence of more than one year.
 - b) the request for extradition is made for executing a final sentence for an offence punishable by a sentence of more than one year, pursuant to the law of both Parties and, at the moment of submission of the request, the length of the sentence still to be served is at least six months.
2. In determining whether an offence is an offence punishable under the laws of both Parties, it shall not matter whether the laws of the Requested Party place the offence within the same category of offence, or denominate the offence by the same terminology, if the conduct underlying the offence for which assistance is sought is a criminal offence under the laws of both Parties.
3. In respect of offences relevant to taxes and duties, custom duties and foreign exchange, extradition shall not be refused only on the ground that the laws of the Requested Party do not impose the same kind of taxes and duties or do not contain the same type of provisions in connection with taxes, duties, customs duties and foreign exchange as the laws of the Requesting Party.
4. 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 other extraditable offence.

5. For the purposes of Paragraph 1 of this Article, extradition shall be granted also if the offence for which it is requested was committed outside of the territory of the Requesting Party, provided that the laws of the Requested Party allow the prosecution of an offence of the same nature committed outside of its territory.

Article 3 Mandatory grounds for refusal

1. Extradition shall not be granted if:
 - a) the offence for which extradition is requested is regarded by the Requested Party as a political offence. The following offences shall not be considered as political offences:
 - I. for the United Arab Emirates; assault against the President of the State or his Deputy, the Head of Government, or any member of their families, or any Member of the Supreme Council or any member of their families;
 - II. for the Kingdom of Norway; assault against the King or Queen, or any member of their family, the Head of Government or any member of his or her family ;
 - III. terrorist offences, terrorist financing offences or any other offence not considered as a political offence under any international treaty to which both Parties are a party;
 - b) the Requested Party has substantial grounds for believing that the request for extradition has been made for the purpose of prosecuting or punishing a person on the account of that person's race, religion, nationality, ethnic origin, political opinion, sex or status or that the request will result in that person being prejudiced for any of those reasons;
 - c) the offence for which extradition is requested is punishable with the death penalty according to the law of the Requesting Party, unless the Requesting Party gives such guarantees as the Requested Party considers sufficient that the death penalty will not be imposed or, if imposed, will not be carried out;

- d) the offence for which extradition is requested could be punished by the Requesting Party with a punishment prohibited by the laws of the Requested Party;
 - e) the Requested Party has substantial grounds for believing that the person whose extradition is sought would be subjected to torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;
 - f) the judgment of the Requesting Party has been rendered in absentia and the convicted person has not had sufficient notice of the trial or is not given the opportunity to arrange for his or her defense and has not had or will not have the opportunity to have the case retried in his or her presence;
 - g) in respect of the offence for which extradition is requested, the person sought has already been tried with a final judgment by the competent authorities of the Requested Party, or if said person has been pardoned for the final judgment by the competent authorities of the Requested Party;
 - h) the right to prosecute the offence or to enforce the sentence for which extradition is requested, has become statute-barred by lapse of time under either the law of the Requested Party or the Requesting Party;
 - i) the offence for which extradition is requested is an offence under military law and is not also an offence under the general criminal law of the Requested Party;
 - j) the Requested Party considers that granting extradition is likely to prejudice its sovereignty, security, order public, other essential interests, international obligations or fundamental principles of its national law;
 - k) the execution of the request for extradition would be contrary to the principles of ne bis in idem.
2. Pursuant to Paragraph 1 of this Article, the Requested Party may in accordance with its national law consider whether extradition may be granted subject to certain conditions.

Article 4 Optional grounds for refusal

Extradition may be refused if:

- a) the offence for which extradition is requested is subject to the jurisdiction of the Requested Party in accordance with its national law and the person sought is being prosecuted or is going to be prosecuted by the competent authorities of that Party for the same offence for which extradition is requested; or if the competent authorities of the Requested Party have decided, in accordance with the law of that Party, not to prosecute or to terminate the criminal proceedings that have been instituted;
- b) the Requested Party, while taking into consideration the seriousness of the offence and interests of the Requesting Party, considers that the extradition would not be compatible with humanitarian considerations, particularly in view of the age and health conditions;
- c) the Requested Party has granted political asylum to the person sought.

Article 5 Extradition of nationals

- 1. The Parties reserve the right to refuse extradition of their nationals in accordance with national law.
- 2. In case of refusal of extradition, the Requested Party shall, at the request of the Requesting Party, submit the case to its competent authority for the purpose of institution of criminal proceedings in accordance with its national law. For this purpose, the Requesting Party shall provide the Requested Party with documents and evidence relating to the case. The Requesting Party shall be notified of any action taken in this respect, upon its request.

Article 6 Central Authorities

- 1. Each Party shall designate a Central Authority for the purpose of the implementation of this Agreement.
- 2. The respective Central Authorities are:
 - a) For the United Arab Emirates is the Ministry of Justice.
 - b) For the Kingdom of Norway is the Ministry of Justice and Public Security.

3. The Parties shall notify each other in writing through diplomatic channels of any change in the authority that is designated as Central Authority.
4. For the purpose of this Agreement, the Central Authorities shall communicate directly or through diplomatic channels.

Article 7 Request and supporting documents

1. All requests for extradition shall be made in writing through diplomatic channels. In urgent circumstances or emergencies, the Central Authority of the Requested Party may accept the request through the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) or by any other secure means capable of producing a written record, in which case it shall be confirmed within sixty (60) days by a formal request through diplomatic channels.
2. The Central Authorities may communicate directly. Each of the Central Authorities may designate a focal point to follow the execution of a request.
3. The request for extradition shall be made in written form and include the following:
 - a) the name of the requesting authority;
 - b) full name of the person sought for extradition and, if available, details of the person's citizenship, place of residence or location and description of that person's appearance, the photographs and fingerprints of that person and any other details, enabling to search for and identify such person;
 - c) a statement of the conduct constituting the offence for which the extradition is requested, indicating the place and time of its commission and a description of the offence;
 - d) the text of the relevant provisions of the laws describing the crime relating to criminal jurisdiction, criminalization and penalty of the offence;
 - e) the text of the relevant provisions of the laws relating to time limit on prosecution or execution of sentence, including the prescription.
 - f) if the request for extradition is made for the purpose of conducting criminal proceedings against the person sought, the request shall also be accompanied by an original or a certified copy of the warrant of arrest or other document having the same effect force awarded in

the forms prescribed by law issued by the competent authority of the Requesting Party;

- g) if the request for extradition is made for the purpose of conducting criminal proceedings against the person sought, a description of the evidence that establishes a presumption that the person concerned is guilty of the offence the person is charged with;
- h) if the request for extradition is made for the purpose of executing a sentence imposed on the person sought, the request shall also be accompanied by an original or a certified copy of the final judgment indicating that the judgment has entered into force and a description of the period of the sentence that has already been served.

4. The requests and supporting documents provided by the Parties in accordance with this Agreement shall be accompanied by a translation into the official language of the Requested Party or in the English language, and shall be signed and stamped by the Central Authority of the Requesting Party according to their national law. No authentication or further certification of documents submitted in support of the request shall be required.

Article 8 Additional information

1. If the information provided by the Requesting Party in support of a request for extradition is not sufficient to enable the Requested Party to reach a decision under this Agreement, the latter Party may request that the necessary additional information be submitted within forty-five (45) days. If the additional information is not submitted within that time, the request may be renounced in accordance with national law.
2. However, the Requesting Party shall not be precluded from making a new request for extradition of the same person and for the same offence.

Article 9 Rule of speciality

1. The person extradited in compliance with this Agreement shall not be prosecuted, tried, detained for the purpose of executing a sentence in the Requesting Party, nor subjected to any other measure restricting personal

liberty, for any offence committed before being surrendered and different from the one for which extradition is granted, unless:

- a) the person extradited, after having left the territory of the Requesting Party, voluntarily returns to it;
- b) the person extradited does not leave the territory of the Requesting Party within forty-five (45) days after having had the opportunity to do so. However, such period of time shall not include the time during which said person fails to leave the Requesting Party for reasons beyond his or her control;
- c) the Requested Party consents thereto; in this case, the Requested Party upon specific request by the Requesting Party, may agree to prosecute the person extradited or execute a sentence against him or her for an offence different from that for which the request for extradition has been made, in compliance with the conditions and restrictions set by this Agreement. In this respect, the Requested Party may ask the Requesting Party to transmit the documents and information indicated in Article 7, Paragraph 3, of this Agreement.

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

- a) an extraditable offence; and
- b) based on substantially the same facts contained in the extradition request and its supporting documents; and
- c) punishable by the same maximum penalty as, or a lesser maximum penalty than the offence for which that person was extradited.

Article 10 Re-extradition to a third party

Except in the cases provided for in Article 9, Paragraph 1, subparagraph a) and b), the Requesting Party cannot extradite to a third Party the person that has been surrendered to it and is requested by the third party for offences

committed before such surrender, without the consent of the Requested Party. The Requested Party may ask for the submission of the documents and information indicated in Article 7 of this Agreement.

Article 11 Provisional arrest

1. In cases of urgency, the competent authorities of the Requesting Party may request to arrest the person sought or to take any other measure to ensure that the person sought remains in the territory of the Requested Party.
2. A request for provisional measures shall be sent to the Central Authority of the Requested Party directly, through the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) or by any other means agreed upon by both Parties. The Requested Party shall inform the Requesting Party without delay of the action taken on the request.
3. The request for provisional measures shall contain:
 - a) full name of the person sought for extradition and, if available, details of his or her citizenship, place of residence or location and description of his or her appearance with photos, fingerprints and any other details enabling to search for and identify such person;
 - b) a statement that extradition is to be requested;
 - c) a concise statement of the facts of the case;
 - d) a statement attesting to the existence and terms of an order of arrest or a final sentence;
 - e) a statement of the maximum penalty that can be imposed or the sentence that has been imposed for the offence, including the time left to be served.
4. If the Central Authority of the Requested Party does not receive the formal request for extradition within the time frame specified under the national law of the Requested Party, the person sought may be released from custody. Other provisional measures may be terminated in accordance with national law.
5. Termination of provisional arrest at the end of the time limit, referred to in Paragraph 4 of this Article, shall not prevent subsequent arrest and extradition if the request for extradition and the supporting documents, referred to in Article 7 of this Agreement, are subsequently received.

Article 12 Concurrent requests

If the Requested Party receives from the Requesting Party and from one or more third States a request for extradition of the same person, for the same offence or for different offences, the Requested Party, in determining to which State the person is to be extradited, shall consider all the relevant circumstances, in particular whether the requests were made pursuant to an agreement, the seriousness of the different offences, the time and place of commission of the offence, the nationality and the usual place of residence of the person sought, the respective dates of submission of the requests and whether the person is accused or convicted.

Article 13 Decision and surrender

1. The Requested Party shall promptly notify the Requesting Party of its decision on the request for extradition.
2. Reasons shall be given for any refusal of the request in whole or in part.
3. If extradition is granted, the Parties shall agree promptly on the date and place of the surrender. The person sought shall be surrendered within the time frame agreed between the Parties.
4. If circumstances beyond its control prevent a Party from effectuating the surrender, it shall notify the other Party. The two Parties shall agree promptly on a new date for surrender.
5. If the Requesting Party does not take over the person to be extradited, at the dates agreed with the Requested Party in accordance with Paragraph 3 or 4 of this Article, the Requested Party may immediately release him or her from custody and may refuse a new request for extradition made by the Requesting Party for that person for the same offence.
6. The time spent in custody by the extradited person, even under house-arrest, between the date of arrest and the date of surrender, shall be counted by the Requesting Party for the purpose of the sentence to be served in the cases provided for in Article 2, Paragraph 1, of this Agreement.

Article 14 Seizure and surrender of items and property

1. Upon request of the Requesting Party, the Requested Party shall, within the authority of its national law and without prejudice to the rights of others, seize the materials stated below and deliver the same to the Requesting Party at the time of surrender of the person or immediately thereafter:
 - a) items used in the commission of the offence or which constitute evidence of the offence;
 - b) items obtained during the commission of the offence if they are in the possession of the person sought at the time of the arrest.
2. The surrender of any of the items indicated in Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be made even when extradition, although already granted, cannot be effected due to the death, disappearance or escape of the person sought.
3. If the seized materials, referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article, are required for an investigation or prosecution of an offence in the Requested Party, then the delivery of those materials may be delayed, or they may be delivered on condition that they shall be returned after the conclusion of the proceedings in the Requesting Party.
4. Where the law of the Requested Party or the protection of the rights of third parties so requires, any property surrendered shall be returned to the Requested Party free of charge after the completion of the proceedings, if that Party requests.

Article 15 Postponed and temporary surrender

1. If the person sought is being prosecuted or is serving a sentence in the Requested Party for an offence other than that for which extradition is requested, the Requested Party may, after having decided to grant extradition, postpone the surrender until the conclusion of the criminal proceedings or the completion of the sentence. The Requested Party shall inform the Requesting Party of such postponement.
2. However, upon request of the Requesting Party, the Requested Party may, in compliance with its national law, temporarily surrender the person to the Requesting Party in order to enable it to carry out the ongoing criminal proceedings, in accordance with conditions to be determined between the

Parties. The time spent in detention shall be calculated for the purposes of the sentence to be served in the Requested Party.

3. In addition to the case provided for in Paragraph 1 of this Article, surrender may be postponed when the transfer, due to the health condition of the person sought, may endanger his or her life.

Article 16 Simplified extradition procedure

The Requested Party, in so far as its law permits, may grant simplified extradition after the receipt of a request for provisional arrest, provided that the person sought explicitly consented and is advised that he or she is entitled to the extradition proceedings and to the protection that such right entails.

Article 17 Confidentiality

The Parties agree to keep all documents and information used in the extradition procedure confidential, except to the extent necessary to execute the request.

Article 18 Data protection

1. For the purpose of this Article data shall mean: all information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person.
2. The Parties shall ensure that the data transferred from one Party to another shall be used only for the purpose of executing a request, pursuant to this Agreement. No data shall be used for any other purpose, or transferred to any third country without prior approval of the Party which transferred the data.
3. The Parties shall ensure the accuracy of personal data transferred pursuant to this Agreement and they shall ensure that appropriate measures shall be taken in order to protect the transmitted data against accidental or unauthorised destruction or accidental loss as well as against unauthorised access, alteration or dissemination.
4. The Parties shall consult each other on the desired time limits for storage, the necessity of any prolonged storage needed, as well as the need to rectify inaccurate, incomplete or unreliable data or the desire or need to erase data or to restrict the use of data.

5. To the extent regulated by the national law of the Parties, the data subject may be provided with information on the categories of data transferred and the purpose of the data transfer. The Party concerned may not inform the data subject if this is necessary to avoid obstructing official or legal enquiries, criminal or administrative investigations, prosecutions or the execution of criminal penalties, to protect public security, to protect national security, or to protect the rights and freedoms of others.
6. Parties shall consult each other if a judicial competent authority, pursuant to national law, makes any determination on the admissibility of the transfer of any data from one Party to another, pursuant to this Agreement.

Article 19 Transit

1. Each Party may authorise transit through its territory of a person surrendered to the other Party by a third party in compliance with the provisions of this Agreement and national law.
2. The Party requesting the transit shall submit to the State of transit, through the Central Authorities, or in particularly urgent cases through the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), a request containing the personal details of the person in transit and a concise statement of facts of the case. The request for transit shall be accompanied by a copy of the document granting the extradition.
3. The State of transit shall hold in custody the person in transit while said person is on its territory.
4. No authorisation for transit shall be required when air transportation is used and no landing is scheduled on the territory of the State of transit. If an unscheduled landing occurs in the territory of the aforementioned State, the Party requesting transit shall immediately inform the State of transit and the latter shall hold the person to be transported for a maximum of 48 hours awaiting to receive the request for transit provided for in Paragraph 2 of this Article.

Article 20 Expenses

1. The Requested Party shall bear the expenses incurred in its territory in arresting the person sought and maintaining said person in custody until the surrender to the Requesting Party, as well as the expenses associated with the seizure and keeping of the items referred to in Article 14 of this Agreement.
2. The Requesting Party shall bear the expenses incurred in transporting the person extradited and any item seized from the Requested Party to the Requesting Party, as well as the expenses of the transit indicated in Article 19 of this Agreement.
3. If it is apparent that exceptional expenses may be incurred as a result of a request for extradition, the Parties shall consult with a view to deciding how those expenses will be met.

Article 21 Settlement of disputes

Any dispute arising from implementation or interpretation of this Agreement shall be settled by consultations or negotiations through diplomatic channels if the Central Authorities of the Parties are themselves unable to reach agreement.

Article 22 Compatibility with other agreements

This Agreement shall not affect any existing obligations of the Parties in other agreements, nor prevent the Parties from providing assistance to each other pursuant to other agreements or arrangements.

Article 23 Consultations

The Parties shall convene whenever they deem it necessary, in order to discuss the application of this Agreement and they may also convene meetings with the competent authorities of the Parties with a view to facilitate the application of this Agreement, in particular with respect to such issues as training, the

preparation and use of standard formats, the preparation and execution of specific types of requests or of specific individual requests.

Article 24 Entry into force, amendment and termination

1. This Agreement shall enter into force on the first day of the first month after the date of receipt of the final notification in which the Parties inform each other, through diplomatic channels, that they have fulfilled the requirements of their national legislation.
2. This Agreement may be amended by mutual consent of the Parties and the amendment shall enter into force in accordance with Paragraph 1 of this Article.
3. Either Party may terminate this Agreement by notice in writing through diplomatic channels at any time. Termination shall take effect six (6) months after the date on which the notice is given. However, proceedings already commenced before the notice of termination shall continue to be governed by this Agreement until fully concluded.
4. This Agreement shall apply to any request submitted after its entry into force, even if the relevant offences were committed before its entry into force.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorised thereto have signed this Agreement.

DONE at Dubai this 12th February of 2025, in duplicate, each in Norwegian, Arabic and English languages, all texts being equally authentic. In the event of any difference in interpretation of this Agreement, the English text shall prevail.

**FOR THE
THE KINGDOM OF NORWAY**

**FOR THE UNITED ARAB
EMIRATES**