

4. Provisional arrest shall be terminated if the Requested State has not received the request for extradition within sixty (60) days after arrest. The authorities of the Requested State, insofar that it is permitted by the law of that State, may extend that period for the reception of the documents referred to in Article 5. However, the person sought may be granted provisional release at any time, subject to the conditions deemed necessary to ensure that the person does not abscond.
5. The expiry of the period provided for in paragraph 4 does not preclude arrest and extradition if a request for extradition is subsequently received.

ARTICLE 9

Conflicting Requests

1. Where requests are received from two or more States for the extradition of the same person, the Requested State shall determine to which of those States the person is to be extradited and shall notify the Requesting States of its decision.
2. In determining to which State a person is to be extradited, the Requested State shall have regard to all relevant circumstances and, in particular, the relative seriousness of the offences if the requests relate to different offences, the time and place of commission of each offence, the respective dates of the requests, the nationality of the person, the habitual place of residence of the person, and the possibility of re-extradition to a Third State.

ARTICLE 10

Decision and Surrender

1. The Requested State shall, as soon as a decision on the request for extradition has been made, communicate that decision to the Requesting State. Reasons shall be given for any complete or partial rejection of an extradition request.
2. Where extradition is granted, the Requested State shall inform the Requesting State of the length of time for which the person sought was detained in custody with a view to extradition.
3. Where extradition is granted, the Requested State shall surrender the person from a point of departure in its territory convenient to the Requesting State.
4. The Requesting State shall remove the person from the Requested State within such reasonable period as the Requested State specifies and, if the person is not removed within that period, the Requested State may refuse to extradite that person for the same offence.
5. If circumstances beyond its control prevent a Contracting Party from surrendering or removing the person to be extradited it shall notify the other Contracting Party. The Contracting Parties shall decide upon a new date of surrender and the provisions of paragraph 4 of this Article shall apply.