

4. If the request for extradition relates to a number of offences, each of which is punishable under the laws of both States, but some of which do not meet the other requirements of paragraph 1, the Requested State may also grant extradition for such offences.

5. An offence against tax, customs or revenue laws, or of a purely fiscal character, is also an extraditable offence.

ARTICLE 3

Extradition of Nationals

1. The Requested State shall not be required to extradite its own nationals. Nationality shall be determined as at the time of the offence for which extradition is requested.

2. If the request for extradition is refused solely on the grounds that the person sought is a national of the Requested State, that State, at the request of the Requesting State, shall refer the matter to its competent authorities for prosecution. For this purpose, the files, documents and exhibits relating to the offence shall be transmitted to the Requested State. That State shall inform the Requesting State of the action taken on its request.

ARTICLE 4

Mandatory Refusal of Extradition

Extradition shall not be granted when:

- a) the offence for which extradition is requested is considered by the Requested State as a political offence or as related to such an offence. The taking or attempted taking of the life of the Head of State, or the Head of Government or of a member of his or her family shall not be considered a political offence;
- b) the offence for which extradition is requested is an offence under military law but not under the ordinary criminal law of the Contracting States;
- c) the person sought has been finally acquitted or convicted in the Requested State for conduct constituting the same offence for which extradition is requested;
- d) the prosecution or the enforcement of the sentence for the offence identified in the request for extradition would be barred by lapse of time under the law of the Requested State.