

- (e) an offence involving the use of automatic firearms, or the placing or use of explosives, incendiaries or destructive devices or substances capable of endangering life or of causing grievous bodily harm; and
- (f) an attempt or conspiracy to commit, or counselling the commission of any of the foregoing offences, or aiding or abetting a person who commits or attempts to commit such offences.

2. When there are substantial grounds for believing that a request for extradition has been made for the purpose of prosecuting or punishing a person on account of that person's belonging to a race, religion, nationality or holding certain political beliefs or that that person's position may be prejudiced for any of those reasons;

3. When final judgment has been passed in the territory of the Requested Party upon the person sought in respect of the offence for which the person's extradition is sought;

4. When the prosecution or the punishment for the offence for which extradition is requested would be barred by prescription under the law of the Requested Party.

ARTICLE 4

DISCRETIONARY REFUSAL OF EXTRADITION

Extradition may be refused under this Treaty in any of the following circumstances:

1. If the offence for which extradition is requested is subject to the jurisdiction of the Requested Party and that Party will prosecute that offence. In such a case, before refusing, the Requested Party, after consulting with the Requesting Party, shall decide whether to extradite the person or submit the case to its competent authorities for the purpose of prosecution. In making its decision, the Requested Party shall consider all relevant factors, including but not limited to: