

No. 7842

**BELGIUM
and
LEBANON**

Extradition Treaty. Signed at Beirut, on 24 December 1953

Official texts: French and Arabic.

Registered by Belgium on 22 June 1965.

**BELGIQUE
et
LIBAN**

Traité d'extradition. Signé à Beyrouth, le 24 décembre 1953

Textes officiels français et arabe.

Enregistré par la Belgique le 22 juin 1965.

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

No. 7842. EXTRADITION TREATY¹ BETWEEN BELGIUM
AND LEBANON. SIGNED AT BEIRUT, ON 24 DECEMBER 1953

His Majesty the King of the Belgians and

The President of the Lebanese Republic,

Having agreed to regulate by means of a Convention the extradition to each other of persons who have been arraigned, are being proceeded against or have been convicted by the judicial authorities, have for that purpose appointed as their plenipotentiaries :

His Majesty the King of the Belgians :

His Excellency Mr. Fernand Seynaeve, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Lebanon;

The President of the Lebanese Republic :

His Excellency Mr. Alfred Naccache, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Lebanese Overseas,

Who, having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed on the following :

Article 1

The High Contracting Parties undertake to surrender to each other, in the circumstances and conditions laid down in this Treaty, all persons who are being proceeded against for or have been convicted of a crime or offence in the territory of one Party and are present in the territory of the other Party.

When the crime or offence for which extradition is requested has been committed outside the territory of the requesting State, the request shall be granted only if the law of the requested country allows prosecution for the same offences when committed outside its territory, subject to the provisions of article 10.

Nevertheless, if the act was committed in the territory of the requested country, extradition shall not be granted unless the competent judicial authorities of the country consider that in view of special circumstances the requesting country should be the place of prosecution.

¹ Came into force on 16 April 1965, a month after the exchange of the instruments of ratification, which took place at Brussels on 16 March 1965, in accordance with the provisions of article 20.

Article 2

The crimes or offences in respect of which extradition shall be granted are :

1. Wilful homicide, including the crimes of murder, culpable homicide, parricide, infanticide and poisoning;
2. Wilful arson;
3. Any act of wounding or grievous bodily harm, committed maliciously and with premeditation or causing an incurable illness, permanent employment disability, deprivation of the free use of an organ, serious mutilation or unintended death;
4. Rape, indecent assault with violence, indecent assault without violence committed on, or with the aid of, a minor of either sex under the age specified by the criminal law of both countries;
5. Abducting or failing to produce a minor; unlawfully detaining a child; substitution of a child; exposing or abandoning a child;
6. Larceny, extortion;
7. Destruction of buildings, railways, telegraph, telephone or radiocommunications equipment or cables, monuments, statues or other structures intended for public use or ornament; purloining, removing or destroying papers or documents contained in public or court records or archives or entrusted to a public trustee in exercise of his office;
8. Wilful and unlawful grounding, loss or destruction by the master or the officers and crew, and abandonment by the master, of a ship or of a commercial or fishing vessel;
9. Counterfeiting or falsifying public securities or bank notes, or public or private securities; uttering or putting into circulation such counterfeit or falsified securities or notes; forging documents or telegrams; and employing such counterfeit, forged or falsified telegrams, securities or notes;
10. Counterfeiting currency; falsifying or altering Government bonds or coupons thereof, national or foreign bank notes, paper currency or other public securities, official seals, dies, trademarks of the State or public authorities, uttering or fraudulent use of the above-mentioned altered or falsified articles;
11. Embezzlement of public funds by public employees or trustees, bribery of public officials, illegal exaction;
12. Fraudulent bankruptcy;
13. Threatening to commit, against persons or property, a criminal offence;

14. Offences against personal freedom or trespass committed by a private person;
15. Perjury, false witness and false statements by experts or interpreters, subordination of witnesses, experts or interpreters;
16. False pretences, breach of trust and fraud;
17. Abortion;
18. Bigamy;
19. Any sex offence committed by inciting, facilitating or encouraging the debauchery, corruption or prostitution of a minor of either sex with the object of gratifying the passions of another person; recruiting, enticing or abducting a person of either sex for purposes of debauchery or prostitution with the object of gratifying the passions of another person; detaining a person against his will in a disorderly house or a house of prostitution; compelling a person to commit acts of debauchery or prostitution; procuring or the habitual exploitation of the prostitution or debauchery of another;
20. Offering or proposing to commit or to participate in a crime, or accepting such an offer or proposal;
21. Conspiracy;
22. Destruction or laying waste of crops, plants, trees or grafts;
23. Destruction of agricultural implements; destruction or poisoning of livestock or other animals.

The above enumeration shall include complicity in and the attempt to commit the offences, and receiving, where such complicity and attempt, and the act or receiving, are prohibited and punishable under the law of both countries.

Where petty or less serious offences are involved, extradition shall be granted in the cases mentioned above :

1. In respect of persons convicted in adversary proceedings or by default, if the total penalty imposed was at least one year's imprisonment;
2. In respect of accused persons, if the maximum penalty for the offence under the law of the requesting country is at least two years' imprisonment or an equivalent penalty, or if the defendant has already been sentenced for a crime or sentenced to more than one year's imprisonment.

In every case involving a crime or an offence, extradition shall only be granted if a similar act is punishable under the law of the requested country.