

CARICOM ARREST WARRANT BILL, 2026

EXPLANATORY NOTES

This Bill seeks to establish a procedure for issuing CARICOM Arrest Warrants, to provide for the necessary administrative and other procedures for the effective arrest and surrender of persons under a CARICOM Arrest Warrant and to give effect to the CARICOM Arrest Warrant Treaty and for other related matters.

This Bill contains **forty-one (41)** clauses and **two (2) Schedules**.

Clause 1 provides for the short title of the Bill.

Clause 2 provides for the definition of terms used throughout the Bill.

Clause 3 provides for the purpose of the Bill.

Clause 4 empowers the Minister of Foreign Affairs to officially recognise participating Members as having passed its own national laws to officially implement the CARICOM Arrest Warrant Treaty.

Clause 5 provides that the Act covers offences committed before or after its commencement.

Clause 6 defines the term ‘applicable offence’.

Clause 7 identifies the High Court as the issuing judicial authority under the Act.

Clause 8 sets out the grounds for issuing a CARICOM Arrest Warrant by an issuing judicial authority to arrest the surrender of a person who—

- (a) is reasonably suspected of having committed an applicable offence;
- (b) is charged with an applicable offence;
- (c) has fled from justice after being convicted of an applicable offence;
or
- (d) a custodial sentence of one year or greater punishment has been imposed on him/her for an applicable offence.

Clause 9 identifies the Attorney-General as the central authority under the Act and sets out the responsibilities of the authority as being responsible for

the administrative, transmission and reception of a CARICOM Arrest Warrant and all other documents and official correspondence relating to the Warrant.

Clause 10 indicates that expenses under the Bill would be met by moneys voted for by the Parliament. Provisions are also made for the expense of transporting the requested person from the executing Participating Member to the Issuing Participating Member to be borne by the Issuing Participating Member. Participating Members are also empowered to enter an agreement to share expenses incurred in executing a CARICOM Arrest Warrant.

Clause 11 provides that the High Court is the executing judicial authority for the purposes of the CARICOM Arrest Warrant Treaty, which has the power to authorise or determine any matter relating to the surrender of a requested person pursuant to a CARICOM Arrest Warrant.

Clause 12 empowers the judicial authority in a CARICOM member state to issue a CARICOM Arrest Warrant to have a person arrested and handed over if the person is wanted for a criminal prosecution or the person has already been sentenced to prison or detention but fled before starting or finishing their time.

Clause 13 refers to the Second Schedule which sets out the form of a CARICOM Arrest Warrant.

Clause 14 provides for the transmission of a CARICOM Arrest Warrant.

Clause 15 provides for authentication of documents.

Clause 16 addresses the arrest and detention of requested persons. The Central authority is required to apply to the High Court to approve (endorse) the CARICOM Arrest Warrant. If a High Court judge determines that the CARICOM Arrest Warrant complies with the law, the Judge will endorse it. Once endorsed, the CARICOM Arrest Warrant may be executed by law enforcement, who must inform the arrested person of certain rights *(a) to consent to be surrendered to the issuing Participating Member, (b) to be represented by an attorney-at-law and (c) to have the services of an interpreter, if necessary*).

The central authority of the executing Participating Member must notify the central authority of the issuing Participating member of the arrest. The central authority of the issuing Participation Member must then inform the central authority of the executing Participating Member whether to proceed with the warrant.

Clause 17 empowers magistrates to exercise jurisdictional authority under the Act throughout the jurisdiction of the executing Participation Member,

overriding any provision to the contrary in the Magistrate Act. However, this jurisdiction does not extend to *habeas corpus* which is within the purview of the high court.

Clause 18 provides a voluntary process of surrender in circumstances where a requested person who is arrested under a CARICOM warrant agrees to be sent to the issuing Participating Member. Once the requested person consents, the magistrate will make an order for the surrender of the requested person, if the magistrate is satisfied of *inter alia* (i) that the surrender of the requested person is not prohibited by the Act, (ii) he or she voluntarily consents and (iii) that legal advice was received.

Clause 19 addresses situation where the CARICOM arrest warrant relates to more than one offence.

Clause 20 address surrender procedure. In circumstances where a person does not consent to surrender, the magistrate will decide whether the person should be committed for surrender or be discharged. The magistrate shall deal with the matter the same way that he or she deals with matters triable on indictment in the executing Participating member. The requested person would remain in custody until determination of the matter. However if the arrested person is able to establish to the satisfaction of the magistrate that his or her detention is not necessary to ensure his or her attendance whenever required nor is it required in the public interest, the requested person would not be detained.

Clause 21 provides for surrender decision. Sub-clause (1) mandates that all CARICOM Arrest Warrants be treated as a matter of urgency. If the requested person agrees to surrender, a final decision must be made within **48 hours**. If the Person does not consent, a final decision on surrender or release must be made within **60 days** of the arrest. If the evidence provided by the issuing Participating member is insufficient for the executing judicial authority to make a decision, the executing authority may request the issuing judicial authority to urgently provide more information. The requested person must be released immediately if the court refuses to authorise the surrender, with reasons being given for its refusal to authorise the surrender of the requested person.

Clause 22 provides that a requested person can only be prosecuted for the specific offence for which the person was surrendered, unless (i) the requested person consents to the prosecution or sentence, (ii) the requested person is being prosecuted or sentenced for a lesser offence disclosed by the facts of the request for surrender, (iii) the executing consents to him or her being dealt with for another applicable offence or the requested person.

Clause 23 provides the deduction of period for detention. If a requested person is arrested and held in the executing Participating Member while waiting to be sent to the issuing Participating Member, the time that he or she served must be deducted from the person's final prison sentence in the issuing Participating Member.

Clause 24 provides the grounds for mandatory non-execution of CARICOM Arrest Warrant including (i) the competent authority of the issuing Participating Member decides to terminate or not institute, proceedings against the requested person to which the CARICOM Arrest Warrant relates, (ii) the offence is one of a political nature or (iii) the offence is covered by amnesty in the executing Participating Member.

Clause 25 set out the grounds for optional non-execution of a CARICOM Arrest Warrant, including circumstances where (i) the requested person has already been prosecuted or is being prosecuted for the same offence, (ii) the offence is statute-barred and (iii) the requested person is charged with or convicted for an offence for which death is imposed, and this is not the punishment for that offence under the laws of the executing Participating Member unless assurance is given by the issuing Participating Member that the death penalty would not be imposed.

Clause 26 address the issue of proportionality.

Clause 27 address for circumstances where there are multiple CARICOM Arrest Warrants in respect of a person.

Clause 28 provides for circumstances where the central authority receives in respect of a person a CARICOM Arrest Warrant and a third-state extradition request. The decision on which request takes precedence would be taken by the competent authority. Matters taken into consideration in determining the matter includes (i) the seriousness of the offences specified in the CARICOM Arrest Warrant and to which the extradition request relates, (ii) the places where the offences were committed or is alleged to have been committed and (iii) the provisions of the Act and the Extradition Act.

Clause 29 relates to the transit of a person through a Participating Member from an executing Participating Member to an issuing Participating Member.

Clause 30 relates to the surrender of a person by the issuing Participating Member to another Participating Member.

Clause 31 addresses the surrender of a person by an issuing Participating Member to a third state while **clause 32** addresses carrying out searches by law enforcement for the purposes of a CARICOM Arrest Warrant.

Clause 33 provides for handing over of any property of a requested person seized during a search to be handed over to a person authorised by the issuing Participating Member to receive it as soon as may be after the surrender of the requested person.

Clause 34 provides for the remand of a person under the Act in prison.

Clause 35 addresses CARICOM Arrest Warrant and request for extradition.

Clause 36 provides for entering bilateral arrangements between Participating Members.

Clause 37 provides that a person shall not be surrendered for prosecution in an issuing Participating Member for an offence which in whole or in part final judgment has been given for that offence in the executing Participating Member or third State (*if the person served the sentence or the person is no longer liable under the law of the third State*).

Clause 38 empowers the Minister to make Regulations, while **clause 39** provides that subsidiary legislation is subject to negative resolution.

Clause 40 empowers the Minister to amend the Schedules by Order.

Clause 41 address savings and transitional matters.

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Sen. the Hon. Claudette Joseph
ATTORNEY GENERAL

CARICOM ARREST WARRANT BILL, 2026

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CARICOM ARREST WARRANT BILL, 2026

GRENADA

ACT NO. OF 2026

AN ACT to give effect to the CARICOM Arrest Warrant Treaty and to provide for related matters.

BE IT ENACTED by the King’s Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and the House of Representatives and by the authority of the same as follows—

**PART I
PRELIMINARY**

Short title and commencement

1. This Act may be cited as the

CARICOM ARREST WARRANT ACT, 2026,

and shall come into operation on a date to be fixed by the Minister by Order published in the *Gazette*.

Interpretation

2. In this Act,

“**applicable offence**” has the meaning assigned to it by section 6;

“**approved translation**” means a translation accompanied by a certificate from an approved translator;

“**approved translator**” means a person recognized by the Attorney General as a person competent to make a true and accurate translation;

“**CARICOM Arrest Warrant**” or “Warrant” means an arrest warrant issued by an issuing judicial authority with a view to the arrest and surrender of a requested person in respect of an applicable offence;

“**CARICOM Arrest Warrant Treaty**” means the CARICOM Arrest Warrant Treaty signed at on the day of 20 ;

“**Caribbean Community**” means the Caribbean Community including the CARICOM Single Market and Economy established by the Revised Treaty;

“central authority” has the meaning assigned to it by section 9;

“Depositary” means the Secretary-General of the Caribbean Community;

“executing judicial authority” means the judicial authority competent under the law of the executing Participating Member, to authorize or determine any matter relating to the surrender of a requested person pursuant to a CARICOM Arrest Warrant;

“executing Participating Member” means the Participating Member requested to execute a CARICOM Arrest Warrant;

“issuing judicial authority” in relation to a CARICOM Arrest Warrant means the judicial authority in the issuing Participating Member that issued the Warrant;

“issuing Participating Member” means the Participating Member in which a CARICOM Arrest Warrant has been issued;

“Member” means a Member of the Caribbean Community but does not include an Associate Member within the meaning of Article 231 of the Revised Treaty;

“Minister” means the Minister responsible for national security;

“Participating Member” means a Member who is a party to the CARICOM Arrest Warrant Treaty;

“requested person” means a person in respect of whom a CARICOM Arrest Warrant has been issued;

“Revised Treaty” means the Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas establishing the Caribbean Community, including the CARICOM Single Market and Economy signed at Nassau, The Bahamas on the 5th day of July 2001 as amended by the Protocol to the Treaty; and

“third State” means a state that is not a Participating Member.

Purpose of Act

3. The purpose of this Act is to give effect to the CARICOM Arrest Warrant Treaty by providing a quick and efficient system of arrest and surrender of requested persons for the purposes of—

- (a) conducting in respect of the person a criminal prosecution for an applicable offence; or

- (b) executing a custodial sentence or greater punishment where the requested person has fled from justice after being convicted or sentenced for an applicable offence.

Designated Participating Member

4. For the purposes of this Act, the Minister responsible for Foreign Affairs may by order designate Participating Members that by national legislation have given effect to the CARICOM Arrest Warrant Treaty.

Application of Act

5. This Act applies in relation to an applicable offence, whether committed before or after the commencement of this Act.

Applicable offence

6. For the purposes of this Act, applicable offence means, in relation to an offence under the laws of a Participating Member, an offence however described that would,—

- (a) be an offence which is punishable in the issuing Participating Member by a custodial sentence of one year or any greater punishment; and
- (b) include an offence described in the First Schedule.

**PART II
CARICOM ARREST WARRANT**

Issuing judicial authority

7. (1) For the purposes of the CARICOM Arrest Warrant Treaty, the High Court shall be the issuing judicial authority for the issuing Participating Member.

(2) The Issuing judicial authority shall have the power to issue a CARICOM Arrest Warrant.

Grounds for issuance of CARICOM Arrest Warrant

8. A CARICOM Arrest Warrant may be issued by an issuing judicial authority for the arrest and surrender of a person who—

- (a) is reasonably suspected of having committed an applicable offence;
- (b) is charged with an applicable offence; or
- (c) has fled from justice after having been convicted of an applicable offence; or

- (e) a custodial sentence of one year or greater punishment has been imposed on him or her for an applicable offence.

Central authority

9. (1) The Attorney General shall be the central authority for the purposes of this Act.

(2) The central authority shall be responsible for the administrative transmission and reception of a CARICOM Arrest Warrant and all other documents and official correspondence relating thereto.

(3) The Attorney General may, by order, designate any person he or she considers appropriate to perform such functions of the central authority as are specified in the order and different persons may be designated to perform different functions of the central authority.

(4) The Attorney General shall notify the Depositary of any designation made pursuant to subsection (3) and the names of the persons designated.

(5) A reference in this Act to the central authority shall in so far as it relates to the performance of a function specified in the order, be construed as a reference to the person designated by the order to perform the function concerned.

Expenses

10. (1) Subject to this section, the expenses of administering this Act shall be met out of moneys voted by Parliament.

(2) The expenses of transporting the requested person from the executing Participating Member to the issuing Participating Member shall be borne by the issuing Participating Member.

(3) Notwithstanding subsections (1) and (2), the issuing Participating Member and the executing Participating Member may enter into an agreement for the payment or sharing of expenses incurred or to be incurred pursuant to the execution of the CARICOM Arrest Warrant, including the cost of transporting the requested person from the executing Participating Member to the issuing Participating Member and any other relevant expense.

(4) In proceedings arising out of a request for the surrender of a requested person, the executing Participating Member shall advise, assist, appear in court on behalf of the issuing Participating Member and represent the interest of the issuing Participating Member.

Executing judicial authority

11. (1) For the purposes of the CARICOM Arrest Warrant Treaty, the High Court shall be the executing judicial authority for the executing Participating Member.

(2) Subject to section 20, the executing judicial authority shall have power to authorise or determine any matter relating to the surrender of a requested person pursuant to a CARICOM Arrest Warrant issued in another Participating Member.

Power to arrest and surrender

12. Where a judicial authority in an issuing Participating Member issues a CARICOM Arrest Warrant in respect of a requested person—

- (a) against whom that Participating Member intends to institute proceedings for the offence to which the Warrant relates; or
- (b) on whom a sentence of imprisonment or detention has been imposed and who fled from the issuing Participating Member before he or she—
 - (i) commenced serving the sentence; or
 - (ii) completed serving that sentence,

that person shall, in accordance with this Act and the CARICOM Arrest Warrant Treaty, be arrested and surrendered to the issuing Participating Member.

CARICOM Arrest Warrant

13. (1) A CARICOM Arrest Warrant shall be in the form set out in the Second Schedule.

(2) Where the official language of the issuing Participating Member is different from that of the executing Participating Member, the issuing Participating Member shall cause an approved translation of the CARICOM Arrest Warrant to be made into the official language of the executing Participating Member.

Transmission of CARICOM Arrest Warrant

14. (1) A request to the executing Participating Member for the arrest and surrender of a requested person shall be made by the central authority of the issuing Participating Member to the central authority of the executing Participating Member.

(2) Where a CARICOM Arrest Warrant transmitted to the executing Participating Member is in the official language of the executing Participating

Member, the issuing Participating Member shall transmit the original CARICOM Arrest Warrant together with three certified copies of the Warrant.

(3) Where the official language of the issuing Participating Member is a language other than the official language of the executing Participating Member, the issuing Participating Member shall transmit to the central authority of the executing Participating Member the original CARICOM Arrest Warrant, the approved translation and three certified copies of the approved translation.

(4) The central authority of the issuing Participating Member shall forward the documents referred to in subsections (2) and (3) by any secure means capable of producing written records under the conditions that allow the executing Participating Member to establish the authenticity of the documents.

(5) Where a request for the arrest and surrender of a requested person has been made in accordance with subsection (1), and the request is no longer being pursued, the central authority of the issuing Participating Member shall forthwith notify the central authority of the executing Participating Member.

(6) Where the central authority receives a notification referred to in subsection (5) the requested person shall be released immediately.

Authentication of document

15. (1) An approved translation referred to in section 13 is duly authenticated—

- (a) in the case of a CARICOM Arrest Warrant or a copy thereof, if it purports to be the original Warrant signed, or true copies thereof certified, by the issuing judicial authority in the prescribed manner;
- (b) in the case of a deposition or a copy thereof, if it purports to be the original deposition signed, or a true copy thereof certified by the issuing judicial authority in the prescribed manner; or
- (c) in the case of a certificate of conviction, or a judicial document stating the fact of conviction, or a copy thereof, if it purports to be the original certificate or judicial document signed, or a true copy thereof certified by the issuing judicial authority in the prescribed manner.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), “in the prescribed manner” means that the document is authenticated by the oath or affirmation of, or by being sealed by the seal of, the judicial authority.

(3) For the purposes of this Act, judicial notice shall be taken of the official seal referred to in subsection (2).

Arrest and detention

16. (1) The central authority shall apply to the High Court for the endorsement of the CARICOM Arrest Warrant, or true copy thereof, for its execution.

(2) Where, upon an application under subsection (1), a judge of the High Court is satisfied that, in relation to a CARICOM Arrest Warrant, there has been compliance with the provisions of this Act, he or she may endorse for execution—

- (a) the CARICOM Arrest Warrant; or
- (b) where compliance with section 14(1) was effected by transmitting a certified copy of the CARICOM Arrest Warrant in accordance with section 14(4), the certified copy of the CARICOM Arrest Warrant.

(3) A CARICOM Arrest Warrant may, upon there being compliance with subsection (2), be executed by any member of law enforcement.

(4) A person arrested under a CARICOM Arrest Warrant shall, upon arrest, be informed of his or her right—

- (a) to consent to be surrendered to the issuing Participating Member under section 18;
- (b) to be represented by an attorney-at-law; and
- (c) where appropriate, to obtain or to be provided with the services of an interpreter.

(5) The central authority of the executing Participating Member shall immediately notify the central authority of the issuing Participating Member of the arrest of the requested person.

(6) The central authority of the issuing Participating Member, upon receipt of the notification referred to in subsection (5) shall advise the central authority of the executing Participating Member whether the execution of the CARICOM Arrest Warrant is to be proceeded with.

(7) Where the issuing Participating Member advises that a CARICOM Arrest Warrant is to be proceeded with, a person referred to in subsection (4), shall, as soon as practicable after arrest, be brought before a magistrate and the magistrate shall, if satisfied that the person is the person in respect of whom the CARICOM Arrest Warrant was issued—

- (a) inform the person that he or she has the right

- (i) to be represented by an attorney-at-law;
 - (ii) to consent to his or her surrender to the issuing Participating Member;
 - (iii) where appropriate, to obtain, or to be provided with the services of an interpreter; and
- (b) remand the person in custody or admit the person to bail and, for that purpose, the magistrate shall have the same powers as he or she would have if the person brought before him or her was charged with an indictable offence.

Jurisdiction of magistrate

17. (1) A magistrate may exercise jurisdiction under this Act within any district of the executing Participating Member notwithstanding the Magistrates Act but nothing in this Act confers on any magistrate any jurisdiction in *habeas corpus* matters.

(2) The magistrate before whom a requested person is brought shall determine, subject to this Act, whether he or she shall be committed for surrender or be discharged.

(3) In making a determination under subsection (2) the magistrate shall deal with the requested person in the same manner, as if the requested person had been brought before the magistrate and charged with an offence committed in the executing Participating Member that is triable on indictment.

Consent to surrender

18. (1) Where a requested person is brought before a magistrate under section 16, that person may consent to be surrendered to the issuing Participating Member and where that person does so consent, the magistrate shall make an order for his or her surrender to the issuing Participating Member—

- (a) upon production of the CARICOM Arrest Warrant; and
- (b) if satisfied that—
 - (i) the surrender of the person is not prohibited by section 22, 30 or 31;
 - (ii) the surrender of the person is not prohibited by the CARICOM Arrest Warrant Treaty;

- (iii) the person voluntarily consents to being surrendered to the issuing Participating Member and is aware of the consequences of so consenting; and
- (iv) the person has obtained legal advice from an attorney-at-law before consenting to the surrender.

(2) The issuing Participating Member shall be notified of an order made under subsection (1).

(3) Where the magistrate makes an order under this section, the magistrate shall—

- (a) record in writing that the person has consented to being surrendered to the issuing Participating Member; and
- (b) commit the person to a prison pending the carrying out of the terms of the order.

(4) The executing judicial authority shall make the final decision whether or not to authorize the surrender of the requested person within 48 hours after consent has been given.

CARICOM arrest warrant relating to more than one offence

19. Where, in relation to an offence specified in a CARICOM Arrest Warrant, the magistrate decides not to make an order under section 18 or 21, it shall not be necessary for the issuing judicial authority to issue another CARICOM Arrest Warrant in respect of such other offences as are specified in the CARICOM Arrest Warrant, that Warrant shall be treated as having been issued in respect of those offences only.

Surrender procedure

20. (1) Where a requested person is brought before a magistrate and does not consent to surrender, the magistrate shall determine subject to this Act, whether the requested person should be committed for surrender or be discharged.

(2) In making a determination under subsection (1), the magistrate shall deal with the requested person and hear the case in the same manner, as nearly as may be, as if the requested person had been brought before the magistrate charged with an offence committed in the executing Participating Member that is triable on indictment.

(3) Subject to subsection (4), but notwithstanding any other enactment, a requested person shall be detained in custody pending a determination of his or her case under subsection (2).

(4) The requested person need not be detained in custody if he or she establishes to the satisfaction of a magistrate, that, having regard in addition to any other relevant factor, to the length of time the requested person has resided in the executing Participating Member—

- (a) his or her detention is not necessary to ensure his or her attendance whenever it is required for the purposes of this Act; and
- (b) his or her detention is not necessary in the public interest or for the protection or safety of the public, having regard to all the circumstances, including any substantial likelihood that he or she might, if released from custody commit a criminal offence or an interference with the administration of justice.

Surrender decision

21. (1) A CARICOM Arrest Warrant shall be dealt with as a matter of urgency.

(2) Where in accordance with section 18 the requested person consents to surrender, the executing judicial authority shall make the final decision within 48 hours after consent has been given.

(3) Subject to subsection (4), where the requested person does not consent to surrender to the issuing Participating Member, the final decision on whether the requested person should be surrendered or discharged shall be made within 60 days after the arrest of the requested person.

(4) Where the evidence provided by the issuing judicial authority is insufficient for the executing judicial authority to make a decision on surrender of the requested person, the executing judicial authority may request the issuing judicial authority to furnish the necessary supplementary information as a matter of urgency.

(5) In proceedings under this Act, evidence as to any matter to which such proceedings relate may be given by affidavit or by a statement in writing that purports to have been sworn—

- (a) by the deponent in a place other than the executing Participating Member; and
- (b) in the presence of a person duly authorized under the law of the place concerned to attest to the swearing of such a statement by a deponent,

however, such a statement is described under the law of that place.

(6) In proceedings under this section, the magistrate may, if he or she considers that the interests of justice so require, direct that oral evidence of the matters described in the affidavit or statement concerned be given, and the court may, for the purpose of receiving oral evidence, adjourn the proceedings to a later date.

(7) The supplementary information requested under subsection (4) shall be furnished within 30 days after the expiry of the time mentioned in subsection (3).

(8) A requested person who is arrested shall be released immediately if—

- (a) the executing judicial authority has refused to authorize the surrender of the requested person; or
- (b) no decision on the surrender of the requested person is taken within the aggregate of the periods mentioned in subsections (3) and (7).

(2) The executing judicial authority shall give reasons for its refusal to authorize the surrender of the requested person.

Rule of speciality

22. A requested person who has been surrendered under this Act shall not be prosecuted or sentenced for an offence committed prior to his or her surrender, other than that for which he or she was surrendered, unless—

- (a) he or she consents to such prosecution or sentence;
- (b) he or she is being prosecuted or sentenced for a lesser offence disclosed by the facts upon which the request for surrender had been made;
- (c) the executing judicial authority consents to him or her being so dealt with for another applicable offence; or
- (d) the requested person having had an opportunity to leave the territory of the Participating Member to which he or she has been surrendered has not done so within 45 days of his or her final discharge or has returned to that territory after leaving it.

Deduction of period of detention

23. (1) Where a requested person is surrendered to the issuing Participating Member, any period of detention served by that person in the executing Participating Member shall be deducted from the sentence to be served in the issuing Participating Member.

(2) Any information concerning the duration of the detention of the requested person pursuant to a CARICOM Arrest Warrant shall be transmitted by the central authority of the executing Participating Member to the central authority of the issuing Participating Member at the time of surrender of the requested person.

Grounds for mandatory non-execution of CARICOM Arrest Warrant

24. (1) A CARICOM Arrest Warrant shall not be executed where—
- (a) the competent authority of the issuing Participating Member has decided to terminate, or not institute, proceedings against the requested person for the offence to which the CARICOM Arrest Warrant relates;
 - (b) the requested person has been finally judged by a Participating Member in respect of the same acts to which the CARICOM Arrest Warrant relates and the person has been sentenced and has served or is currently serving the sentence;
 - (c) the requested person by reason of age is not criminally responsible for the offence under the laws of the executing Participating Member;
 - (d) the offence is covered by amnesty in the executing Participating Member;
 - (e) the offence is one of a political nature;
 - (f) there are reasonable grounds to believe that
 - (i) the CARICOM Arrest Warrant was issued for the purpose of proceeding against or punishing the requested person on the grounds of sex, race, religion, ethnic origin, nationality, political opinions or sexual orientation;
 - (ii) the requested person's position may be prejudiced for any reason mentioned in subparagraph (i); or
 - (iii) there is a serious risk that the requested person would be subjected in the executing Participating Member to torture or other inhuman or degrading punishment.

(2) For the purposes of this Act, the offences set out in the First Schedule shall not be regarded as offences of a political nature.

(3) A request by an issuing Participating Member for the surrender of a requested person for an offence referred to in subsection (1) shall not be refused solely on the ground that it concerns a political offence or an offence connected with a political offence inspired by political motives.

Grounds for optional non-execution of CARICOM Arrest Warrant

25. (1) A CARICOM Arrest warrant may not be executed where—

- (a) the requested person is being or has been prosecuted in the executing Participating Member for the same offence for which the CARICOM Arrest Warrant is issued;
- (b) the offence is statute-barred under the law of the executing Participating Member for the same offence for which the CARICOM Arrest Warrant is issued;
- (c) the CARICOM Arrest Warrant relates to an offence which—
 - (i) is regarded by the law of the executing Participating Member as having been committed in whole or in part in the territory of the executing Participating Member or in a place treated as part of the territory of the executing Participating Member; or
 - (ii) has been committed outside the territory of the issuing Participating Member and the law of the executing Participating Member does not allow prosecution for offences committed outside its territory; or
- (d) the requested person is charged with or convicted for an offence for which the penalty may be death and the offence is not punishable in the executing Participating Member by death unless an assurance satisfactory is given to the executing judicial authority of the executing Participating Member by the issuing Participating Member, that the death penalty will not be imposed and if imposed will not be carried out.

(2) The surrender of a requested person to an issuing Participating Member under this Act shall not be refused on the ground that, in relation to an applicable offence relating to taxes, duties or customs and excise—

- (a) no tax, duty or customs and excise of the kind to which the offence relates is imposed in the executing Participating Member; or

- (b) the rules relating to taxes, duties or customs and excise in the executing Participating Member are not the same as the issuing Participating Member.

Proportionality

26. (1) A CARICOM Arrest Warrant shall not be issued where its issuance would be disproportionate.

(2) In deciding whether a CARICOM Arrest Warrant would be disproportionate the issuing judicial authority shall take into account the matters set out in subsection (3).

(3) The matters referred to in subsection (2) are—

- (a) the seriousness of the conduct alleged to constitute the applicable offence;
- (b) the penalty that may be imposed if the requested person were found guilty of the offence in the executing Participating Member; and
- (c) the possibility of the executing Participating Member taking measures that would be less coercive than the surrender of the requested person.

Multiple CARICOM Arrest Warrants

27. (1) Where the central authority receives 2 or more CARICOM Arrest Warrants in respect of a person, not all of which have been issued by the same issuing Participating Member, the central authority in the executing Participating Member shall, where the executing judicial authority has not yet made an order under section 18 or 21(1), in relation to the requested person inform the judicial authority as soon as may be of the receipts by it of those Warrants and the judicial authority shall, having regard to all the circumstances, decide, in relation to which of those warrants it shall—

- (a) perform functions under section 16; or
- (b) where it has already performed such functions in relation to one of those CARICOM Arrest Warrants, perform functions under section 20, as may be appropriate.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1), the executing judicial authority in making a decision under subsection (1) shall have regard to—

- (a) the seriousness of the offences specified in the CARICOM Arrest Warrants;

- (b) the places where the offences were committed;
- (c) the dates on which the CARICOM Arrest Warrants were issued; and
- (d) whether the CARICOM Arrest Warrants were issued for the purposes of bringing proceedings for an offence against the person named in the Warrants or for the purposes of executing a sentence or detention order in respect of the person.

CARICOM Arrest Warrant and request for extradition

28. (1) Where the central authority receives a CARICOM Arrest Warrant in respect of a person and a request from a third State for the extradition of that person, the decision on whether the CARICOM Arrest Warrant or the extradition request shall take precedence shall be taken by the competent authority.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), the Attorney General—

- (a) shall, by order, designate the competent authority; and
- (b) shall notify the Depositary of any designation made pursuant to paragraph (a).

(3) The Depositary shall promptly inform each Participating Member of the information received pursuant to subsection (2) (b).

(4) In making a decision under subsection (1), the competent authority shall give due consideration to all the circumstances, in particular, the following—

- (a) the seriousness of the offences—
 - (i) specified in the CARICOM Arrest Warrant; and
 - (ii) to which the request for extradition relates;
- (b) the places where the offences were committed or alleged to have been committed;
- (c) the date on which the CARICOM Arrest Warrant was issued and the date on which the request for extradition was made;
- (d) whether the CARICOM Arrest Warrant was issued or the request for the purpose of instituting proceedings for an offence against the person concerned or for the purpose of executing a sentence or detention order in respect of the person; and
- (e) the provisions of this Act and the Extradition Act.

Transit

29. (1) Transit through a Participating Member of a person being conveyed from an executing Participating Member to an issuing Participating Member, upon his or her surrender pursuant to a CARICOM Arrest Warrant, shall be permitted where the central authority in the Participating Member receives a request in that behalf from the issuing Participating Member and where the issuing Participating Member provides the central authority in the Participating Member with the following information—

- (a) the nationality of the person and such other information as will enable the person to be identified by the central authority in the Participating Member;
- (b) information showing that a CARICOM Arrest Warrant has been issued by the issuing Participating Member in respect of the person;
- (c) the nature and classification of the offence to which the CARICOM Arrest Warrant relates under the law of the issuing Participating Member; and
- (d) the circumstances in which the offence specified in the CARICOM Arrest Warrant was committed or is alleged to have been committed, including the date and place of its commission.

(2) The transit of a person through a Participating Member shall be supervised by members of the police force if the central authority in the Participating Member considers it appropriate and, where a person's transit is so supervised, the person shall be deemed to be in the custody of any member of the police force who accompanies him or her.

(2) This subsection applies to an aircraft that has departed from a place (other than the executing Participating Member) and that is scheduled to land in a place (other than the issuing Participating Member) and on board which there is a person who is being conveyed to an issuing Participating Member upon his or her surrender pursuant to a CARICOM Arrest Warrant and—

- (a) where the aircraft lands in the Participating Member [referred to in the chapeaux], the issuing Participating Member shall, upon the aircraft's landing or as soon as may be after it lands, provide the central authority in the Participating Member with the information referred to in subsection (1);
- (b) while the aircraft is in a Participating Member, other than the executing Participating Member or the issuing Participating Member, a person referred to in the chapeau shall be deemed to be

in transit through that Participating Member and subsection (2) shall apply accordingly.

(2) Where a person has been extradited by a third state to a Participating Member, this section shall apply, subject to the modifications that—

- (a) the reference to an executing Participating Member shall be construed as a reference to a third State;
- (b) references to a CARICOM Arrest Warrant shall be construed as references to an extradition request; and
- (c) references to an issuing Participating Member shall be construed as references to a third State.

Surrender of person by issuing Participating Member to other Participating Member

30. (1) Subject to this section, a person shall not be surrendered under this Act unless—

- (a) under the law of the issuing Participating Member, the person shall not be surrendered to another Participating Member pursuant to a CARICOM Arrest Warrant issued by a judicial authority in that Participating Member in respect of an offence committed before his or her surrender to the issuing Participating Member; or
- (b) an undertaking in writing is given to the executing judicial authority by the issuing judicial authority that the person will not be surrendered to another Participating Member pursuant to a CARICOM Arrest Warrant issued by a judicial authority in that Participating Member in respect of such an offence.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), a person shall not be surrendered under this Act unless—

- (a) under the law of the issuing Participating Member, a person shall not be surrendered; or
- (b) an undertaking in writing is given to the executing judicial authority by or on behalf of the issuing judicial authority that the person will not be surrendered,

to another Participating Member pursuant to a CARICOM Arrest Warrant issued by a judicial authority in that Participating Member in the circumstances set out in subsection (3).

(3) The circumstances referred to in subsection (2) are—

- (a) before the expiration of a period of 30 days from the date of the person's final discharge in respect of the offence for which he or she is surrendered to the issuing Participating Member during which time he or she shall be free to leave the issuing Participating Member;
- (b) unless having been so discharged he or she leaves the issuing Participating Member and later returns thereto;
- (c) he or she voluntarily gives his or her consent to being so surrendered to another Participating Member and is fully aware of the consequences of his or her so doing;
- (d) that consent is given before the competent authority of the issuing Participating Member; and
- (e) he or she obtains or is given the opportunity to obtain legal advice in relation to the matters to which this subsection applies before he or she gives that consent.

(4) The surrender of a person under this Act shall not be refused on the ground that, in relation to the issuing Participating Member, there is no compliance with subsection (2)(a) or (b)—

- (a) if, in relation to the person, the magistrate is satisfied as to the matters specified in section 22(a); or
- (b) if the central authority in the Participating Member gives its consent under subsection (5).

(5) An issuing judicial authority of the Participating Member may request the central authority in that Participating Member to consent to a person named in a CARICOM Arrest Warrant being surrendered by the issuing Participating Member concerned to another Participating Member pursuant to a CARICOM Arrest Warrant issued by a judicial authority in that other Participating Member in respect of that person.

(6) Upon receipt of a request under subsection (3), the central authority in the Participating Member shall give its consent to the surrender of the person in respect of the offence specified in the CARICOM Arrest Warrant issued by a judicial authority in that other Participating Member unless the surrender of the person in respect of the offence specified in the CARICOM Arrest Warrant issued by a judicial authority in that other Participating Member would, if that person's surrender were sought by that other Participating Member under this Act, be prohibited under the CARICOM Arrest Warrant Treaty.

Surrender of person by issuing Participating Member to third State

31. (1) A person shall not be surrendered under this Act unless the issuing judicial authority gives an undertaking in writing that the person will not be extradited to a third State without the consent of the executing judicial authority and the Attorney General.

(2) The issuing judicial authority and the Attorney General may request in writing that the executing judicial authority give consent to the surrender to a third State by the issuing judicial authority of a person surrendered to the issuing Participating Member under this Act.

(3) The executing judicial authority shall not give its consent to a request under subsection (2) unless the extradition of the person to the third state in respect of the offence concerned would be permitted under the Extradition Act were a request for such extradition to be received by the executing Participating Member from the third State.

Searches for purposes of CARICOM Arrest Warrant

32. (1) A member of the police force may, for the purposes of section 33, enter any place (if necessary, by the use of reasonable force) and search that place, if he or she has reasonable grounds for believing that a person in respect of whom CARICOM Arrest Warrant has been issued is to be found at that place.

(2) Where a member of the police force enters a place under subsection (1), he or she may search that place and any person found in that place, and may seize anything found or anything found in the possession of a person present at that place at the time of the search that the said member believes to be evidence of, or relating to, an offence specified in a CARICOM Arrest Warrant, or to be property obtained or received at any time (whether before or after the commencement of this Act) as a result of or in connection with the commission of that offence.

(3) Subject to subsection (4), a member of the police force who has reasonable grounds for believing that evidence of, or relating to, an offence specified in a CARICOM Arrest Warrant, or property obtained or received at any time (whether before or after the commencement of this Act) as a result of, or in connection with, the commission of that offence is to be found therein, and may seize anything found at that place or anything found in the possession of a person present at that place at the time of the search that the member believes to be such evidence or property.

(4) A member of the police force shall not enter a dwelling house pursuant to subsection (3), except—

(a) with the consent of the occupier; or

(b) in accordance with a warrant issued under subsection (5).

(5) A magistrate may, if satisfied on the application of a member of the police force that there are reasonable grounds for believing that—

(a) evidence of, or relating to, an offence specified in a CARICOM Arrest Warrant; or

(b) property obtained or received at any time as a result of or in connection with the commission of that offence,

is to be found in any dwelling house, issue a warrant authorising the member of the police force to enter and search the dwelling house.

(6) A member of the police force acting under this section may—

(a) require any person present at the place where the search is carried out to give to the member his or her name and address; and

(b) arrest, otherwise than pursuant to a warrant, any person who—

(i) obstructs or attempts to obstruct that member in the execution of his or her duties;

(ii) fails to comply with a requirement under paragraph (a); or

(iii) gives a name or address which the member has reasonable cause to believe is false or misleading.

(7) A person who—

(a) obstructs a member of the police force in the execution of his or her duties under this section;

(b) fails to comply with a requirement under subsection (6)(a); or

(c) gives a false name or address to a member of the police force, is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of five thousand or to imprisonment for 6 months or to both.

Handing over of property

33. (1) Subject to this section, any property seized under section 32 shall, if a person is surrendered under this Act, be handed over to any person duly authorised by the issuing Participating Member to receive it, as soon as may be after the surrender of the person, and the said property shall be handed over

notwithstanding that the surrender of the person cannot be carried out by reason of his or her death or escape from custody.

(2) Any property seized under section 32 may, if any criminal proceedings to which the property relates are pending in the executing Participating Member, be retained in the executing Participating Member for the purposes of those proceedings or may, if the central authority in the executing Participating Member, after consultation with the Director of Public Prosecutions, so directs, be handed over to the issuing Participating Member subject to the issuing Participating Member agreeing to return the property.

(3) This section shall not operate to abrogate any rights lawfully vested in the executing Participating Member, or any person, in any property to which this section applies and, where any such rights exist, the property shall not be handed over unless an undertaking is given by the issuing Participating Member that it will return the property as soon as may be after the trial of the person surrendered and without charge to the executing Participating Member or person in whom such rights vest.

Remand

34. (1) A person remanded in custody under this Act may be detained in a prison.

(2) A person shall not be admitted to bail or otherwise released from custody under this Act—

- (a) if the person has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment for an offence of which he or she was convicted in the executing Participating Member;
- (b) if on the date of his or her being remanded or on which he or she would, but for this paragraph, be entitled to be released, all or part of the term of imprisonment remains unexpired;
- (c) if the person is required to serve all or part of the remainder of that term of imprisonment;
- (d) if the person has been charged with or convicted of an offence in the executing Participating Member; and
- (e) if on the date of his or her being remanded or on which he or she would, but for this subsection, be entitled to be released, he or she is required to be in custody by virtue of having been remanded in custody pending trial for that offence or the imposition of sentence in respect of that offence.

CARICOM Arrest Warrant and request for extradition

35. (1) If the central authority in the executing Participating Member receives a CARICOM Arrest Warrant in respect of a person and a request from a third country for the extradition of that person, the central authority shall where the executing judicial authority has not yet made an order under section 18(1) or 21(2) in relation to the person, inform the executing judicial authority in the executing Participating Member as soon as possible of the receipt by it of the CARICOM Arrest Warrant and the request for extradition and the executing judicial authority shall, having regard to all the circumstances, decide whether it shall perform functions—

- (a) in relation to the CARICOM Arrest Warrant, under this Act; or
- (b) in relation to the request for extradition, under the Extradition Act.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1), the executing judicial authority in the executing Participating Member shall in making a decision under subsection (1) have regard to—

- (a) the seriousness of—
 - (i) the offence specified in the CARICOM Arrest Warrant; and
 - (ii) the offence to which the request for extradition relates;
- (b) the places where the offences concerned were committed or are alleged to have been committed;
- (c) the date on which the CARICOM Arrest Warrant was issued and the date on which the request for extradition was made;
- (d) whether the CARICOM Arrest Warrant was issued or the request for extradition was made, for the purposes of bringing proceedings for an offence against the person concerned or for the purposes of executing a sentence or detention order in respect of the person; and
- (e) the provisions of this Act and the Extradition Act.

(3) If the central authority in the executing Participating Member receives a CARICOM Arrest Warrant in respect of a requested person and a request is received from the International Criminal Court for the arrest and surrender of the same person, the central authority in the executing Participating Member shall, where an order has not yet been made under section 18(1) or section 21(2) in relation to that person, inform the executing judicial authority which shall not perform functions under this Act in relation to the CARICOM Arrest Warrant, unless the arrest and the surrender of that person pursuant to such a request

is prohibited or not provided for under the law of the executing Participating Member.

Bilateral arrangement between Participating Members

36. For the purposes of this section, a Participating Member may by bilateral arrangement with another Participating Member agree that a CARICOM Arrest Warrant in respect of a requested person who has—

- (a) is not yet been sentenced, may be executed by the executing Participating Member subject to the condition that the requested person is returned to the issuing Participating Member to serve the sentence imposed, where the requested person—
 - (i) a national of the first-mentioned Participating Member;
 - (ii) would have better possibilities of reintegration in the first-mentioned Participating Member; and
 - (iii) consents to serve the sentence imposed in the first-mentioned Participating Member; and
- (b) already been sentenced, may be refused where the requested person—
 - (i) is a national of the first-mentioned Participating Member;
 - (ii) would have better possibilities of reintegration in the first-mentioned Participating Member; and
 - (iii) consents to serve the sentence in the first-mentioned Participating Member.

Double jeopardy

37. A person shall not be surrendered under this Act for the purpose of being prosecuted in the issuing Participating Member for an offence consisting of an act that constitutes in whole or in part an offence in respect of which final judgment has been given—

- (a) in the executing Participating Member or another Participating Member; or
- (b) in a third State if a sentence of imprisonment was imposed on the person in the third State in respect of the offence and—
 - (i) the person has served the sentence; or

- (ii) the person is no longer liable under the law of the third State to serve any period of imprisonment in respect of the offence.

PART III MISCELLANEOUS

Regulations

38. The Minister may—

- (a) make such regulations as may be necessary for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Act; and
- (b) prescribe anything that is authorized or required by this Act to be prescribed.

Negative resolution

39. Any subsidiary legislation made under this Act is subject to negative resolution.

Amendment of Schedules

40. The Minister may by order amend the Schedules to this Act.

Savings and transitional

41. (1) With effect from the commencement of this Act, the Extradition Act shall cease to apply to those states that are Participating Members.

(2) Any proceedings commenced under the Extradition Act before the commencement of this Act for the surrender of a fugitive to a state to which this Act applies shall continue under that Act as if this Act had not been enacted.

FIRST SCHEDULE

(Section 6)

Applicable Offences

- A.
1. Capital murder, murder, attempted murder, assault with intent to commit murder;
 2. Manslaughter, wounding with intent to cause grievous bodily harm and malicious or unlawful wounding;
 3. Offences of a sexual nature, including rape, sexual assault, indecent assault, unlawful sexual acts upon children or persons with mental disabilities;
 4. Procuring a person for immoral purposes, living on the earnings of prostitution;
 5. Bigamy;
 6. Kidnapping and abduction, false-imprisonment and hostage taking;
 7. Offences relating to children, including neglecting, ill-treating, abandoning, exposing, stealing or exploiting a child, whether for sexual or other purposes;
 8. Theft, robbery, assault with intent to rob;
 9. Burglary, malicious damage or injury to property and similar offences;
 10. Receiving or otherwise handling any goods, money, valuable securities or other property, knowing the same to have been stolen or unlawfully obtained;
 11. Obtaining property, money, valuable securities or other pecuniary advantage by false pretence or other forms of deception, theft, larceny, embezzlement and any other offence in respect of property involving fraud;
 12. Criminal intimidation, blackmail, extortion and racketeering;
 13. Arson;
 14. Money laundering;
 15. Offences against the law relating to firearms, weapons or explosives;

16. Illicit trade in nuclear and radioactive materials;
17. Trafficking in stolen vehicles;
18. Offences against the laws relating to corporations or companies, including false statements and other offences committed by company directors, promoters and other officers;
19. False accounting;
20. Any offence relating to counterfeiting;
21. Any offence against the laws relating to forgery or uttering what is forged, including the wilful issuance of a cheque under a false name or without having made arrangements with financial institution, or after transactions have been suspended by such an institution and the wilful failure to honour the cheque;
22. Fraud, including fraud against the Government or against individuals, including behaviour which has the effect of depriving the Government, its agencies, or its citizens of money, valuable property, or the ability to conduct their affairs free from false statements and deceit;
23. Offences against the law relating to bribery of persons, including the corrupt offering, paying, or making of inducements to any foreign official or foreign political party, official thereof, or candidate for foreign political office to assist such person in obtaining or retaining business for himself or herself or in directing business to any other person, soliciting bribes, offering or accepting bribes;
24. Perjury and subornation of perjury, false statement, attempting to pervert or obstruct the course of justice;
25. Cybercrime;
26. An offence relating to the protection of public health or the environment, including conduct directed at the destruction, defacing, deterioration, or harming of the earth's environment;
27. An offence against the laws relating to protection of intellectual property, copyrights, patents, or trademarks;
28. Offences relating to fiscal matters, taxes or duties, including tax evasion or fiscal fraud, notwithstanding that the law of the executing Participating Member does not impose the same kind or duty or does not contain a tax, duty, or customs regulation of the same kind as the law of the issuing Participating Member;

29. Smuggling, an offence against the law relating to the control of exportation or importation of goods of any type, or the intentional transfer of funds;
30. Immigration offences, including human smuggling and trafficking;
31. Piracy, mutiny or other mutinous acts committed on board a vessel at sea;
32. Unlawful use, destruction, possession, control, seizure or hijacking of aircraft, vessels or other means of transportation;
33. Any malicious act done with intent to endanger the safety of persons travelling or being upon a railway;
34. Genocide or direct and public incitement to commit genocide;
35. An offence relating to the law against terrorism or the financing of terrorism;
36. Illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;
37. Illicit trade in human organs and tissues;
38. Illicit trafficking in cultural goods, including antiques, works of arts and artefacts;
39. Counterfeiting and piracy of products;
40. Participating in a criminal organization; and
41. Corruption.

B.

Aiding and abetting, or counselling or procuring the commission of, or being an accessory before or after the fact to, or attempting or conspiring to commit, any of the offences listed in paragraph A above.

SECOND SCHEDULE

(Section 13(1))

CARICOM MEMBER STATE

COAT OF ARMS

**CARICOM ARREST WARRANT
[LEGAL AUTHORITY]**

This warrant has been issued by a competent judicial authority and authorises the arrest and surrender of the person mentioned herein for the purposes of conducting a criminal prosecution or executing a custodial sentence or greater punishment:

(a) Information regarding the identity of the requested person:

Surname: _____

First name: _____

Other name(s): _____

Maiden name, where applicable: _____

Any pseudonym or alias by which he or she is known: _____

Sex: _____

Nationality: _____

Date of birth: _____

Place of birth: _____

Residence: _____

Place and address of employment: _____

Distinctive marks: _____

Photograph and fingerprints of the requested person (if available):

A DNA profile (if available and necessary).

(b) The central authority of the Participating Member which issued the request and to which the requested person shall be surrendered:

Name of authority: _____

Competent official (title or rank and name): _____

Address: _____

Telephone number: _____ Facsimile number: _____

Email: _____

(c) Decision(s), Order(s) or Judgment(s) on which this Warrant is based:

(i) Arrest warrant(s), Order(s), or Judicial decision(s) having the same effect:

State whether requested person reasonably suspected, charged, convicted, or sentenced:

Date(s): _____

(ii) Enforceable judgment(s): _____

Reference(s) (if applicable): _____

Date(s): _____

(d) Applicable offence(s). State whether common law or statutory offence(s). If statutory offence(s) state statute(s) and section (s):

(e) Description of the circumstances in which the applicable offence(s) was or were committed, including the date(s), time(s), place(s) and degree of participation in the applicable offence(s) by the requested person:

(f) The custodial sentence(s) imposed, or the maximum custodial sentence(s) which may be imposed and other consequences of the applicable offence(s) such as confiscation of assets:

(g) Other consequences of the applicable offence(s), in particular the impact of the offence(s) on any victim or victims:

(h) State whether the requested person has already been arrested for the same applicable offence(s):

(i) State whether the requested person has escaped from custody:

(j) This warrant pertains also to the seizure and handing over of property which may be required a evidence.

This warrant pertains also to the seizure and handing over of property acquired by the requested person as a result of the applicable offence(s).

Description of the property and location (if known):

(k) Other information:

(l) Central Authority

Name of the central authority: _____

Address: _____

Passed by the Senate this day of , 2026.

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Clerk to the Senate