

**2002 No. 1831**

**EXTRADITION**

**The Extradition (Terrorist Bombings) Order 2002**

*Made* - - - - - *16th July 2002*  
*Laid before Parliament* *26th July 2002*  
*Coming into force* - - *27th August 2002*

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 16th day of July 2002

Present,

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council

Whereas the Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings<sup>(a)</sup> (referred to in this Order as "the Convention" and set out in Schedule 1 to this Order) opened for signature at New York on 12th January 1998 and was ratified by the United Kingdom on 7th March 2001;

And whereas the States mentioned in Schedule 2 to this Order are foreign States in respect of which the Convention is for the time being in force and in relation to which Orders in Council under section 2 of the Extradition Act 1870<sup>(b)</sup> ("the 1870 Act") are in force;

And whereas the States mentioned in Part I of Schedule 3 to this Order are foreign States in respect of which the Convention is for the time being in force but with which no general extradition arrangements have been made;

And whereas, by virtue of section 22(3) of the Extradition Act 1989<sup>(c)</sup> ("the 1989 Act"), where general extradition arrangements have not been made with a State which is a party to a Convention to which that section applies, and no Order in Council under section 2 of the 1870 Act is in force in relation to that State, an Order in Council applying the 1989 Act may be made under section 4 of that Act as if the Convention constituted general extradition arrangements between the United Kingdom and the foreign State, or any foreign State, party to the Convention;

And whereas the Convention is a Convention to which section 22 of the 1989 Act applies.<sup>(d)</sup>

And whereas section 62(1) of the Terrorism Act 2000<sup>(e)</sup> ("the 2000 Act") provides for the offences listed in section 62(2) to constitute offences wherever carried out;

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(a) Cmnd. 5347.

(b) 1870 c. 52. The Act was repealed by the Extradition Act 1989 with the savings mentioned in section 37 of that Act. For the purpose of those savings the Act has to be read with section 22(1) of the Criminal Justice (International Co-operation) Act 1990 (c. 5).

(c) 1989 c. 33.

(d) By virtue of the amendment to section 22(2) made by section 64(2) of the Terrorism Act 2000 (c. 11).

(e) 2000 c. 11.

And whereas section 64(5) of the 2000 Act provides that the offences to which an Order in Council under section 2 of the 1870 Act (arrangements with foreign states) can apply shall include offences under the provisions mentioned in section 62(2) of that Act, and the conspiracy or attempt to commit any of those offences;

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, in exercise of the powers conferred upon Her by sections 4(1), 22(3) and 37(3) of the 1989 Act, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. This Order may be cited as the Extradition (Terrorist Bombings) Order 2002 and shall come into force on 27th August 2002.

2.—(1) Schedule 2 to this Order specifies in the first column foreign States which are Parties to the Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (“the Convention”)(a) and in relation to which extradition treaties (and relevant Orders in Council under section 2 of the Extradition Act 1870(b)) are for the time being in force, in the second column the dates of those treaties, and in the third column those Orders in Council.

(2) Schedule 1 to the Extradition Act 1989(c) (“the 1989 Act”) shall apply in the case of a State specified in the first column under and in accordance with the extradition treaty whose date is specified in the corresponding entry in the second column as supplemented by paragraphs 1 and 4 of Article 9 of the Convention; and the Order in Council which gives effect to that extradition treaty shall be construed accordingly.

3. The 1989 Act, so far as it relates to extradition procedures under Part III of that Act, shall apply in the case of a State specified in Part I of Schedule 3 to this Order (being States in respect of which the Convention is in force but in relation to which no extradition treaties are in force) subject to the limitations, exceptions and qualifications outlined in Part II of Schedule 3 to this Order.

4. This Order extends only to the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, and to those territories specified in Schedule 4 to this Order.

*A. K. Galloway*  
Clerk of the Privy Council

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(a) Cmnd. 5347.  
(b) 1870 c. 52.  
(c) 1989 c. 33.

# SCHEDULE 1

## *The Convention*

### INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF TERRORIST BOMBINGS

The States Parties to the Convention,

Having in mind the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations concerning the maintenance of international peace and security and the promotion of good-neighbourliness and friendly relations and co-operation among States,

Deeply concerned about the worldwide escalation of acts of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations,

Recalling the Declaration on the Occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations of 24 October 1995,

Recalling also the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism, annexed to General Assembly resolution 49/60 of 9 December 1994, in which, *inter alia* “the States Members of the United Nations solemnly reaffirm their unequivocal condemnation of all acts, methods and practices of terrorism as criminal and unjustifiable, wherever and by whomever committed, including those which jeopardize the friendly relations among States and people and threaten the territorial integrity and security of States”,

Noting that the Declaration also encouraged States “to review urgently the scope of the existing international legal provisions on the prevention, repression and elimination of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, with the aim of ensuring that there is a comprehensive legal framework covering all aspects of the matter”,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996 and the Declaration to Supplement the 1994 Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism, annexed thereto,

Noting that terrorist attacks by means of explosives or other lethal devices have become increasingly widespread,

Noting also that existing multilateral legal provisions do not adequately address these attacks,

Being convinced of the urgent need to enhance international co-operation between States in devising and adopting effective and practical measures for the prevention of such acts of terrorism, and for the prosecution and punishment of their perpetrators,

Considering that the occurrence of such acts is a matter of grave concern to the international community as a whole,

Noting that the activities of military forces of States are governed by rules of international law outside the framework of this Convention and that the exclusion of certain actions from the coverage of this Convention does not condone or make lawful otherwise unlawful acts, or preclude prosecution under other laws,

Have agreed as follows:

#### Article 1

For the purposes of this Convention:

1. “State or government facility” includes any permanent or temporary facility or conveyance that is used or occupied by representatives of a State, members of Government, the legislature or the judiciary or by officials or employees of a State or any other public authority or entity or by employees or officials of an intergovernmental organisation in connection with their official duties.
2. “Infrastructure facility” means any publicly or privately owned facility providing or distributing services for the benefit of the public, such as water, sewage, energy, fuel or communications.
3. “Explosive or other lethal device” means:
  - (a) an explosive or incendiary weapon or device that is designed, or has the capability, to cause death, serious bodily injury or substantial material damage; or
  - (b) a weapon or device that is designed, or has the capability, to cause death, serious bodily injury or substantial material damage through the release, dissemination or impact of toxic chemical, biological agents or toxins or similar substances or radiation or radioactive material.
4. “Military forces of a State” means the armed forces of a State which are organised, trained and equipped under its internal law for the primary purpose of national defence or security, and persons acting in support of those armed forces who are under their formal command, control and responsibility.

5. "Place of public use" means those parts of any building, land, street, waterway or other location that are accessible or open to members of the public, whether continuously, periodically or occasionally, and encompasses any commercial, business, cultural, historical, educational, religious, governmental, entertainment, recreational or similar place that is so accessible or open to the public.

6. "Public transportation system" means all facilities, conveyance and instrumentalities, whether publicly or privately owned, that are used in or for publicly available services for the transportation of persons or cargo.

#### Article 2

1. Any person commits an offence within the meaning of this Convention if that person unlawfully and intentionally delivers, places, discharges or detonates an explosive or other lethal device in, into or against a place of public use, a State, or government facility, a public transportation system or an infrastructure facility:

- (a) with the intent to cause death or serious bodily injury; or
- (b) with the intent to cause extensive destruction of such a place, facility or system, where such destruction results in or is likely to result in major economic loss.

2. Any person also commits an offence if that person attempts to commit an offence as set forth in paragraph 1.

3. Any person also commits an offence if that person:

- (a) participates as an accomplice in an offence as set forth in paragraph 1 or 2; or
- (b) organises or directs others to commit an offence as set forth in paragraph 1 or 2; or
- (c) in any other way contributes to the commission of one or more offences as set forth in paragraph 1 or 2 by a group of persons acting with a common purpose; such contribution shall be intentional and either be made with the aim of furthering the general criminal activity or purpose of the group or be made in the knowledge of the intention of the group to commit the offence or offences concerned.

#### Article 3

This Convention shall not apply where the offence is committed within a single State, the alleged offender and the victims are nationals of that State, the alleged offender is found in the territory of that State and no other State has a basis under article 6, paragraph 1, or article 6, paragraph 2, of this Convention to exercise jurisdiction, except that the provisions of articles 10 to 15 shall, as appropriate, apply in those cases.

#### Article 4

Each State Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary:

- (a) to establish as criminal offences under its domestic law the offences set forth in article 2 of this Convention;
- (b) to make those offences punishable by appropriate penalties which take into account the grave nature of those offences.

#### Article 5

Each State Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention, in particular where they are intended or calculated to provoke a state of terror in the general public or in a group of persons or particular persons, are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature and are punished by penalties consistent with their grave nature.

#### Article 6

1. Each State Party shall take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences set forth in article 2 when:

- (a) the offence is committed in the territory of that State; or
- (b) the offence is committed on board a vessel flying the flag of that State or an aircraft which is registered under the laws of that State at the time the offence is committed; or

- (c) the offence is committed by a national of that State.
- 2. A State Party may also establish its jurisdiction over any such offence when:
  - (a) the offence is committed against a national of that State; or
  - (b) the offence is committed against a State or government facility of that State abroad, including an embassy or other diplomatic or consular premises of that State; or
  - (c) the offence is committed by a stateless person who has his or her habitual residence in the territory of that State; or
  - (d) the offence is committed in an attempt to compel that State to do or abstain from doing any act; or
  - (e) the offence is committed on board an aircraft which is operated by the Government of that State.
- 3. Upon ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to this Convention, each State Party shall notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the jurisdiction it has established in accordance with paragraph 2 under its domestic law. Should any change take place, the State Party concerned shall immediately notify the Secretary-General.
- 4. Each State Party shall likewise take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences set forth in article 2 in cases where the alleged offender is present in its territory and it does not extradite that person to any of the States Parties which have established their jurisdiction in accordance with paragraph 1 or 2.
- 5. This Convention does not exclude the exercise of any criminal jurisdiction established by a State Party in accordance with its domestic law.

#### Article 7

- 1. Upon receiving information that a person who has committed or who is alleged to have committed an offence as set forth in article 2 may be present in its territory, the State Party concerned shall take such measures as may be necessary under its domestic law to investigate the facts contained in the information.
- 2. Upon being satisfied that the circumstances so warrant, the State Party in whose territory the offender or alleged offender is present shall take the appropriate measures under its domestic law so as to ensure that person's presence for the purpose of prosecution or extradition.
- 3. Any person regarding whom the measures referred to in paragraph 2 are being taken shall be entitled to:
  - (a) communicate without delay with the nearest appropriate representative of the State of which that person is a national or which is otherwise entitled to protect that person's rights or, if that person is a stateless person, the State in the territory of which that person habitually resides;
  - (b) be visited by a representative of that State;
  - (c) be informed of that person's rights under sub-paragraphs (a) and (b).
- 4. The rights referred to in paragraph 3 shall be exercised in conformity with the laws and regulations of the State in the territory of which the offender or alleged offender is present, subject to the provision that the said laws and regulations must enable full effect to be given to the purposes for which the rights accorded under paragraph 3 are intended.
- 5. The provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 shall be without prejudice to the right of any State Party having a claim to jurisdiction in accordance with article 6, sub-paragraph 1(c) or 2(c) to invite the International Committee of the Red Cross to communicate with and visit the alleged offender.
- 6. When a State Party, pursuant to this article, has taken a person into custody, it shall immediately notify, directly or through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the States Parties which have established jurisdiction in accordance with article 6, paragraphs 1 and 2, and, if it considers it advisable, any other interested States Parties, of the fact that such person is in custody and of the circumstances which warrant that person's detention. The State which makes the investigation contemplated in paragraph 1 shall promptly inform the said States Parties of its findings and shall indicate whether it intends to exercise jurisdiction.

#### Article 8

- 1. The State Party in the territory of which the alleged offender is present shall, in cases to which article 6 applies, if it does not extradite that person, be obliged, without exception whatsoever and whether or not the offence was committed in its territory, to submit the case without undue delay to its competent authorities for the purpose of prosecution, through proceedings in accordance with the laws of that State. Those authorities shall take their decision in the same manner as in the case of any other offence of a grave nature under the law of that State.

2. Whenever a State Party is permitted under its domestic law to extradite or otherwise surrender one of its nationals only upon the condition that the person will be returned to that State to serve the sentence imposed as a result of the trial or proceeding for which the extradition or surrender of the person was sought, and this State and the State seeking the extradition of the person agree with this option and other terms they may deem appropriate, such a conditional extradition or surrender shall be sufficient to discharge the obligation set forth in paragraph 1.

#### Article 9

1. The offences set forth in article 2 shall be deemed to be included as extraditable offences in any extradition treaty existing between any of the States Parties before the entry into force of this Convention. States Parties undertake to include such offences as extraditable offences in every extradition treaty to be subsequently concluded between them.

2. When a State Party which makes extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty receives a request for extradition from another State Party with which it has no extradition treaty, the requested State Party may, at its option, consider this Convention as a legal basis for extradition in respect of the offences set forth in article 2. Extradition shall be subject to the other conditions provided by the law of the requested State.

3. States Parties which do not make extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty shall recognise the offences set forth in article 2 as extraditable offences between themselves, subject to the conditions provided by the law of the requested State.

4. If necessary, the offences set forth in article 2 shall be treated, for the purposes of extradition between States Parties, as if they had been committed not only in the place in which they occurred but also in the territory of the States that have established jurisdiction in accordance with article 6, paragraphs 1 and 2.

5. The provisions of all extradition treaties and arrangements between States Parties with regard to offences set forth in article 2 shall be deemed to be modified as between State Parties to the extent that they are incompatible with this Convention.

#### Article 10

1. States Parties shall afford one another the greatest measure of assistance in connection with investigations or criminal or extradition proceedings brought in respect of the offences set forth in article 2, including assistance in obtaining evidence at their disposal necessary for the proceedings.

2. States Parties shall carry out their obligations under paragraph 1 in conformity with any treaties or other arrangements on mutual legal assistance that may exist between them. In the absence of such treaties or arrangements, States Parties shall afford one another assistance in accordance with their domestic law.

#### Article 11

None of the offences set forth in article 2 shall be regarded, for the purposes of extradition or mutual legal assistance, as a political offence or as an offence connected with a political offence or as an offence inspired by political motives. Accordingly, a request for extradition or for mutual legal assistance based on such an offence may not be refused on the sole ground that it concerns a political offence or an offence connected with a political offence or an offence inspired by political motives.

#### Article 12

Nothing in this Convention shall be interpreted as imposing an obligation to extradite or to afford mutual legal assistance, if the requested State Party has substantial grounds for believing that the request for extradition for offences set forth in article 2 or for mutual legal assistance with respect to such offences has been made for the purpose of prosecuting or punishing a person on account of that person's race, religion, nationality, ethnic origin or political opinion or that compliance with the request would cause prejudice to that person's position for any of these reasons.

#### Article 13

1. A person who is being detained or is serving a sentence in the territory of one State Party whose presence in another State Party is requested for purposes of testimony, identification or otherwise providing assistance in obtaining evidence for the investigation or prosecution of offences under this Convention may be transferred if the following conditions are met:

- (a) the person freely gives his or her informed consent; and
- (b) the competent authorities of both States agree, subject to such conditions as those States may deem appropriate.

2. For the purposes of this article:

- (a) the State to which the person is transferred shall have the authority and obligation to keep the person transferred in custody, unless otherwise requested or authorised by the State from which the person was transferred;
- (b) the State to which the person is transferred shall without delay implement its obligation to return the person to the custody of the State from which the person was transferred as agreed beforehand, or as otherwise agreed, by the competent authorities of both States;
- (c) the State to which the person is transferred shall not require the State from which the person was transferred to initiate extradition proceedings for the return of the person;
- (d) the person transferred shall receive credit for service of the sentence being served in the State from which he was transferred for time spent in the custody of the State to which he was transferred.

3. Unless the State Party from which a person is to be transferred in accordance with this article so agrees, that person, whatever his or her nationality, shall not be prosecuted or detained or subjected to any other restriction of his or her personal liberty in the territory of the State to which that person is transferred in respect of acts or convictions anterior to his or her departure from the territory of the State from which such person was transferred.

#### Article 14

Any person who is taken into custody or regarding whom any other measures are taken or proceedings are carried out pursuant to this Convention shall be guaranteed fair treatment, including enjoyment of all rights and guarantees in conformity with the law of the State in the territory of which that person is present and applicable provisions of international law, including international law of human rights.

#### Article 15

States Parties shall co-operate in the prevention of the offences set forth in article 2, particularly:

- (a) by taking all practicable measures, including, if necessary, adapting their domestic legislation, to prevent and counter preparations in their respective territories for the commission of those offences within or outside their territories, including measures to prohibit in their territories illegal activities of persons, groups and organisations that encourage, instigate, organize knowingly finance or engage in the perpetration of offences as set forth in article 2;
- (b) by exchanging accurate and verified information in accordance with their national law, and co-ordinating administrative and other measures taken as appropriate to prevent the commission of offences as set forth in article 2;
- (c) where appropriate, through research and development regarding methods of detection of explosives and other harmful substances that can cause death or bodily injury, consultations on the development of standards for marking explosives in order to identify their origin in post-blast investigations, exchange of information on preventive measures, co-operation and transfer of technology, equipment and related materials.

#### Article 16

The State Party where the alleged offender is prosecuted shall, in accordance with its domestic law or applicable procedures, communicate the final outcome of the proceedings to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit the information to the other States Parties.

#### Article 17

The States Parties shall carry out their obligations under this Convention in a manner consistent with the principles of sovereign equality and territorial integrity of States and that of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of other States.

#### Article 18

Nothing in this Convention entitles a State Party to undertake in the territory of another State Party the exercise of jurisdiction and performance of functions which are exclusively reserved for the authorities of that other State Party by its domestic law.

#### Article 19

1. Nothing in this Convention shall affect other rights, obligations and responsibilities of States and individuals under international law, in particular the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international humanitarian law.

2. The activities of armed forces during an armed conflict, as those terms are understood under international humanitarian law, which are governed by that law, are not governed by this Convention, and the activities undertaken by military forces of a State in the exercise of their official duties, inasmuch as they are governed by other rules of international law, are not governed by this Convention.

#### Article 20

1. Any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention which cannot be settled through negotiation within a reasonable time shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration. If, within six months from the date of the request for arbitration, the parties are unable to agree on the organisation of the arbitration, any one of those parties may refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice, by application, in conformity with the Statute of the Court.

2. Each State may at the time of signature, ratification, acceptance or approval of this Convention or accession thereto declare that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1. The other States Parties shall not be bound by paragraph 1 with respect to any State Party which has made such a reservation.

3. Any State which has made a reservation in accordance with paragraph 2 may at any time withdraw that reservation by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

#### Article 21

1. This Convention shall be open for signature by all States from 12 January 1998 until 31 December 1999 at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

2. This Convention is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval. The instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. This Convention shall be open to accession by any State. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

#### Article 22

1. This Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of the deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. For each State ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

#### Article 23

1. Any State Party may denounce this Convention by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. Denunciation shall take effect one year following the date on which notification is received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.



## Article 24

The original of the Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send certified copies thereof to all States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorised thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention, opened for signature at New York on 12 January 1998.

## SCHEDULE 2

Article 2

### FOREIGN EXTRADITION TREATIES AND STATES WHICH ARE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION AND IN RELATION TO WHICH ORDERS IN COUNCIL UNDER SECTION 2 OF THE EXTRADITION ACT 1870 ARE IN FORCE

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of Extradition Treaty</i>	<i>Order in Council</i>
Chile	26th January 1897	1898/597
Monaco	17th December 1891	9th May 1892
Panama	25th August 1906	1907/648
Peru	26th January 1904	1907/383
Uruguay	26th March 1884	5th March 1885

## SCHEDULE 3

Article 3

### PART I

#### FOREIGN STATES WHICH ARE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION AND WITH WHICH NO EXTRADITION TREATIES ARE IN FORCE

Algeria  
Azerbaijan  
Belarus  
China  
Costa Rica  
Guinea  
Japan  
Kyrgyzstan  
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya  
Mongolia  
Myanmar  
Sudan  
Turkmenistan  
Uzbekistan  
Yemen

## PART II

### APPLICATION OF THE EXTRADITION ACT 1989 IN THE CASE OF A STATE MENTIONED IN PART I

1. The Extradition Act 1989 shall have effect in relation to a State specified in Part I of this Schedule only in respect of—

- (a) an offence mentioned in section 22(4)(m) of that Act(a);
- (b) an attempt to commit such an offence;
- (c) counselling, procuring, commanding, aiding or abetting such an offence; and
- (d) being an accessory before or after the fact to such an offence.

2. No proceeding shall be taken on an application for a provisional warrant to be issued under section 8(1)(b) of the Extradition Act 1989, and no such warrant shall be issued, unless the application is made with the consent of the Secretary of State signified by an Order in the form set out in Part III of this Schedule or in a form to the like effect; but except as aforesaid the signification of consent shall not affect the provisions of the said section 8.

## PART III

### FORM OF CONSENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE TO APPLICATION FOR A PROVISIONAL WARRANT

Whereas AB, a person recognised by the Secretary of State as a diplomatic or consular representative of \_\_\_\_\_, has requested consent to application being made for the issue of a provisional warrant for the arrest of CD, late of \_\_\_\_\_, who [is accused] [has been convicted] of the commission of an offence or attempt to commit an offence or counselling, procuring, commanding, aiding or abetting an offence or of being accessory before or after the fact to an offence, within the jurisdiction of the said State, being an offence which if committed in the United Kingdom would be an offence under section 2, 3 or 5 of the Explosive Substances Act 1883(b), section 1 of the Biological Weapons Act 1974(c), or section 2 of the Chemical Weapons Act 1996(d);

By this Order the Secretary of State signifies to you his consent to the said application being made.

Given under the hand of the undersigned, [One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State] [Minister of State at \_\_\_\_\_] [Under-Secretary of State at \_\_\_\_\_] this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_.

## SCHEDULE 4

### TERRITORIES TO WHICH THIS ORDER EXTENDS

Anguilla

Bermuda

British Antarctic Territory

British Indian Ocean Territory

British Virgin Islands

Cayman Islands

Falkland Islands and Dependencies

Gibraltar

Montserrat

Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands

St. Helena and Dependencies

Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia

Turks and Caicos Islands

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(a) Section 22(4)(m) was inserted by section 64(3) of the Terrorism Act 2000.

(b) 1883 c. 3.

(c) 1974 c. 6.

(d) 1996 c. 6.

## **EXPLANATORY NOTE**

*(This note is not part of the Order)*

This Order applies the Extradition Act 1989 so as to make extraditable the offences described in sections 2, 3 and 5 of the Explosive Substances Act 1883, section 1 of the Biological Weapons Act 1974 and section 2 of the Chemical Weapons Act 1996, attempts to commit such offences and participation in the commission of such offences. It applies to certain States Parties to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, agreed for signature at New York on 12th January 1998.

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**EXTRADITION**

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£2.50

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Printed and published in the UK by The Stationery Office Limited  
under the authority and superintendence of Carol Tullo, Controller of  
Her Majesty's Stationery Office and Queen's Printer of Acts of Parliament.  
E1116 7/2002 121116 19585

ISBN 0-11-042506-5



9780110425061