

Egypt International Extradition Treaty with the United States

(The treaty applicable to Egypt was originally signed with the Ottoman Empire.)

August 11, 1874, Date-Signed

April 22, 1875, Date-In-Force

STATUS:

Convention signed at Constantinople on August 11, 1874. It was Ratified by the Ottoman Government on September 22, 1874. Senate advice and consent to ratification was on January 20, 1875. It was Ratified by the President of the United States on January 22, 1875. Ratifications were exchanged at Constantinople on April 22, 1875. It Entered into force on April 22, 1875. It was Proclaimed by the President of the United States on May 26, 1875. It was Superseded on August 18, 1934, by treaty signed for the United States and Turkey on August 6, 1923.

The United States of America and His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice and to the prevention of crimes within their respective territories and jurisdiction, that persons convicted of or charged with the crimes hereinafter specified, and being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up, have resolved to conclude a convention for that purpose, and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, the President of the United States, George H. Boker, Minister Resident of the United States of America near the Sublime Porte, and His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, His Excellency A. Aarifi Pasha, his Minister for Foreign Affairs; who, after reciprocal communication of their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles, to wit:

ARTICLE I

The Government of the United States and the Ottoman Government mutually agree to deliver up persons who, having been convicted of or charged with the crimes specified in the following article, committed within the jurisdiction of one of the contracting parties, shall seek an asylum or be found within the territories of the other: Provided, That this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his or her apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime had been there committed.

ARTICLE II

Persons shall be delivered up who shall have been convicted of, or be charged, according to the provisions of this convention, with any of the following crimes:

1st. Murder, comprehending the crimes designated by the terms of parricide, assassination, poisoning, and infanticide.

2d. The attempt to commit murder.

3d. The crimes of rape, arson, piracy, and mutiny on board a ship, whenever the crew, or part thereof, by fraud or violence against the commander, have taken possession of the vessel.

4th. The crime of burglary, defined to be the action of breaking and entering by night into the house of another with the intent to commit felony; and the crime of robbery, defined to be the action of feloniously and forcibly taking from the person of another goods or money by violence, or putting him in fear.

5th. The crime of forgery, by which is understood the utterance of forged papers, the counterfeiting of public, sovereign, or government acts.

6th. The fabrication or circulation of counterfeit money, either coin or paper, of public bonds, banknotes, and obligations, and in general of all things being titles and instruments of credit, the counterfeiting of seals, dies, stamps, and marks of state and public administrations, and the utterance thereof.

7th. The embezzlement of public moneys, committed within the jurisdiction of either party, by public officers or depositors.

8th. Embezzlement, by any person or persons, hired or salaried, to the detriment of their employers, when these crimes are subject to infamous punishment.

ARTICLE III

The provisions of this treaty shall not apply to any crime or offence of a political character, and the person or persons delivered up for the crimes enumerated in the preceding article shall in no case be tried for any ordinary crime committed previously to that for which his or their surrender is asked.

ARTICLE IV

If the person whose surrender may be claimed, pursuant to the stipulations of the present treaty, shall have been arrested for the commission of offences in the country where he has sought an asylum, or shall have been convicted thereof, his extradition may be deferred until he shall have been acquitted or have served the term of imprisonment to which he may have been sentenced.

ARTICLE V

Requisitions for the surrender of fugitives from justice shall be made by the respective diplomatic agents of the contracting parties, or in the event of the absence of these from the country, or its seat of government, they may be made by superior consular officers. If the person whose extradition may be asked for shall have been convicted of a crime, a copy of the sentence of the court in which he may have been convicted, authenticated under its seal, and an attestation of the official character of the judge by the proper executive authority, and of the latter by the minister or consul of the United States or of the Sublime Porte, respectively, shall accompany the requisition. When, however, the fugitive shall have been merely charged with crime, a duly authenticated copy of the warrant for his arrest in the country where the crime may have been committed, or of the depositions upon which such warrant may have been issued, must accompany the requisition as aforesaid. The President of the United States, or the proper executive authority in Turkey, may then issue a warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive, in order that he may be brought before the proper judicial authority for examination. If it should then be decided that, according to law and the evidence, the extradition is due, pursuant to the treaty, the fugitive may be given up according to the forms prescribed in such cases.

ARTICLE VI

The expenses of the arrest, detention, and transportation of the persons claimed shall be paid by the government in whose name the requisition has been made.

ARTICLE VII

Neither of the contracting parties shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens under the stipulations of this treaty.

ARTICLE VIII

This convention shall continue in force during five (5) years from the day of exchange of ratification; but if neither party shall have given to the

other six (6) months' previous notice of its intention to terminate the same, the convention shall remain in force five years longer, and so on.

The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Constantinople, within twelve (12) months, and sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention in duplicate, and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Constantinople the eleventh day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

SIGNATORIES:

GEO. H. BOKER

A. AARIFI