

**TREATY
BETWEEN
THE KINGDOM OF THAILAND
AND
THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
ON EXTRADITION**

The Kingdom of Thailand and the People’s Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as “the Contracting Parties”);

Desirous of promoting, on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit, the effective *cooperation* between the two countries in the suppression of crime by concluding a treaty on extradition

Have agreed as follows:

**ARTICLE 1
Obligation to Extradite**

The Contracting Parties undertake to extradite to each other, in accordance with the provisions of this Treaty, persons found in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties who are wanted for prosecution, trial or for the imposition or execution of punishment in the territory of the other Party for an extraditable offence.

**ARTICLE 2
Extraditable Offences**

1. For the purposes of this Treaty, extraditable offences are offences which are punishable under the laws of the Contracting Parties by the penalty of imprisonment or other form of detention for a period of *more* than one year or by any heavier penalty.
2. Where the request for extradition relates to a person sentenced to imprisonment or other form of detention by a court of the Requesting Party for any extraditable offence, extradition shall be granted only if a period of at least six months in the sentence remains to be served.
3. For the purposes of this Article, in determining whether an offence is an offence against the laws of both Parties, it shall not matter whether the laws of the Contracting Parties place

the conduct constituting the offence within the same category of offence or denominate the offence by the same terminology.

4. When extradition has been granted with respect to an extraditable offence, it may also be granted in respect of any other offence specified in the extradition request that meets all other requirements for extradition except for periods of penalty or detention order set forth in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article.

ARTICLE 3

Grounds for Mandatory Refusal

Extradition shall not be granted under this Treaty in any of the following circumstances:

- (1) the Requested Party considers the offence for which the request for extradition is made by the Requesting Party as a political offence. Reference to a political offence shall not include the taking or attempted taking of the life or an attack on the person of a Head of State or a Read of Government or a member of his or her family;
- (2) the Requested Party has well—founded reasons to suppose that the request for extradition made by the Requesting Party aims to institute criminal proceedings against or execute punishment upon the person sought on account of race, religion, nationality or political opinion of that person, or that the position of the person sought in judicial proceedings will be prejudiced for any of the reasons mentioned above;
- (3) the offence for which the request for extradition is made is exclusively an offence under military law of the Requesting Party and does not constitute an offence under criminal law of that Contracting Party;
- (4) the prosecution or the execution or Punishment for the offence for which extradition has been sought has become barred by reason prescribed under the law of either Contracting Party including a law relating to lapse of time;
- (5) the Requested Party has passed judgment upon the person *sought* in respect of the same offence, before the request for extradition is made.

ARTICLE 4

Grounds for Discretionary Refusal

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

- (1) the Requested Party in accordance with its law has jurisdiction over the offence *for which* the request for extradition is made and shall institute proceedings against the person sought;

(2) in exceptional cases, the Requested Party while also taking into account the seriousness of the offence and the interests of the Requesting Party deems that, because of the personal circumstances of the person sought, the extradition would be incompatible with humanitarian consideration;

(3) the Requested Party is in the process of proceeding against the person sought in respect of the same offence.

ARTICLE 5

Extradition of Nationals

1. Each Contracting Party shall have the right to refuse extradition of its own nationals.

2. If extradition is not granted pursuant to 1 paragraph of this Article, the Requested Party shall, at the request of the Requesting Party, submit the case to its competent authority for prosecution. For this purpose, the Requesting Party shall submit documents and evidence relating to the case to the Requested Party.

3. Notwithstanding paragraph 2 of this Article, the Requested Party shall not be required to submit the case to its competent authority for prosecution if the Requested Party has no jurisdiction over the offence.

ARTICLE 6

Channels or Communication

For the purposes of this Treaty, the Contracting Parties shall communicate through the diplomatic channels, unless otherwise provided for in this Treaty.

ARTICLE 7

Request for Extradition and Required Documents

1. A request for extradition shall be made in writing and shall be accompanied by the followings:

(a) documents, statements, or other evidence sufficient to describe the identity and probable *location* of the person sought;

(b) a statement of the facts of the case;

(c) the provisions of the law describing the essential elements and the designation of the offence for which extradition is requested;

- (d) the provisions of the law describing the punishment for the offence; and
- (e) the provisions of the law describing any time limit on the prosecution or the execution of punishment for the offence, if any

2. A request for the extradition relating to a person sought for prosecution also shall be accompanied by:

- (a) a copy of the warrant of arrest issued by a judge or other competent authority of the Requesting Party;
- (b) such evidence as would justify that person's arrest and committal for trial, including evidence establishing that the person sought is the person to whom the warrant of arrest refers.

3. When the request for extradition relates to a person found guilty, in addition to the items required by paragraph 1 of this Article, it shall be accompanied by:

- (a) a copy of the judgment by a Requesting Party;
- (b) evidence providing that the person sought is the person to whom the judgment refers; and
- (c) a statement showing to what extent the sentence has been carried out.

4. All the documents to be presented by the Requesting Party pursuant to the provisions of this Treaty shall be officially signed or sealed and shall be accompanied by a translation in the language of the Requested Party or the English language.

ARTICLE 8

Additional Information

If the Requested Party considers that the information furnished in support of a request for extradition is not sufficient in accordance with this Treaty to enable extradition to be granted, that Party may request that additional information be furnished within such time as it specifies. If the Requesting Party fails to submit additional information within that period, it shall be considered as having renounced its request voluntarily. However, the Requesting Party shall not be precluded from making a fresh request for the same purpose.

ARTICLE 9

Provisional Arrest

1. In ease of urgency, one Contracting Party may request the other Contracting Party to take provisional arrest against the person sought. Such request may be submitted in writing through the diplomatic channels or through the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL).
2. The request shall contain: a description of the person sought; the location of that person, if known; a brief statement of the facts of the case; a statement of the existence of a warrant of arrest or judgment against that person, as *referred to* in *Article 7*; and a statement that a request for extradition of the person sought will follow.
3. The Requesting Party shall be notified without delay of the result of its request.
4. Provisional arrest shall be terminated U. within a period of sixty days after the arrest of the person sought, the competent authority of the Requested Party has not received the formal request for extradition and the supporting documents *required* by *Article 7*
5. The termination of provisional arrest pursuant to paragraph 4 of this Article shall not prejudice the extradition of the person sought if the extradition request and the supporting documents mentioned. in *Article 7* are delivered at a later date.

ARTICLE 10

Surrender of the Person Sought

1. The Requested Party shall, through the diplomatic *channels*, *notify* without delay the Requesting Party of its decision on the request for extradition.
2. If the extradition has been granted, the Requested Party and the Requesting Party shall decide through consultation on the implementation of the extradition.
3. The Requested Party shall provide reasons for ally partial or complete rejection of the request for extradition.
4. The Requesting Party shall be considered as renouncing the request for extradition if it does not accept the person sought within fifteen days after the date on which the implementation of the extradition has been agreed, unless otherwise provided for in paragraph 5 of this Article. The Requested Party shall set that person at liberty immediately and may refuse extradition for the same offence.
5. If one Contracting Party fails to surrender or accept the person sought within the agreed period for reasons beyond its control, the other Party shall be notified. The Contracting

Parties shall decide through consultation on the implementation of the extradition again, and the provisions of paragraph 4 of this Article shall apply.

ARTICLE 11

Postponed and Temporary Surrender

1. When the person sought is being proceeded against or is serving a sentence in the Requested Party for an offence other than that for which extradition is requested, the Requested Party may surrender the person sought or postpone surrender until the conclusion of the proceedings or the service of the whole or any part of the sentence imposed. The Requested Party shall inform the Requesting Party of any postponement.
2. To the extent permitted by its law, where a person has been found extraditable, the Requested Party may temporarily surrender the person sought for the purpose of prosecution to the Requesting Party in accordance with conditions to be determined between the Contracting Parties. A person who is returned to the Requested Party following a temporary surrender may be finally surrendered to the Requesting Party to serve any sentence imposed, in accordance with the provisions of this Treaty.

ARTICLE 12

Requests for Extradition Made by Several States

If requests for extradition of the same person are made by one Contracting Party and one or more third States, the Requested Party may determine the priority of any of these requests.

ARTICLE 13

Rule of Specialty

1. A person extradited under this Treaty shall not be detained, tried, or punished in the territory of the Requesting Party for an offence other than that for which extradition has been granted, nor be extradited by that Party to a third State, unless:
 - (a) that person has left the territory of the Requesting Party after extradition and has voluntarily returned to it;
 - (b) that person has not left the territory of the Requesting Party within thirty days after being free to do so; or
 - (c) the Requested Party has consented to detention, trial, or punishment of that person for an

offence other than that for which extradition was granted, or to extradition to a third State. For this purpose, the Requested Party may require the submission of any document or statement mentioned in Article 7, including any statement made by the extradited person with respect to the offence concerned.

2. These stipulations shall not apply to offences committed after extradition.

ARTICLE 14

Handing over of Property

1. The Requested Party shall, insofar as its law permits and at the request of the Requesting Party, seize and upon the granting of the extradition hand over property:

(a) which may be required as evidence; or

(b) which has been acquired as a result of the offence and which, at the time of the arrest, is found in the possession of the person claimed or is subsequently discovered.

2. The property mentioned in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be handed over even if extradition, having been granted, cannot be carried out due to the death, disappearance, or escape of the person claimed.

3. When the said property is liable to seizure or confiscation in the territory of the Requested Party, the Requested Party may, in connection with pending criminal proceedings, temporarily retain it or hand it over on condition that it be returned.

4. Any right which the Requested Party or any State or individual may have acquired in the said property shall be preserved. Where these rights exist, the property shall be returned without charge to the Requested Party at its request as soon as possible after the trial.

ARTICLE 15

Transit

1. When a person is to be extradited to a Contracting Party from a third State through the territory of the other Contracting Party, the former Contracting Party shall *request* the latter to permit the transit. No such authorization is required where air transportation is used and no landing is scheduled on the territory of the other Contracting Party.

2. The Requested Party shall grant the request for transit made by the other Contracting Party, provided that it is not against its law.

ARTICLE 16
Notification of Result

The Requesting Party shall notify the Requested Party in time of the information relating to the prosecution against, the trial of and the execution of punishment upon the person sought or the re-extradition of that person to third State.

ARTICLE 17
Assistance and Expenses

1. The Requested Party shall appear on behalf of the Requesting Party and conduct and carry out any proceedings arising out of a request for extradition.
2. Expenses incurred in the territory of the Requested Party by reason of extradition, up to the moment of surrender of the person to be extradited, shall be borne by that Party.

ARTICLE 18
Relationship with Multilateral Conventions

This Treaty shall not affect any rights enjoyed and any obligations assumed by the Contracting Parties under any multilateral convention.

ARTICLE 19
Settlement of Disputes

Any dispute arising from the implementation or interpretation of this Treaty shall be settled by consultation or negotiation.

ARTICLE 20
Ratification, Entry into Force and Duration

1. This Treaty is subject to ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be exchanged at Bangkok. This Treaty shall enter into force thirty days after the exchange of the instruments of ratification.
2. Either Contracting Party may terminate this Treaty by giving written notice to the other Contracting Party through the diplomatic channels. This Treaty will remain in force until six months after the date on which the other Contracting Party receives such notice. The

termination of this Treaty shall not prejudice any extradition proceedings commenced prior to the termination.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective States, have signed this Treaty.

DONE in duplicate at Beijing on this 26th day of August 1993, in the Thai, Chinese and English languages, all texts being equally authentic. In case of any divergence of interpretation, the English text shall prevail.

For the Kingdom of Thailand
Squadron Leader .
(Prasong Soonsiri)
Minister of Foreign Affairs

For the People's Republic of China
(Qian Qichen)
Vice-Premier and
Minister of Foreign Affairs

Instrument of Ratification

The President of the People's Republic of China, in accordance with the decision made at the 6th meeting of the Standing Committee of the Eighth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China and the kingdom of Thailand on Extradition signed by Qian Qichen, the Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China, in Beijing on the 26th day of August, 1993.

The People's Republic of China shall fully observe the provisions of the Treaty.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the President of the People's Republic of China has signed the Instrument of Ratification and affixed the Seal of State.

(Signed)

JIANG ZE MIN

The President of

the People's Republic of China

(Signed)

QIANG QI CHEN

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of

the People's Republic of China
Beijing, the 5th day of March, 1994

**CERTIFICATE OF THE EXCHANGE OF
THE INSTRUMENTS OF RATIFICATION**

The Undersigned have met today for the purpose of exchanging the Instruments of Ratification of the Treaty between the Kingdom of Thailand and the People's Republic of China on Extradition, signed at Beijing on the Twenty-sixth Day of August, One thousand Nine hundred and Ninety-three.

These Instruments of Ratification, having been examined and found to be in due form, have been exchanged today.

According to Article 20 of the above-mentioned Treaty, the Treaty shall enter into force thirty days after the exchange of the instruments of ratification, which is on the Seventh Day of March, One thousand Nine hundred and Ninety-nine.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Undersigned have signed the present Certificate.

Done in duplicate, in English, at Bangkok, this Fifth Day of February, One thousand Nine hundred and Ninety-nine.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE KINGDOM OF THAILAND

(Surin Pitsuwan)

Minister of Foreign Affairs of
the Kingdom of Thailand

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

(Tang Jiaxuan)

Minister of Foreign Affairs of
the People's Republic of China

INSTRUMENT OF RATIFICATION

WHEREAS the Treaty between the Kingdom of Thailand and the People's Republic of China on Extradition was signed at Beijing on the 26th day of August 1993 by the duly authorized representatives of the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Government of the People's Republic of China; and

WHEREAS Article 20 of the aforesaid Treaty stipulates that the Treaty is subject to ratification and it shall enter into force thirty days after the exchange of the instruments of ratification;

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF THAILAND, having considered the aforesaid Treaty, hereby confirms and ratifies the same and undertakes to faithfully perform and carry out all the stipulations contained therein.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this Instrument of Ratification is signed and sealed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand.

DONE at Bangkok, this 28th day of January in the Year Two thousand Five hundred and Forty-two of the Buddhist Era, corresponding to the Year One thousand Nine hundred and Ninety-nine of the Christian Era.

(Surin Pitsuwan)

Minister of Foreign Affairs of
the Kingdom of Thailand

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- ▶ [U.S. - Thailand Treaty of Amity and Economic Relations 2005](#)
- ▶ [U.S. - Thailand Treaty of Amity and Economic Relations 1966](#)
- ▶ [U.S.-Thailand Treaty of Amity and Economic Relations 1966 \(Thai Version\)](#)
- ▶ [สนธิสัญญาทางไมตรีและความสัมพันธ์ทางเศรษฐกิจระหว่างราชอาณาจักรไทยกับสหรัฐอเมริกา พ.ศ.๒๕๐๙](#)
- ▶ [15 May 2006 Circular Letter from the Ministry of Interior Re: Land Acquisition by Juristic Persons with Foreign Shareholders](#)
- ▶ [Accession of the States of Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, and Trengganu to the Extradition Treaty between Great Britain and Siam](#)
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- ▶ Treaty of Extradition between Thailand and United States of America
Treaty between The Kingdom of Thailand and The People's Republic of Bangladesh
- ▶ Relating to Extradition
Treaty between The Government of The Kingdom of Thailand and The Government of
- ▶ The Republic of The Philippines Relating to Extradition
- ▶ Thai-Malaysian Exchange of Notes Regarding Extradition Treaty
Treaty between The Government of The Kingdom of Thailand and The Government of
- ▶ The-Republic of Indonesia Relating to Extradition

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