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SECTION 1: GENERAL RULES

When this Part applies

- 50.1.**—(1) This Part applies to extradition under Part 1 or Part 2 of the Extradition Act 2003(a).
(2) Section 2 of this Part applies to proceedings in a magistrates’ court, and in that Section—
(a) rules 50.3 to 50.7, 50.15 and 50.16 apply to extradition under Part 1 of the Act;
(b) rules 50.3, 50.4 and 50.8 to 50.16 apply to extradition under Part 2 of the Act.
(3) Section 3 of this Part applies where—
(a) a party wants to appeal to the High Court against an order by the magistrates’ court or by the Secretary of State;
(b) a party to an appeal to the High Court wants to appeal further to the Supreme Court under—
(i) section 32 of the Act (appeal under Part 1 of the Act), or
(ii) section 114 of the Act (appeal under Part 2 of the Act).
(4) Section 4 of this Part applies to proceedings in a magistrates’ court under—
(a) sections 54 and 55 of the Act (Request for consent to other offence being dealt with; Questions for decision at consent hearing);
(b) sections 56 and 57 of the Act (Request for consent to further extradition to category 1 territory; Questions for decision at consent hearing).
(5) In this Part, and for the purposes of this Part in other rules—
(a) ‘magistrates’ court’ means a District Judge (Magistrates’ Courts) exercising the powers to which Section 2 of this Part applies;
(b) ‘presenting officer’ means an officer of the National Crime Agency, a police officer, a prosecutor or other person representing an authority or territory seeking the extradition of a defendant;
(c) ‘defendant’ means a person arrested under Part 1 or Part 2 of the Extradition Act 2003.

[Note. The Extradition Act 2003 provides for the extradition of a person accused or convicted of a crime to the territory within which that person is accused, was convicted or is to serve a sentence.

Under Part 1 of the Act (sections 1 to 68), the magistrates’ court may give effect to a warrant for arrest issued by an authority in a territory designated for the purposes of that Part, including a Member State of the European Union.

Under Part 2 of the Act (sections 69 to 141), the magistrates’ court and the Secretary of State may give effect to a request for extradition made under a treaty between the United Kingdom and the requesting territory.

Under sections 67 and 139 of the Extradition Act 2003(b), a District Judge (Magistrates’ Courts) must be designated for the purposes of the Act to exercise the powers to which Section 2 of this Part applies.

(a) 2003 c. 41.

(b) 2003 c. 41; sections 67 and 139 were amended by section 15 of, and paragraphs 352 and 353 of Schedule 4 to, the Constitutional Reform Act 2005 (c. 4) and section 42 of, and paragraph 15 of Schedule 13 to, the Police and Justice Act 2006 (c. 48).

There are rights of appeal to the High Court from decisions of the magistrates' court and of the Secretary of State: see Section 3 of this Part.]

Special objective in extradition proceedings

50.2. When exercising a power to which this Part applies, as well as furthering the overriding objective, in accordance with rule 1.3, the court must have regard to the importance of—

- (a) mutual confidence and recognition between judicial authorities in the United Kingdom and in requesting territories; and
- (b) the conduct of extradition proceedings in accordance with international obligations, including obligations to deal swiftly with extradition requests.

SECTION 2: EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS IN A MAGISTRATES' COURT

Exercise of magistrates' court's powers

50.3.—(1) The general rule is that the magistrates' court must exercise its powers at a hearing in public, but—

- (a) that is subject to any power the court has to—
 - (i) impose reporting restrictions,
 - (ii) withhold information from the public, or
 - (iii) order a hearing in private; and
- (b) despite the general rule the court may, without a hearing—
 - (i) give any directions to which rule 50.4 applies (Case management in the magistrates' court and duty of court officer), or
 - (ii) determine an application which these Rules allow to be determined by a magistrates' court without a hearing in a case to which this Part does not apply.

(2) If the court so directs, a party may attend by live link any hearing except an extradition hearing under rule 50.6 or 50.13.

(3) Where the defendant is absent from a hearing—

- (a) the general rule is that the court must proceed as if the defendant—
 - (i) were present, and
 - (ii) opposed extradition on any ground of which the court has been made aware;
- (b) the general rule does not apply if the defendant is under 18;
- (c) the general rule is subject to the court being satisfied that—
 - (i) the defendant had reasonable notice of where and when the hearing would take place,
 - (ii) the defendant has been made aware that the hearing might proceed in his or her absence, and
 - (iii) there is no good reason for the defendant's absence; and
- (d) the general rule does not apply but the court may exercise its powers in the defendant's absence where—
 - (i) the court discharges the defendant,
 - (ii) the defendant is represented and the defendant's presence is impracticable by reason of his or her ill health or disorderly conduct, or
 - (iii) on an application under rule 50.32 (Application for consent to deal with another offence or for consent to further extradition), the defendant is represented or the defendant's presence is impracticable by reason of his or her detention in the territory to which he or she has been extradited.

- (4) The court may exercise its power to adjourn—
- (a) if either party asks, or on its own initiative; and
 - (b) in particular—
 - (i) to allow there to be obtained information that the court requires,
 - (ii) following a provisional arrest under Part 1 of the Extradition Act 2003, pending receipt of the warrant,
 - (iii) following a provisional arrest under Part 2 of the Act, pending receipt of the extradition request,
 - (iv) if the court is informed that the defendant is serving a custodial sentence in the United Kingdom,
 - (v) if it appears to the court that the defendant is not fit to be extradited, unless the court discharges the defendant for that reason,
 - (vi) where a court dealing with a warrant to which Part 1 of the Act applies is informed that another such warrant has been received in the United Kingdom,
 - (vii) where a court dealing with a warrant to which Part 1 of the Act applies is informed of a request for the temporary transfer of the defendant to the territory to which the defendant's extradition is sought, or a request for the defendant to speak to the authorities of that territory, or
 - (viii) during a hearing to which rule 50.32 applies (Application for consent to deal with another offence or for consent to further extradition).
- (5) The court must exercise its power to adjourn if informed that the defendant has been charged with an offence in the United Kingdom.
- (6) The general rule is that, before exercising a power to which this Part applies, the court must give each party an opportunity to make representations, unless that party is absent without good reason.
- (7) The court may—
- (a) shorten a time limit or extend it (even after it has expired), unless that is inconsistent with other legislation;
 - (b) direct that a notice or application be served on any person;
 - (c) allow a notice or application to be in a different form to one set out in the Practice Direction, or to be presented orally.
- (8) A party who wants an extension of time within which to serve a notice or make an application must—
- (a) apply for that extension of time when serving that notice or making that application; and
 - (b) give the reasons for the application for an extension of time.

[Note. See sections 8A, 8B, 9, 21B, 22, 23, 25 and 44 of the Extradition Act 2003(a) (powers in relation to extradition under Part 1 of the Act) and sections 76A, 76B, 77, 88, 89 and 91 of the Act(b) (powers in relation to extradition under Part 2 of the Act). Under sections 9 and 77 of the Act, at the extradition hearing the court has the same powers (as nearly as may be) as a magistrates' court would have if the proceedings were the summary trial of an information

(a) 2003 c. 41; sections 8A and 8B were inserted by section 69 of the Policing and Crime Act 2009 (c. 26). Sections 9 and 44 were amended by paragraph 16 of Schedule 13 to the Police and Justice Act 2006 (c. 48). section 21B was inserted by section 159 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 (c. 12). Section 22 was amended by section 71 of the Policing and Crime Act 2009 (c. 26). Section 23 was amended by paragraph 7 of Schedule 13 to the Police and Justice Act 2006 (c. 48) and section 71 of the Policing and Crime Act 2009 (c. 26).

(b) 2003 c. 41; sections 76A and 76B were inserted by section 70 of the Policing and Crime Act 2009 (c. 26). Section 77 was amended by paragraph 16 of Schedule 13 to the Police and Justice Act 2006 (c. 48). Section 88 was amended by section 71 of the Policing and Crime Act 2009 (c. 26). Section 89 was amended by paragraph 7 of Schedule 13 to the Police and Justice Act 2006 (c. 48) and section 71 of the Policing and Crime Act 2009 (c. 26).

against the defendant: see also rule 24.12(3) (Trial and sentence in a magistrates' court; procedure where the defendant is absent).

Under sections 206A to 206C of the 2003 Act(a), the court may require a defendant to attend by live link a preliminary hearing to which rule 50.5, 50.9 or 50.11 applies, any hearing for the purposes of rule 50.12 and the hearing to which rule 50.32 applies.

Part 6 contains rules about reporting and access restrictions.

Part 14 contains rules about bail. Rules 14.2(3) and 14.7(7)(c) allow an application to be determined without a hearing in the circumstances to which those rules apply.

The principal time limits are prescribed by the Extradition Act 2003: see rule 50.16.]

Case management in the magistrates' court and duty of court officer

50.4.—(1) The magistrates' court and the parties have the same duties and powers as under Part 3 (Case management), subject to—

- (a) rule 50.2 (Special objective in extradition proceedings); and
- (b) paragraph (2) of this rule.

(2) Rule 3.6 (Application to vary a direction) does not apply to a decision to extradite or discharge.

(3) Where this rule applies, active case management by the court includes—

- (a) if the court requires information from the authorities in the requesting territory—
 - (i) nominating a court officer, the designated authority which certified the arrest warrant where Part 1 of the Extradition Act 2003 Act applies, a party or other person to convey that request to those authorities, and
 - (ii) in a case in which the terms of that request need to be prepared in accordance with directions by the court, giving such directions accordingly;
- (b) giving such directions as are required where, under section 21B of the Extradition Act 2003(b), the parties agree—
 - (i) to the temporary transfer of the defendant to the requesting territory, or
 - (ii) that the defendant should speak with representatives of an authority in that territory.

(4) Where this rule applies, active assistance by the parties includes—

- (a) applying for any direction needed as soon as reasonably practicable;
- (b) concisely explaining the reasons for any application for the court to direct—
 - (i) the preparation of a request to which paragraph (3)(a) applies,
 - (ii) the making of arrangements to which paragraph (3)(b) applies.

(5) The court officer must—

- (a) as soon as practicable, serve notice of the court's decision to extradite or discharge—
 - (i) on the defendant,
 - (ii) on the designated authority which certified the arrest warrant, where Part 1 of the 2003 Act applies,
 - (iii) on the Secretary of State, where Part 2 of the Act applies; and
- (b) give the court such assistance as it requires.

[Note. Part 3 contains rules about case management which apply at an extradition hearing and during preparation for that hearing. This rule must be read in conjunction with those rules.

(a) 2003 c. 41; sections 206A, 206B and 206C were inserted by section 78 of the Policing and Crime Act 2009 (c. 26).

(b) 2003 c. 41; section 21B was inserted by section 159 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 (c. 12).

Under section 21B of the Extradition Act 2003 (Request for temporary transfer etc.), where Part 1 of the Act applies, and in the circumstances described in that section, the parties may agree to the defendant's temporary transfer to the requesting territory, or may agree that the defendant will speak to representatives of an investigating, prosecuting or judicial authority in that territory. On the making by a party of a request to such effect the court must if necessary adjourn the proceedings for 7 days while the other party considers it. If the parties then agree to proceed with the proposed transfer or discussion the court must adjourn the proceedings for however long seems necessary.]

EXTRADITION UNDER PART 1 OF THE EXTRADITION ACT 2003

Preliminary hearing after arrest

- 50.5.**—(1) This rule applies where the defendant is first brought before the court after—
- (a) arrest under a warrant to which Part 1 of the Extradition Act 2003 applies; or
 - (b) provisional arrest under Part 1 of the Act.
- (2) The presenting officer must—
- (a) serve on the court officer—
 - (i) the arrest warrant, and
 - (ii) a certificate, given by the authority designated by the Secretary of State, that the warrant was issued by an authority having the function of issuing such warrants in the territory to which the defendant's extradition is sought; or
 - (b) apply at once for an extension of time within which to serve that warrant and that certificate.
- (3) An application under paragraph (2)(b) must—
- (a) explain why the requirement to serve the warrant and certificate at once could not reasonably be complied with; and
 - (b) include—
 - (i) any written material in support of that explanation, and
 - (ii) representations about bail pending service of those documents.
- (4) When the presenting officer serves the warrant and certificate, in the following sequence the court must—
- (a) decide whether the defendant is the person in respect of whom the warrant was issued;
 - (b) explain, in terms the defendant can understand (with help, if necessary)—
 - (i) the allegation made in the warrant, and
 - (ii) that the defendant may consent to extradition, and how that may be done and with what effect;
 - (c) give directions for an extradition hearing to begin—
 - (i) no more than 21 days after the defendant's arrest, or
 - (ii) if either party so applies, at such a later date as the court decides is in the interests of justice;
 - (d) consider any ancillary application, including an application about bail pending the extradition hearing; and
 - (e) give such directions as are required for the preparation and conduct of the extradition hearing.

[Note. See sections 4, 6, 7 and 8 of the Extradition Act 2003(a).

Under section 6 of the Act, following a provisional arrest pending receipt of a warrant the defendant must be brought before the court within 48 hours, and the warrant and certificate must be served within that same period. If they are not so served, the court may extend the time for service by a further 48 hours.

Under section 45 of the Act(b), a defendant's consent to extradition must be given before the court, must be recorded in writing, and is irrevocable. Consent may not be given unless the defendant has a legal representative with him or her when giving consent, or the defendant has failed or refused to apply for legal aid, or legal aid has been refused or withdrawn.

Part 14 contains rules about bail.]

Extradition hearing

50.6.—(1) This rule applies at the extradition hearing arranged by the court under rule 50.5.

(2) In the following sequence, the court must decide—

- (a) whether the offence specified in the warrant is an extradition offence;
- (b) whether a bar to extradition applies, namely—
 - (i) the rule against double jeopardy,
 - (ii) absence of prosecution decision,
 - (iii) extraneous considerations,
 - (iv) the passage of time,
 - (v) the defendant's age,
 - (vi) speciality,
 - (vii) earlier extradition or transfer to the United Kingdom, or
 - (viii) forum;
- (c) where the warrant alleges that the defendant is unlawfully at large after conviction, whether conviction was in the defendant's presence and if not—
 - (i) whether the defendant was absent deliberately,
 - (ii) if the defendant was not absent deliberately, whether the defendant would be entitled to a retrial (or to a review of the conviction, amounting to a retrial);
- (d) whether extradition would be—
 - (i) compatible with the defendant's human rights, and
 - (ii) proportionate;
- (e) whether it would be unjust or oppressive to extradite the defendant because of his or her physical or mental condition;
- (f) after deciding each of (a) to (e) above, before progressing to the next, whether to order the defendant's discharge;
- (g) whether to order the temporary transfer of the defendant to the territory to which the defendant's extradition is sought.

(3) If the court discharges the defendant, the court must consider any ancillary application, including an application about—

(a) 2003 c. 41; section 6 was amended by section 77 of the Policing and Crime Act 2009 (c. 26). Section 7 was amended by paragraph 16 of Schedule 13 to the Police and Justice Act 2006 (c. 48) and section 77 of the Policing and Crime Act 2009 (c. 26). section 8 was amended by paragraph 16 of Schedule 13 to the Police and Justice Act 2006 (c. 48) and section 155 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 (c. 12).

(b) 2003 c. 41; section 45 was amended by paragraphs 62 and 63 of Schedule 5 to the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 (c. 10) and section 163 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 (c. 12).

- (a) reporting restrictions; or
 - (b) costs.
- (4) If the court does not discharge the defendant, the court must—
- (a) exercise its power to order the defendant’s extradition;
 - (b) explain, in terms the defendant can understand (with help, if necessary), that the defendant may appeal to the High Court within the next 7 days; and
 - (c) consider any ancillary application, including an application about—
 - (i) bail pending extradition,
 - (ii) reporting restrictions, or
 - (iii) costs.
- (5) If the court orders the defendant’s extradition, the court must order its postponement where—
- (a) the defendant has been charged with an offence in the United Kingdom; or
 - (b) the defendant has been sentenced to imprisonment or detention in the United Kingdom.

[Note. See sections 10, 11, 20, 21, 21B, 25, 26, 36A, 36B, 64 and 65 of the Extradition Act 2003(a).

Part 6 contains rules about reporting restrictions. Part 45 contains rules about costs.]

Discharge where warrant withdrawn

50.7.—(1) This rule applies where the authority that certified the warrant gives the court officer notice that the warrant has been withdrawn—

- (a) after the start of the hearing under rule 50.5; and
 - (b) before the court orders the defendant’s extradition or discharge.
- (2) The court must exercise its power to discharge the defendant.

[Note. See section 41 of the Extradition Act 2003.]

EXTRADITION UNDER PART 2 OF THE EXTRADITION ACT 2003

Issue of arrest warrant

50.8.—(1) This rule applies where the Secretary of State serves on the court officer—

- (a) an extradition request to which Part 2 of the Extradition Act 2003 applies;
- (b) a certificate given by the Secretary of State that the request was received in the way approved for the request; and
- (c) a copy of any Order in Council which applies to the request.

(2) In the following sequence, the court must decide—

- (a) whether the offence in respect of which extradition is requested is an extradition offence; and
- (b) whether there is sufficient evidence, or (where the Secretary of State has so ordered, for this purpose) information, to justify the issue of a warrant of arrest.

(a) 2003 c. 41; section 11 was amended by paragraphs 3 and 4 of Schedule 13 to the Police and Justice Act 2006 (c. 48), paragraphs 1 and 2 of Schedule 20 to the Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22) and sections 156, 157, 158 and 181 of, and paragraph 104 of Schedule 11 to, the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 (c. 12). Section 21 was amended by paragraph 16 of Schedule 13 to the Police and Justice Act 2006 (c. 48). Section 21B was inserted by section 159 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 (c. 12), section 26 was amended by section 160 of that Act, sections 36A and 36B were inserted by section 161 of that Act and sections 64 and 65 were substituted by section 164 of that Act.

- (3) The court may issue an arrest warrant—
- (a) without giving the parties an opportunity to make representations; and
 - (b) without a hearing, or at a hearing in public or in private.

[Note. See sections 70, 71, 137 and 138 of the Extradition Act 2003(a).]

Preliminary hearing after arrest

50.9.—(1) This rule applies where a defendant is first brought before the court after arrest under a warrant to which rule 50.8 applies.

- (2) In the following sequence, the court must—
- (a) explain, in terms the defendant can understand (with help, if necessary)—
 - (i) the content of the extradition request, and
 - (ii) that the defendant may consent to extradition, and how that may be done and with what effect;
 - (b) arrange for an extradition hearing to begin—
 - (i) no more than 2 months later, or
 - (ii) if either party so applies, at such a later date as the court decides is in the interests of justice;
 - (c) consider any ancillary application, including an application about bail pending the extradition hearing; and
 - (d) give any direction as is appropriate to the needs of the case about the introduction of evidence at the extradition hearing.

[Note. See sections 72 and 75 of the Extradition Act 2003(b).]

Under section 127 of the 2003 Act(c) a defendant’s consent to extradition must be given before the court, must be recorded in writing, and is irrevocable. Consent may not be given unless the defendant has a legal representative with him or her when giving consent, or the defendant has failed or refused to apply for legal aid, or legal aid has been refused or withdrawn.

Part 14 contains rules about bail.]

Issue of provisional arrest warrant

50.10.—(1) This rule applies where a presenting officer wants a justice of the peace to issue a provisional arrest warrant under Part 2 of the Extradition Act 2003, pending receipt of an extradition request.

- (2) The presenting officer must—
- (a) serve an information on the court officer; and
 - (b) verify the information on oath or affirmation.
- (3) In the following sequence, the justice must decide—
- (a) whether the alleged offence is an extradition offence; and
 - (b) whether there is sufficient evidence, or (where the Secretary of State has so ordered, for this purpose) information, to justify the issue of a warrant of arrest.

(a) 2003 c. 41; section 70 was amended by paragraphs 1 and 17 of Schedule 13 to the Police and Justice Act 2006 (c. 48). Section 71 was amended by paragraph 202 of Schedule 16 to the Armed Forces Act 2006 (c. 52). Section 137 was amended by sections 164 and 181 of, and paragraph 117 of Schedule 11 to, the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 (c. 12). Section 138 was amended by sections 164 and 181 of, and paragraph 118 of Schedule 11 to, the 2014 Act.

(b) 2003 c. 41; section 72 was amended by paragraph 16 of Schedule 13 to the Police and Justice Act 2006 (c. 48).

(c) 2003 c. 41; section 127 was amended by paragraphs 62 and 64 of Schedule 5 to the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 (c. 10).

[Note. See sections 73, 137 and 138 of the Extradition Act 2003(a).]

Preliminary hearing after provisional arrest

50.11.—(1) This rule applies where a defendant is first brought before the court after arrest under a provisional arrest warrant to which rule 50.10 applies.

(2) The court must—

- (a) explain, in terms the defendant can understand (with help, if necessary)—
 - (i) the allegation in respect of which the warrant was issued, and
 - (ii) that the defendant may consent to extradition, and how that may be done and with what effect; and
- (b) consider any ancillary application, including an application about bail pending receipt of the extradition request.

[Note. See section 74 of the Extradition Act 2003(b). Under section 127 of the Act, a defendant's consent to extradition must be given before the court, must be recorded in writing, and is irrevocable. Consent may not be given unless the defendant has a legal representative with him or her when giving consent, or the defendant has failed or refused to apply for legal aid, or legal aid has been refused or withdrawn.]

Arrangement of extradition hearing after provisional arrest

50.12.—(1) This rule applies when the Secretary of State serves on the court officer—

- (a) a request for extradition in respect of which a defendant has been arrested under a provisional arrest warrant to which rule 50.10 applies;
- (b) a certificate given by the Secretary of State that the request was received in the way approved for the request; and
- (c) a copy of any Order in Council which applies to the request.

(2) Unless a time limit for service of the request has expired, the court must—

- (a) give directions for an extradition hearing to begin—
 - (i) no more than 2 months after service of the request, or
 - (ii) if either party so applies, at such a later date as the court decides is in the interests of justice;
- (b) consider any ancillary application, including an application about bail pending the extradition hearing; and
- (c) give such directions as are required for the preparation and conduct of the extradition hearing.

[Note. See section 76 of the Extradition Act 2003.]

Extradition hearing

50.13.—(1) This rule applies at the extradition hearing directed under rule 50.9 or rule 50.12.

(2) In the following sequence, the court must decide—

- (a) whether the documents served on the court officer by the Secretary of State include—
 - (i) those listed in rule 50.8(1) or rule 50.12(1), as the case may be,

(a) 2003 c. 41; section 73 was amended by paragraph 203 of Schedule 16 to the Armed Forces Act 2006 (c. 52). Section 137 was amended by sections 164 and 181 of, and paragraph 117 of Schedule 11 to, the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 (c. 12). Section 138 was amended by sections 164 and 181 of, and paragraph 118 of Schedule 11 to, the 2014 Act.

(b) 2003 c. 41; section 74 was amended by paragraph 16 of Schedule 13 to the Police and Justice Act 2006 (c. 48).

- (ii) particulars of the person whose extradition is requested,
 - (iii) particulars of the offence specified in the request, and
 - (iv) as the case may be, a warrant for the defendant's arrest, or a certificate of the defendant's conviction and (if applicable) sentence, issued in the requesting territory;
 - (b) whether the defendant is the person whose extradition is requested;
 - (c) whether the offence specified in the request is an extradition offence;
 - (d) whether the documents served on the court officer by the Secretary of State have been served also on the defendant;
 - (e) whether a bar to extradition applies, namely—
 - (i) the rule against double jeopardy,
 - (ii) extraneous considerations,
 - (iii) the passage of time,
 - (iv) hostage-taking considerations, or
 - (v) forum;
 - (f) where the request accuses the defendant of an offence, whether there is evidence which would be sufficient to make a case requiring an answer by the defendant if the extradition proceedings were a trial (unless the Secretary of State has otherwise ordered, for this purpose);
 - (g) where the request accuses the defendant of being unlawfully at large after conviction, whether the defendant was—
 - (i) convicted in his or her presence, or
 - (ii) absent deliberately;
 - (h) where the request accuses the defendant of being unlawfully at large after conviction, and the defendant was absent but not deliberately—
 - (i) whether the defendant would be entitled to a retrial (or to a review of the conviction amounting to a retrial), and
 - (ii) if so, whether there is evidence which would be sufficient to make a case requiring an answer by the defendant if the extradition proceedings were a trial (unless the Secretary of State has otherwise ordered, for this purpose);
 - (i) whether extradition would be compatible with the defendant's human rights;
 - (j) whether it would be unjust or oppressive to extradite the defendant because of his or her physical or mental condition;
 - (k) after deciding each of (a) to (j) above, before progressing to the next, whether to order the defendant's discharge.
- (3) If the court discharges the defendant, the court must consider any ancillary application, including an application about—
- (a) reporting restrictions; or
 - (b) costs.
- (4) If the court does not discharge the defendant, the court must—
- (a) exercise its power to send the case to the Secretary of State to decide whether to extradite the defendant;
 - (b) explain, in terms the defendant can understand (with help, if necessary), that—
 - (i) the defendant may appeal to the High Court not more than 14 days after being informed of the Secretary of State's decision, and
 - (ii) any such appeal brought before the Secretary of State's decision has been made will not be heard until after that decision; and
 - (c) consider any ancillary application, including an application about—

- (i) bail pending extradition,
- (ii) reporting restrictions, or
- (iii) costs.

(5) If the Secretary of State orders the defendant's extradition, the court must order its postponement where—

- (a) the defendant has been charged with an offence in the United Kingdom; or
- (b) the defendant has been sentenced to imprisonment or detention in the United Kingdom.

[Note. See sections 78, 79, 84, 85, 86, 87, 91, 92, 137 and 138 of the Extradition Act 2003(a).

Part 6 contains rules about reporting restrictions. Part 45 contains rules about costs.]

Discharge where extradition request withdrawn

50.14.—(1) This rule applies where the Secretary of State gives the court officer notice that the extradition request has been withdrawn—

- (a) after the start of the hearing under rule 50.9 or 50.11; and
- (b) before the court—
 - (i) sends the case to the Secretary of State to decide whether to extradite the defendant, or
 - (ii) discharges the defendant.

(2) The court must exercise its power to discharge the defendant.

[Note. See section 122 of the Extradition Act 2003.]

EVIDENCE AT EXTRADITION HEARING

Introduction of additional evidence

50.15.—(1) Where a party wants to introduce evidence at an extradition hearing under the law that would apply if that hearing were a trial, the relevant Part of these Rules applies with such adaptations as the court directs.

(2) If the court admits as evidence the written statement of a witness—

- (a) each relevant part of the statement must be read or summarised aloud; or
- (b) the court must read the statement and its gist must be summarised aloud.

(3) If a party introduces in evidence a fact admitted by another party, or the parties jointly admit a fact, a written record must be made of the admission.

[Note. The admissibility of evidence that a party introduces is governed by rules of evidence.

Under section 202 of the Extradition Act 2003(b), the court may receive in evidence—

- (a) a warrant to which Part 1 of the Act applies;
- (b) any other document issued in a territory to which Part 1 of the Act applies, if the document is authenticated as required by the Act;
- (c) a document issued in a territory to which Part 2 of the Act applies, if the document is authenticated as required by the Act.

(a) 2003 c. 41; section 79 was amended by paragraphs 4 and 5 of Schedule 20 to the Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22). Section 103 was amended by section 160 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 (c. 12). Section 118A and 118B were inserted by section 161 of the 2014 Act. Section 137 was amended by sections 164 and 181 of, and paragraph 117 of Schedule 11 to, the 2014 Act. Section 138 was amended by sections 164 and 181 of, and paragraph 118 of Schedule 11 to, the 2014 Act.

(b) 2003 c. 41; section 202 was amended by paragraph 26 of Schedule 13 to the Police and Justice Act 2006 (c. 48).

Under sections 84 and 86 of the Act, which apply to evidence, if required, at an extradition hearing to which Part 2 of the Act applies, the court may accept as evidence of a fact a statement by a person in a document if oral evidence by that person of that fact would be admissible, and the statement was made to a police officer, or to someone else responsible for investigating offences or charging offenders.

Under section 205 of the Act, section 9 (proof by written witness statement) and section 10 (proof by formal admission) of the Criminal Justice Act 1967(a) apply to extradition proceedings as they apply in relation to proceedings for an offence.]

DISCHARGE AFTER FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH A TIME LIMIT

Defendant's application to be discharged

50.16.—(1) This rule applies where a defendant wants to be discharged—

- (a) because of a failure—
 - (i) to give the defendant a copy of any warrant under which the defendant is arrested as soon as practicable after arrest,
 - (ii) to bring the defendant before the court as soon as practicable after arrest under a warrant,
 - (iii) to bring the defendant before the court no more than 48 hours after provisional arrest under Part 1 of the Extradition Act 2003;
- (b) following the expiry of a time limit for—
 - (i) service of a warrant to which Part 1 of the 2003 Act applies, after provisional arrest under that Part of the Act (48 hours, under section 6 of the Act(b), unless the court otherwise directs),
 - (ii) service of an extradition request to which Part 2 of the Act applies, after provisional arrest under that Part of the Act (45 days, under section 74 of the Act(c), unless the Secretary of State has otherwise ordered for this purpose),
 - (iii) receipt of an undertaking that the defendant will be returned to complete a sentence in the United Kingdom, where the court required such an undertaking (21 days, under section 37 of the Act(d)),
 - (iv) making an extradition order, after the defendant has consented to extradition under Part 1 of the Act (10 days, under section 46 of the Act(e)),
 - (v) extradition, where an extradition order has been made under Part 1 of the Act and any appeal by the defendant has failed (10 days, under sections 35, 36 and 47 of the Act(f), unless the court otherwise directs),
 - (vi) extradition, where an extradition order has been made under Part 2 of the Act and any appeal by the defendant has failed (28 days, under sections 117 and 118 of the Act(g)),

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- (a) 1967 c. 80; section 9 was amended by section 56 of, and paragraph 49 of Schedule 8 to, the Courts Act 1971 (c. 23), section 168 of, and paragraph 6 of Schedule 9 to, the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 (c. 33), section 69 of the Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act 1996 (c. 25), regulation 9 of, and paragraph 4 of Schedule 5 to, S.I. 2001/1090, paragraph 43 of Schedule 3 and Part 4 of Schedule 37 to the Criminal Justice Act 2003 (c. 44), section 26 of, and paragraph 7 of Schedule 2 to, the Armed Forces Act 2011 (c. 18) and section 80 of the Deregulation Act 2015 (c. 20). It is further amended by section 72 of, and paragraph 55 of Schedule 5 to, the Children and Young Persons Act 1969 (c. 54) and section 65 of, and paragraph 1 of Schedule 4 to, the Courts Act 2003 (c. 39), with effect from dates to be appointed.
 - (b) 2003 c. 41; section 6 was amended by section 77 of the Policing and Crime Act 2009 (c. 26).
 - (c) 2003 c. 41; section 74 was amended by paragraph 16 of Schedule 13 to the Police and Justice Act 2006 (c. 48).
 - (d) 2003 c. 41; section 37 was amended by paragraphs 9 and 10 of Schedule 13 to the Police and Justice Act 2006 (c. 48).
 - (e) 2003 c. 41; section 46 was amended by paragraph 16 of Schedule 13 to the Police and Justice Act 2006 (c. 48).
 - (f) 2003 c. 41; section 35 was amended by paragraph 9 of Schedule 13 to the Police and Justice Act 2006 (c. 48). Section 36 was amended by section 40 of, and paragraph 81 of Schedule 9 to, the Constitutional Reform Act 2005 (c. 4).
 - (g) 2003 c. 41; section 118 was amended by section 40 of, and paragraph 81 of Schedule 9 to, the Constitutional Reform Act 2005 (c. 4).

- (vii) the resumption of extradition proceedings, where those proceedings were adjourned pending disposal of another extradition claim which has concluded (21 days, under section 180 of the Act),
 - (viii) extradition, where extradition has been deferred pending the disposal of another extradition claim which has concluded (21 days, under section 181 of the Act), or
 - (ix) re-extradition, where the defendant has been returned to the United Kingdom to serve a sentence before serving a sentence overseas (as soon as practicable, under section 187 of the Act(a)); or
- (c) because an extradition hearing does not begin on the date arranged by the court.
- (2) Unless the court otherwise directs—
- (a) such a defendant must apply in writing and serve the application on—
 - (i) the magistrates' court officer,
 - (ii) the High Court officer, where paragraph (1)(b)(v) applies, and
 - (iii) the prosecutor;
 - (b) the application must explain the grounds on which it is made; and
 - (c) the court officer must arrange a hearing as soon as practicable, and in any event no later than the second business day after an application is served.

[Note. See sections 4(4) & (5), 6(6) & (7), 8(7) & (8)(b), 35(5), 36(8), 37(7), 46(8)(c), 47(4), 72(5) & (6), 74(5), (6) & (10), 75(4), 76(5), 117(3), 118(7), 180(4) & (5), 181(4) & (5) and 187(3) of the Extradition Act 2003.]

SECTION 3: APPEAL TO THE HIGH COURT

[Note. Under Part 1 of the Extradition Act 2003—

- (a) a defendant may appeal to the High Court against an order for extradition made by the magistrates' court; and
- (b) the authority requesting the defendant's extradition may appeal to the High Court against an order for the defendant's discharge,

(see sections 26 and 28 of the Act(d)).

Under Part 2 of the 2003 Act—

- (a) a defendant may appeal to the High Court against an order by the magistrates' court sending a case to the Secretary of State for a decision whether to extradite the defendant;
- (b) a defendant may appeal to the High Court against an order for extradition made by the Secretary of State; and
- (c) the territory requesting the defendant's extradition may appeal to the High Court against an order for the defendant's discharge by the magistrates' court or by the Secretary of State,

(see sections 103, 105, 108 and 110 of the Act(e)).

In each case the appellant needs the High Court's permission to appeal (in the 2003 Act, described as 'leave to appeal').]

(a) 2003 c. 41; section 187 was amended by paragraph 15 of Schedule 13 to the Police and Justice Act 2006 (c. 48).
 (b) 2003 c. 41; section 8 was amended by paragraph 16 of Schedule 13 to the Police and Justice Act 2006 (c. 48).
 (c) 2003 c. 41; section 46 was amended by paragraph 16 of Schedule 13 to the Police and Justice Act 2006 (c. 48).
 (d) 2003 c. 41; sections 26 and 28 were amended by section 160 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 (c. 12).
 (e) 2003 c. 41; section 108 was amended by paragraphs 10 and 12 of Schedule 20 to the Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22). Section 108 was further amended, and sections 103, 105 and 110 were amended, by section 160 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 (c. 12).

Exercise of the High Court's powers

50.17.—(1) The general rule is that the High Court must exercise its powers at a hearing in public, but—

- (a) that is subject to any power the court has to—
 - (i) impose reporting restrictions,
 - (ii) withhold information from the public, or
 - (iii) order a hearing in private;
- (b) despite the general rule, the court may determine without a hearing—
 - (i) an application for the court to consider out of time an application for permission to appeal to the High Court,
 - (ii) an application for permission to appeal to the High Court (but a renewed such application must be determined at a hearing),
 - (iii) an application for permission to appeal from the High Court to the Supreme Court,
 - (iv) an application for permission to reopen a decision under rule 50.27 (Reopening the determination of an appeal), or
 - (v) an application concerning bail; and
- (c) despite the general rule the court may, without a hearing—
 - (i) give case management directions,
 - (ii) reject a notice or application and, if applicable, dismiss an application for permission to appeal, where rule 50.31 (Payment of High Court fees) applies and the party who served the notice or application fails to comply with that rule, or
 - (iii) make a determination to which the parties have agreed in writing.

(2) If the High Court so directs, a party may attend a hearing by live link.

(3) The general rule is that where the High Court exercises its powers at a hearing it may do so only if the defendant attends, in person or by live link, but, despite the general rule, the court may exercise its powers in the defendant's absence if—

- (a) the defendant waives the right to attend;
- (b) subject to any appeal to the Supreme Court, the result of the court's order would be the discharge of the defendant; or
- (c) the defendant is represented and—
 - (i) the defendant is in custody, or
 - (ii) the defendant's presence is impracticable by reason of his or her ill health or disorderly conduct.

(4) If the High Court gives permission to appeal to the High Court—

- (a) unless the court otherwise directs, the decision indicates that the appellant has permission to appeal on every ground identified by the appeal notice;
- (b) unless the court otherwise directs, the decision indicates that the court finds reasonably arguable each ground on which the appellant has permission to appeal; and
- (c) the court must give such directions as are required for the preparation and conduct of the appeal, including a direction as to whether the appeal must be heard by a single judge of the High Court or by a divisional court.

(5) If the High Court decides without a hearing an application for permission to appeal from the High Court to the Supreme Court, the High Court must announce its decision at a hearing in public.

(6) The High Court may—

- (a) shorten a time limit or extend it (even after it has expired), unless that is inconsistent with other legislation;

- (b) allow or require a party to vary or supplement a notice that that party has served;
- (c) direct that a notice or application be served on any person;
- (d) allow a notice or application to be in a different form to one set out in the Practice Direction, or to be presented orally.

(7) A party who wants an extension of time within which to serve a notice or make an application must—

- (a) apply for that extension of time when serving that notice or making that application; and
- (b) give the reasons for the application for an extension of time.

[Note. The time limits for serving an appeal notice are prescribed by the Extradition Act 2003: see rule 50.19.]

Case management in the High Court

50.18.—(1) The High Court and the parties have the same duties and powers as under Part 3 (Case management), subject to—

- (a) rule 50.2 (Special objective in extradition proceedings); and
- (b) paragraph (3) of this rule.

(2) A master of the High Court, a deputy master, or a court officer nominated for the purpose by the Lord Chief Justice—

- (a) must fulfil the duty of active case management under rule 3.2, and in fulfilling that duty may exercise any of the powers of case management under—
 - (i) rule 3.5 (the court’s general powers of case management),
 - (ii) rule 3.10(3) (requiring a certificate of readiness), and
 - (iii) rule 3.11 (requiring a party to identify intentions and anticipated requirements) subject to the directions of a judge of the High Court; and
- (b) must nominate a case progression officer under rule 3.4.

(3) Rule 3.6 (Application to vary a direction) does not apply to a decision to give or to refuse—

- (a) permission to appeal; or
- (b) permission to reopen a decision under rule 50.27 (Reopening the determination of an appeal).

Service of appeal notice

50.19.—(1) A party who wants to appeal to the High Court must serve an appeal notice on—

- (a) in every case—
 - (i) the High Court officer,
 - (ii) the other party, and
 - (iii) the Director of Public Prosecutions, unless the Director already has the conduct of the proceedings;
- (b) the designated authority which certified the arrest warrant, where Part 1 of the Extradition Act 2003 applies; and
- (c) the Secretary of State, where the appeal is against—
 - (i) an order by the Secretary of State, or
 - (ii) an order by the magistrates’ court sending a case to the Secretary of State.

(2) A defendant who wants to appeal must serve the appeal notice—

- (a) not more than 7 days after the day on which the magistrates’ court makes an order for the defendant’s extradition, starting with that day, where that order is under Part 1 of the Extradition Act 2003;

- (b) not more than 14 days after the day on which the Secretary of State informs the defendant of the Secretary of State's decision, starting with that day, where under Part 2 of the Act—
 - (i) the magistrates' court sends the case to the Secretary of State for a decision whether to extradite the defendant, or
 - (ii) the Secretary of State orders the defendant's extradition.

(3) An authority or territory seeking the defendant's extradition which wants to appeal against an order for the defendant's discharge must serve the appeal notice—

- (a) not more than 7 days after the day on which the magistrates' court makes that order, starting with that day, if the order is under Part 1 of the Extradition Act 2003;
- (b) not more than 14 days after the day on which the magistrates' court makes that order, starting with that day, if the order is under Part 2 of the Act;
- (c) not more than 14 days after the day on which the Secretary of State informs the territory's representative of the Secretary of State's order, starting with that day, where the order is under Part 2 of the Act.

[Note. See sections 26, 28, 103, 105, 108 and 110 of the Extradition Act 2003(a). The time limits for serving an appeal notice are prescribed by those sections. They may be neither shortened nor extended, but—

- (a) if a defendant applies out of time for permission to appeal to the High Court the court must not for that reason refuse to consider the application if the defendant did everything reasonably possible to ensure that the notice was given as soon as it could be; and*
- (b) a defendant may apply out of time for permission to appeal to the High Court on human rights grounds against an order for extradition made by the Secretary of State.*

Under section 3 of the Prosecution of Offences Act 1985(b), the Director of Public Prosecutions may conduct extradition proceedings (but need not do so).]

Form of appeal notice

50.20.—(1) An appeal notice constitutes—

- (a) an application to the High Court for permission to appeal to that court; and
- (b) an appeal to that court, if the court gives permission.

(2) An appeal notice must be in writing.

(3) In every case, the appeal notice must—

- (a) specify—
 - (i) the date of the defendant's arrest under Part 1 or Part 2 of the Extradition Act 2003, and
 - (ii) the decision about which the appellant wants to appeal, including the date of that decision;

(a) 2003 c. 41; section 108 was amended by paragraphs 10 and 12 of Schedule 20 to the Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22). Section 108 was further amended, and sections 26, 28, 103, 105 and 110 were amended, by section 160 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 (c. 12).

(b) 1985 c. 23; section 3 was amended by section 15 of, and paragraph 13 of Schedule 2 to, the Criminal Justice Act 1987 (c. 38), paragraph 39 of Schedule 7 to the Police Act 1996 (c. 16), section 134 of, and paragraph 48 of Schedule 9 to, the Police Act 1997 (c. 50), section 164 of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 (c. 33), paragraph 10 of Schedule 7 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (c. 30), sections 86 and 92 of, and Schedule 3 to, the Anti-social Behaviour Act 2003 (c. 38), section 190 of the Extradition Act 2003 (c. 41), section 7 of the Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants, etc) Act 2004 (c. 19), section 40 of, and paragraph 41 of Schedule 9 to, the Constitutional Reform Act 2005 (c. 4), sections 59, 140 and 174 of, and paragraph 47 of Schedule 4 and Part 2 of Schedule 17 to, the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c. 15), sections 7, 8 and 52 of, and paragraph 15 of Schedule 3 to, the Violent Crime Reduction Act 2006 (c. 38), section 74 of, and paragraph 149 of Schedule 8 to, the Serious Crime Act 2007 (c. 27), paragraph 171 of Schedule 16 to the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 (c. 13), section 15 of, and paragraph 30 of Schedule 8 to, the Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22) and article 3 of, and paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Schedule to, S.I. 2014/834.

- (b) identify each ground of appeal on which the appellant relies;
 - (c) summarise the relevant facts;
 - (d) identify any document or other material that the appellant thinks the court will need to decide the appeal; and
 - (e) include or attach a list of those on whom the appellant has served the appeal notice.
- (4) If a defendant serves an appeal notice after the expiry of the time limit specified in rule 50.19 (Service of appeal notice)—
- (a) the notice must—
 - (i) explain what the defendant did to ensure that it was served as soon as it could be, and
 - (ii) include or attach such evidence as the defendant relies upon to support that explanation; and
 - (b) where the appeal is on human rights grounds against an order for extradition made by the Secretary of State, the notice must explain why—
 - (i) the appeal is necessary to avoid real injustice, and
 - (ii) the circumstances are exceptional and make it appropriate to consider the appeal.
- (5) Unless the High Court otherwise directs, the appellant may amend the appeal notice—
- (a) by serving on those listed in rule 50.19(1) the appeal notice as so amended;
 - (b) not more than 10 business days after service of the appeal notice.
- (6) Where the appeal is against an order by the magistrates' court—
- (a) if the grounds of appeal are that the magistrates' court ought to have decided differently a question of fact or law at the extradition hearing, the appeal notice must—
 - (i) identify that question,
 - (ii) explain what decision the magistrates' court should have made, and why, and
 - (iii) explain why the magistrates' court would have been required not to make the order under appeal, if that question had been decided differently;
 - (b) if the grounds of appeal are that there is an issue which was not raised at the extradition hearing, or that evidence is available which was not available at the extradition hearing, the appeal notice must—
 - (i) identify that issue or evidence,
 - (ii) explain why it was not then raised or available,
 - (iii) explain why that issue or evidence would have resulted in the magistrates' court deciding a question differently at the extradition hearing, and
 - (iv) explain why, if the court had decided that question differently, the court would have been required not to make the order it made.
- (7) Where the appeal is against an order by the Secretary of State—
- (a) if the grounds of appeal are that the Secretary of State ought to have decided differently a question of fact or law, the appeal notice must—
 - (i) identify that question,
 - (ii) explain what decision the Secretary of State should have made, and why, and
 - (iii) explain why the Secretary of State would have been required not to make the order under appeal, if that question had been decided differently;
 - (b) if the grounds of appeal are that there is an issue which was not raised when the case was being considered by the Secretary of State, or that information is available which was not then available, the appeal notice must—
 - (i) identify that issue or information,
 - (ii) explain why it was not then raised or available,

- (iii) explain why that issue or information would have resulted in the Secretary of State deciding a question differently, and
- (iv) explain why, if the Secretary of State had decided that question differently, the order under appeal would not have been made.

[Note. The Practice Direction sets out a form of appeal notice for use in connection with this rule.]

Respondent's notice

50.21.—(1) A party on whom an appellant serves an appeal notice under rule 50.19 may serve a respondent's notice, and must do so if—

- (a) that party wants to make representations to the High Court; or
 - (b) the court so directs.
- (2) Such a party must serve any such notice on—
- (a) the High Court officer;
 - (b) the appellant;
 - (c) the Director of Public Prosecutions, unless the Director already has the conduct of the proceedings; and
 - (d) any other person on whom the appellant served the appeal notice.
- (3) Such a party must serve any such notice, as appropriate—
- (a) not more than 10 business days after—
 - (i) service on that party of an amended appeal notice under rule 50.20(5) (Form of appeal notice), or
 - (ii) the expiry of the time for service of any such amended appeal notice whichever of those events happens first;
 - (b) not more than 5 business days after service on that party of—
 - (i) an appellant's notice renewing an application for permission to appeal,
 - (ii) a direction to serve a respondent's notice.
- (4) A respondent's notice must—
- (a) give the date or dates on which the respondent was served with, as appropriate—
 - (i) the appeal notice,
 - (ii) the appellant's notice renewing the application for permission to appeal,
 - (iii) the direction to serve a respondent's notice;
 - (b) identify each ground of opposition on which the respondent relies and the ground of appeal to which each such ground of opposition relates;
 - (c) summarise any relevant facts not already summarised in the appeal notice; and
 - (d) identify any document or other material that the respondent thinks the court will need to decide the appeal.

[Note. Under rule 50.17, the High Court may extend or shorten the time limit under this rule.]

Renewing an application for permission to appeal, restoring excluded grounds, etc.

50.22.—(1) This rule—

- (a) applies where the High Court—
 - (i) refuses permission to appeal to the High Court, or
 - (ii) gives permission to appeal to the High Court but not on every ground identified by the appeal notice;

- (b) does not apply where—
 - (i) a defendant applies out of time for permission to appeal to the High Court, and
 - (ii) the court for that reason refuses to consider that application.

(2) Unless the court refuses permission to appeal at a hearing, the appellant may renew the application for permission by serving notice on—

- (a) the High Court officer;
- (b) the respondent; and
- (c) any other person on whom the appellant served the appeal notice,

not more than 5 business days after service of notice of the court's decision on the appellant.

(3) If the court refuses permission to appeal, the renewal notice must explain the grounds for the renewal.

(4) If the court gives permission to appeal but not on every ground identified by the appeal notice the decision indicates that—

- (a) at the hearing of the appeal the court will not consider representations that address any ground thus excluded from argument; and
- (b) an appellant who wants to rely on such an excluded ground needs the court's permission to do so.

(5) An appellant who wants to rely at the hearing of an appeal on a ground of appeal excluded from argument must—

- (a) apply in writing, with reasons, and identify each such ground;
- (b) serve the application on—
 - (i) the High Court officer, and
 - (ii) the respondent;
- (c) serve the application not more than 5 business days after—
 - (i) the giving of permission to appeal, or
 - (ii) the High Court officer serves notice of that decision on the applicant, if the applicant was not present in person or by live link when permission to appeal was given.

(6) Paragraph (7) applies where a party wants to abandon—

- (a) a ground of appeal on which that party has permission to appeal; or
- (b) a ground of opposition identified in a respondent's notice.

(7) Such a party must serve notice on—

- (a) the High Court officer; and
- (b) each other party,

before any hearing at which that ground will be considered by the court.

[Note. Under rule 50.17 (Exercise of the High Court's powers), the High Court may extend or shorten the time limits under this rule.

Rule 50.19 (Service of appeal notice) and the note to that rule set out the time limits for appeal.]

Appeal hearing

50.23.—(1) Unless the High Court otherwise directs, where the appeal to the High Court is under Part 1 of the Extradition Act 2003 the hearing of the appeal must begin no more than 40 days after the defendant's arrest.

(2) Unless the High Court otherwise directs, where the appeal to the High Court is under Part 2 of the 2003 Act the hearing of the appeal must begin no more than 76 days after the later of—

- (a) service of the appeal notice; or

- (b) the day on which the Secretary of State informs the defendant of the Secretary of State's order, in a case in which—
 - (i) the appeal is by the defendant against an order by the magistrates' court sending the case to the Secretary of State, and
 - (ii) the appeal notice is served before the Secretary of State decides whether the defendant should be extradited.
- (3) If the effect of the decision of the High Court on the appeal is that the defendant is to be extradited—
 - (a) the High Court must consider any ancillary application, including an application about—
 - (i) bail pending extradition,
 - (ii) reporting restrictions,
 - (iii) costs;
 - (b) the High Court is the appropriate court to order a postponement of the defendant's extradition where—
 - (i) the defendant has been charged with an offence in the United Kingdom, or
 - (ii) the defendant has been sentenced to imprisonment or detention in the United Kingdom.
- (4) If the effect of the decision of the High Court on the appeal is that the defendant is discharged, the High Court must consider any ancillary application, including an application about—
 - (a) reporting restrictions;
 - (b) costs.

[Note. Under sections 31 and 113 of the Extradition Act 2003(a), if the appeal hearing does not begin within the period prescribed by this rule or ordered by the High Court the appeal must be taken to have been dismissed by decision of the High Court.

Under section 103 of the Extradition Act 2003(b), a defendant's appeal against an order by the magistrates' court sending the case to the Secretary of State must not be heard until after the Secretary of State has decided whether to order the defendant's extradition.

Part 6 contains rules about reporting restrictions. Part 45 contains rules about costs.

See sections 36A, 36B, 118A and 118B Extradition Act 2003(c). Where there is an appeal against an order for extradition, rules may provide that the appeal court may exercise the power under those sections to postpone the extradition.]

Early termination of appeal: order by consent, etc.

- 50.24.**—(1) This rule applies where—
- (a) an appellant has served an appeal notice under rule 50.19; and
 - (b) the High Court—
 - (i) has not determined the application for permission to appeal, or
 - (ii) where the court has given permission to appeal, has not determined the appeal.
- (2) Where the warrant or extradition request with which the appeal is concerned is withdrawn—
- (a) the party or person so informing the court must serve on the High Court officer—

(a) 2003 c. 41.
 (b) 2003 c. 41; section 103 was amended by section 160 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 (c. 12).
 (c) 2003 c. 41; sections 36A, 36B, 118A and 118B were inserted by section 161 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 (c. 12).

- (i) notice to that effect by the authority or territory requesting the defendant's extradition,
 - (ii) details of how much of the warrant or extradition request remains outstanding, if any, and of any other warrant or extradition request outstanding in respect of the defendant,
 - (iii) details of any bail condition to which the defendant is subject, if the defendant is on bail, and
 - (iv) details sufficient to locate the defendant, including details of the custodian and of the defendant's date of birth and custody reference, if the defendant is in custody; and
- (b) paragraph (5) applies but only to the extent that the parties want the court to deal with an ancillary matter.
- (3) Where a defendant with whose discharge the appeal is concerned consents to extradition, paragraph (5) applies but only to the extent that the parties want the court to—
- (a) give directions for that consent to be given to the magistrates' court or to the Secretary of State, as the case may be;
 - (b) deal with an ancillary matter.
- (4) Paragraph (5) applies where the parties want the court to make a decision on which they are agreed—
- (a) determining the application for permission to appeal or the appeal, as the case may be;
 - (b) specifying the date on which that application or appeal is to be treated as discontinued; and
 - (c) determining an ancillary matter, including costs, if applicable.
- (5) The parties must serve on the High Court officer, in one or more documents—
- (a) a draft order in the terms proposed;
 - (b) evidence of each party's agreement to those terms; and
 - (c) concise reasons for the request that the court make the proposed order.

[Note. Under sections 42 and 124 of the Extradition Act 2003(a), where an appeal is pending in the High Court and the court is informed that the relevant warrant or extradition request has been withdrawn the court must—

- (d) order the defendant's discharge and quash the extradition order or decision, where the defendant has appealed against extradition;*
- (e) dismiss the application for permission to appeal or the appeal, as the case may be, where the authority or territory requesting the defendant's extradition has appealed against the defendant's discharge.*

Under sections 45 and 127 of the 2003 Act(b), a defendant in respect of whom no extradition order or decision has been made may give consent to extradition in the magistrates' court, or may give such consent to the Secretary of State if the case has been sent there.

Where the effect of the High Court's decision is that the defendant is to be extradited, sections 36 and 118 of the Act(c) set time limits for extradition after the end of the case.

Part 45 contains rules about costs.]

(a) 2003 c. 41; sections 42 and 124 were amended by article 3 of S.I. 2015/992.
 (b) 2003 c. 41; sections 45 was amended by section 39 of, and paragraphs 62 and 63 of Schedule 5 to, the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 (c. 10) and section 163 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 (c. 12). Section 127 was amended by section 39 of, and paragraphs 62 and 64 of Schedule 5 to, the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 (c. 10).
 (c) 2003 c. 41; sections 36 and 118 were amended by section 40 of, and paragraph 81 of Schedule 9 to, the Constitutional Reform Act 2005 (c. 4).

Application for permission to appeal to the Supreme Court

50.25.—(1) This rule applies where a party to an appeal to the High Court wants to appeal to the Supreme Court.

- (2) Such a party must—
 - (a) apply orally to the High Court for permission to appeal immediately after the court’s decision; or
 - (b) apply in writing and serve the application on the High Court officer and every other party not more than 14 days after that decision.
- (3) Such a party must—
 - (a) identify the point of law of general public importance that the appellant wants the High Court to certify is involved in the decision;
 - (b) serve on the High Court officer a statement of that point of law; and
 - (c) give reasons why—
 - (i) that point of law ought to be considered by the Supreme Court, and
 - (ii) the High Court ought to give permission to appeal.
- (4) As well as complying with paragraph (3), a defendant’s application for permission to appeal to the Supreme Court must include or attach any application for the following, with reasons—
 - (a) bail pending appeal;
 - (b) permission to attend any hearing in the Supreme Court, if the appellant is in custody.

[Note. See sections 32 and 114 of the Extradition Act 2003(a). Those sections prescribe the time limit for serving an application for permission to appeal to the Supreme Court. It may be neither shortened nor extended.]

Determination of detention pending appeal to the Supreme Court against discharge

50.26. On an application for permission to appeal to the Supreme Court against a decision of the High Court which, but for that appeal, would have resulted in the defendant’s discharge, the High Court must—

- (a) decide whether to order the detention of the defendant; and
- (b) determine any application for—
 - (i) bail pending appeal,
 - (ii) permission to attend any hearing in the Supreme Court,
 - (iii) a representation order.

[Note. See sections 33A and 115A of the Extradition Act 2003(b).]

For the grant of legal aid for proceedings in the Supreme Court, see sections 14, 16 and 19 of the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012(c).]

Reopening the determination of an appeal

50.27.—(1) This rule applies where a party wants the High Court to reopen a decision of that court which determines an appeal or an application for permission to appeal.

- (2) Such a party must—

(a) 2003 c. 41; sections 32 and 114 were amended by paragraph 81 of Schedule 9 to the Constitutional Reform Act 2005 (c. 4) and section 42 of, and paragraph 8 of Schedule 13 to, the Police and Justice Act 2006 (c. 48).
 (b) 2003 c. 41; sections 33A and 115A were inserted by section 42 of, and paragraphs 8 and 35 of Schedule 13 to, the Police and Justice Act 2006 (c. 48).
 (c) 2012 c. 10.

- (a) apply in writing for permission to reopen that decision, as soon as practicable after becoming aware of the grounds for doing so; and
 - (b) serve the application on the High Court officer and every other party.
- (3) The application must—
- (a) specify the decision which the applicant wants the court to reopen; and
 - (b) give reasons why—
 - (i) it is necessary for the court to reopen that decision in order to avoid real injustice,
 - (ii) the circumstances are exceptional and make it appropriate to reopen the decision, and
 - (iii) there is no alternative effective remedy.
- (4) The court must not give permission to reopen a decision unless each other party has had an opportunity to make representations.

Declaration of incompatibility with a Convention right

- 50.28.**—(1) This rule applies where a party—
- (a) wants the High Court to make a declaration of incompatibility with a Convention right under section 4 of the Human Rights Act 1998(a); or
 - (b) raises an issue that appears to the High Court may lead to the court making such a declaration.
- (2) If the High Court so directs, the High Court officer must serve notice on—
- (a) the relevant person named in the list published under section 17(1) of the Crown Proceedings Act 1947(b); or
 - (b) the Treasury Solicitor, if it is not clear who is the relevant person.
- (3) That notice must include or attach details of—
- (a) the legislation affected and the Convention right concerned;
 - (b) the parties to the appeal; and
 - (c) any other information or document that the High Court thinks relevant.
- (4) A person who has a right under the 1998 Act to become a party to the appeal must—
- (a) serve notice on—
 - (i) the High Court officer, and
 - (ii) the other parties,if that person wants to exercise that right; and
 - (b) in that notice—
 - (i) indicate the conclusion that that person invites the High Court to reach on the question of incompatibility, and
 - (ii) identify each ground for that invitation, concisely outlining the arguments in support.
- (5) The High Court must not make a declaration of incompatibility—
- (a) less than 21 days after the High Court officer serves notice under paragraph (2); and
 - (b) without giving any person who serves a notice under paragraph (4) an opportunity to make representations at a hearing.

Duties of court officers

- 50.29.**—(1) The magistrates' court officer must—

(a) 1998 c. 42; section 4 was amended by section 40 of, and paragraph 66 of Schedule 9 to, the Constitutional Reform Act 2005 (c. 4) and section 67 of, and paragraph 43 of Schedule 6 to, the Mental Capacity Act 2005 (c. 9).

(b) 1947 c. 44; section 17 was amended by article 3(2) of S.I. 1968/1656.

- (a) keep any document or object exhibited in the proceedings in the magistrates' court, or arrange for it to be kept by some other appropriate person, until—
 - (i) 6 weeks after the conclusion of those proceedings, or
 - (ii) the conclusion of any proceedings in the High Court that begin within that 6 weeks;
 - (b) provide the High Court with any document, object or information for which the High Court officer asks, within such period as the High Court officer may require; and
 - (c) arrange for the magistrates' court to hear as soon as practicable any application to that court for bail pending appeal.
- (2) A person who, under arrangements made by the magistrates' court officer, keeps a document or object exhibited in the proceedings in the magistrates' court must—
- (a) keep that exhibit until—
 - (i) 6 weeks after the conclusion of those proceedings, or
 - (ii) the conclusion of any proceedings in the High Court that begin within that 6 weeks, unless the magistrates' court or the High Court otherwise directs; and
 - (b) provide the High Court with any such document or object for which the High Court officer asks, within such period as the High Court officer may require.
- (3) The High Court officer must—
- (a) give as much notice as reasonably practicable of each hearing to—
 - (i) the parties,
 - (ii) the defendant's custodian, if any, and
 - (iii) any other person whom the High Court requires to be notified;
 - (b) serve a record of each order or direction of the High Court on—
 - (i) the parties,
 - (ii) any other person whom the High Court requires to be notified;
 - (c) if the High Court's decision determines an appeal or application for permission to appeal, serve a record of that decision on—
 - (i) the defendant's custodian, if any,
 - (ii) the magistrates' court officer, and
 - (iii) the designated authority which certified the arrest warrant, where Part 1 of the Extradition Act 2003 applies;
 - (d) where rule 50.24 applies (Early termination of appeal: order by consent, etc.), arrange for the High Court to consider the document or documents served under that rule;
 - (e) treat the appeal as if it had been dismissed by the High Court where—
 - (i) the hearing of the appeal does not begin within the period required by rule 50.23 (Appeal hearing) or ordered by the High Court, or
 - (ii) on an appeal by a requesting territory under section 105 of the Extradition Act 2003(a), the High Court directs the magistrates' court to decide a question again and the magistrates' court comes to the same conclusion as it had done before.

[Note. See section 106 of the Extradition Act 2003(b).]

(a) 2003 c. 41; section 105 was amended by section 160 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 (c. 12).

(b) 2003 c. 41; section 106 was amended by section 42 of, and paragraph 8 of Schedule 13 to, the Police and Justice Act 2006 (c. 48).

Constitution of the High Court

50.30.—(1) A master of the High Court, a deputy master, or a court officer nominated for the purpose by the Lord Chief Justice, may exercise any power of the High Court to which the rules in this Section apply, except the power to—

- (a) give or refuse permission to appeal;
- (b) determine an appeal;
- (c) reopen a decision which determines an appeal or an application for permission to appeal;
- (d) grant or withhold bail; or
- (e) impose or vary a condition of bail.

(2) Despite paragraph (1), such a master, deputy master or court officer may exercise one of the powers listed in paragraph (1)(a), (b), (d) or (e) if making a decision to which the parties have agreed in writing.

(3) A renewed application for permission to appeal to the High Court may be determined by—

- (a) a single judge of the High Court other than the judge who first refused permission, or
- (b) a divisional court.

(4) An appeal may be determined by—

- (a) a single judge of the High Court; or
- (b) a divisional court.

[Note. See sections 19 and 66 of the Senior Courts Act 1981(a).]

Payment of High Court fees

50.31.—(1) This rule applies where a party serves on the High Court officer a notice or application in respect of which a court fee is payable under legislation that requires the payment of such a fee.

(2) Such a party must pay the fee, or satisfy the conditions for any remission of the fee, when so serving the notice or application.

(3) If such a party fails to comply with paragraph (2), then unless the High Court otherwise directs—

- (a) the High Court officer must serve on that party a notice requiring payment of the fee due, or satisfaction of the conditions for any remission of that fee, within a period specified in the notice;
- (b) that party must comply with such a requirement; and
- (c) until the expiry of the period specified in the notice, the High Court must not exercise its power—
 - (i) to reject the notice or application in respect of which the fee is payable, or
 - (ii) to dismiss an application for permission to appeal, in consequence of rejecting an appeal notice.

[Note. Section 92 of the Courts Act 2003(b) and the Civil Proceedings Fees Order 2008(c) require the payment of High Court fees in cases to which this Section of this Part applies. Article 5 and Schedule 2 to the 2008 Order provide for the remission of such fees in some cases.]

(a) 1981 c. 54.

(b) 2003 c. 39; section 92 was amended by sections 15 and 59 of, and paragraphs 308 and 345 of Schedule 4 and paragraph 4 of Schedule 11 to, the Constitutional Reform Act 2005 (c. 4) and section 17 of, and paragraph 40 of Schedule 9 and paragraphs 83 and 95 of Schedule 10 to, the Crime and Courts Act 2013.

(c) S. I. 2008/1053; amended by S.I. 2013/1410, 2013/2302, 2014/874.

SECTION 4: POST-EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS

Application for consent to deal with another offence or for consent to further extradition

50.32.—(1) This rule applies where—

- (a) a defendant has been extradited to a territory under Part 1 of the Extradition Act 2003(a); and
- (b) the court officer receives from the authority designated by the Secretary of State a request for the court’s consent to—
 - (i) the defendant being dealt with in that territory for an offence other than one in respect of which the extradition there took place, or
 - (ii) the defendant’s further extradition from there to another such territory for an offence.

(2) The presenting officer must serve on the court officer—

- (a) the request; and
- (b) a certificate given by the designated authority that the request was made by a judicial authority with the function of making such requests in the territory to which the defendant was extradited.

(3) The court must—

- (a) give directions for service by a party or other person on the defendant of notice that the request for consent has been received, unless satisfied that it would not be practicable for such notice to be served;
- (b) give directions for a hearing to consider the request to begin—
 - (i) no more than 21 days after the request was received by the designated authority, or
 - (ii) at such a later date as the court decides is in the interests of justice; and
- (c) give such directions as are required for the preparation and conduct of that hearing.

(4) At the hearing directed under paragraph (3), in the following sequence the court must decide—

- (a) whether the consent requested is required, having regard to—
 - (i) any opportunity given for the defendant to leave the requesting territory after extradition which the defendant did not take within 45 days of arrival there,
 - (ii) if the defendant did not take such an opportunity, any requirements for consent imposed by the law of the requesting territory or by arrangements between that territory and the United Kingdom where the request is for consent to deal with the defendant in that territory for another offence,
 - (iii) if the defendant did not take such an opportunity, any requirements for consent imposed by arrangements between the requesting territory and the United Kingdom where the request is for consent to extradite the defendant to another territory for an offence;
- (b) if such consent is required, then—
 - (i) whether the offence in respect of which consent is requested is an extradition offence, and
 - (ii) if it is, whether the court would order the defendant’s extradition under sections 11 to 25 of the Extradition Act 2003 (bars to extradition and other considerations) were the defendant in the United Kingdom and the court was considering extradition for that offence.

(5) The court must give directions for notice of its decision to be conveyed to the authority which made the request.

(a) 2003 c. 41.

(6) Rules 50.3 (Exercise of magistrates' court's powers) and 50.4 (Case management in the magistrates' court and duty of court officer) apply on an application under this rule.

[Note. See sections 54, 55, 56 and 57 of the Extradition Act 2003(a).]

(a) 2003 c. 41.