

FINLAND¹ – national procedures for extradition

States Parties are requested to fill in this table with the necessary information and return it to the Secretariat of the PC-OC. The information contained in this table should be updated on a yearly basis.

The Central Authority (name of the institution, address, telephone, fax and e-mail where available) responsible for extradition:	<p>The Ministry of Justice, Unit for International Judicial Administration, PO Box 25, FI-00023 GOVERNMENT</p> <p>Tel +358 9 1606 7628</p> <p>Fax +358 9 1606 7524</p> <p>email: central.authority(at)om.fi</p>
If different from the Central Authority the authority to which the request should be sent (name of the institution, address, telephone, fax and e-mail where available):	-
Channels of communication for the request for extradition (directly, through diplomatic channels or other):	<p>To the Ministry of Justice.</p> <p>Diplomatic channels are also approved.</p>
Means of communication (eg. by post, fax, e-mail ²):	<p>Extradition documents: Mail or courier</p> <p>Other: phone, fax, email</p>
Language requirements:	Finnish, Swedish or English
Documentation required:	According to Article 12 of the Extradition Convention

¹ Updated 12 March 2014.

² Please indicate if encryption or electronic signature is required.

Provisional arrest:	Time limit for presentation of formal extradition request if the person is in provisional arrest	30 days from notification to the Requesting State of provisional arrest
	Is there a need for an explicit request for prolongation of the provisional arrest beyond the 18 days mentioned in Article 16, paragraph 4 of the European Convention on Extradition (ETS No.24)?	
Extradition procedures: Please describe shortly the different types of procedure (e.g. normal, simplified, other) indicating the main differences:	<p>Normal procedure: The procedure of extradition begins either with a request through police channels (Interpol) for the provisional arrest of a fugitive, or with a formal request submitted through the diplomatic channel, or sent to the Ministry of Justice.</p> <p>The Ministry of Justice decides whether extradition is granted. If the documents accompanying the request clearly indicate that extradition cannot be granted under the Act, the request is immediately rejected. Otherwise the documents are sent to the National Bureau of Investigation which conducts an investigation into the matter. The police draws and investigation report which contains the opinion of the suspect on the request for extradition. And advocate is paid from public funds assists the person during the investigation.</p> <p>If the person whose extradition is requested before the decision has been made declares that he/she opposes extradition or that no legal grounds exist for extradition, the Ministry of Justice has to obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court. The person has to be informed of this legal remedy. The Ministry of Justice may also seek the opinion of the Supreme Court on its own initiative. If the Supreme Court deems that no legal grounds exist for extradition, the Ministry of Justice has to reject for extradition and order the person detained to be released. If there are no legal impediments to the extradition, the Ministry of Justice can</p>	

	<p>decide the matter in accordance with international obligations of Finland.</p> <p>There is no simplified procedure in the Finnish system.</p>
Detention before and after the receipt of the extradition request, (deadlines, conditional release, etc.):	<p>After the person whose extradition is requested has been taken into custody by the police - the district court, the public prosecutor and the Ministry of Justice have to immediately be informed of this. The district court then urgently considers whether the measure shall remain in effect. The person in custody always has right to have the matter reviewed by a court within two weeks of his request.</p> <p>Instead of detention a travel ban is also possible.</p>
Statutes of limitation for the purpose of prosecution and for the execution of sentences (general principles):	<p>Statutes of limitation are enacted in the Criminal Code, Chapter 8 and they are 2 – 20 years.</p> <p>Section 1 – Time-barring of the right to bring charges</p> <p>(1) The right to bring charges for an offence for which the most severe sentence is life imprisonment does not become time-barred.</p> <p>(2) The right to bring charges is time-barred if charges have not been brought</p> <p>(1) within twenty years, if the most severe penalty provided for the offence is fixed-term imprisonment for over eight years,</p> <p>(2) within ten years, if the most severe penalty is imprisonment for more than two years and at most eight years,</p> <p>(3) within five years, if the most severe penalty is imprisonment for over a year and at most two years, and</p> <p>(4) within two years, if the most severe penalty is imprisonment for at most a year, or a fine.</p>

Provisions concerning extradition of nationals:	Finnish nationals may not be extradited. According to the declaration made by Finland to Article 6 the term “national” shall denote nationals of Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Denmark and aliens domiciled in these countries.
Surrender (eg. deadlines):	After a decision to grant extradition has been made, the Ministry shall set a date for the Requesting State to take over the person. This deadline is normally 30 days.
Other particularly relevant information (such as, specific requirements concerning double criminality):	
Links to national legislation, national guides on procedure,	Extradition Act (7.7.1970/456). See www.finlex.fi