

Liechtenstein – National Procedures for Extradition  
Updated 17/09/2015

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:	The competent central authority is the Office of Justice Aeulestrasse 70, 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein Tel: ++423/236-6590 Fax: ++43/236-7581 Mail: info.aju@llv.li	
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):	Direkct communication between foreign Ministries of Justice and the Office of Justice	
Means of communication (e.g. by post, fax, e-mail <sup>1</sup> ):	Liechtenstein authorities accept any means of communication that are capable of producing written records and allow to establish the authenticity of the document	
Language requirements:	Extradition requests and the relevant documents have to be accompanied by a translation into German language.	
Documentation required:	Liechtenstein requires the documents mentioned in Article 12 para 2 of the European Convention on Extradition.	
Provisional arrest:	Time limit for presentation of formal extradition request if	In cases of provisional arrest pending extradition the

<sup>1</sup> Please indicate if encryption or electronic signature is required.

	<p>the person is in provisional arrest</p>	<p>request for extradition should be forwarded within the time-limit mentioned in Article 16 of the European Convention on Extradition, ETS No. 24. The time-limit of 40 days according to Article 16 para 4 of the European Convention on Extradition cannot be exceeded.</p>
	<p>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)?</p>	<p>No.</p>
<p>Extradition procedures: Please describe shortly the different types of procedure (e.g. normal, simplified, other) indicating the main differences:</p>	<p>In normal extradition procedures the competent Higher Court decides on the admissibility of extradition. The decision can be appealed before the Supreme Court. In addition the person concerned may lodge an appeal against the decision of the Supreme Court to the Constitutional Court, if issues under the European Convention on Human Rights or Rights granted by the Liechtenstein Constitution are concerned. Finally the Minister of Justice decides on extradition. If the courts declared the extradition inadmissible the Minister of Justice is bound by that decision and has to decline extradition. If the courts found the extradition admissible the Minister of Justice may decline extradition only with regard to international obligations or interests of the Principality of Liechtenstein.</p> <p>If the person sought consents to extradition the Princely Court forwards the file together with the protocol stating the consent of the person sought to extradition to the Minister of Justice, who orders the surrender of the person concerned.</p>	
<p>Detention before and after the receipt of the extradition request, (deadlines, conditional release, etc.):</p>	<p>The detention of the person sought before the receipt of the extradition request (provisional arrest) may not exceed 40 days. After 6 months detention with a view to extradition may only be prolonged, if this is inevitable due to the exceptional difficulty or complexity of the case.</p>	
<p>Statutes of limitation for the purpose of prosecution and for the execution of</p>	<p>The periods of limitation for all offences can be found in Articles 57 seq. of the Liechtenstein Criminal Code (StGB).</p>	

sentences (general principles):	
Provisions concerning extradition of nationals:	Liechtenstein does not extradite its own nationals (as an exception the extradition of nationals is possible if the person sought has given its consent and to international criminal courts).
Surrender (e.g. deadlines):	Surrender should take place as soon as possible after the extradition has been granted. No specific deadlines apply.
Other particularly relevant information (such as, specific requirements concerning double criminality):	The main national legislation is contained in the Law of 15 September 2000 on International Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (Legal Assistance Law, RHG) that applies to all cases with non-Member States of the European Convention on Extradition.
Links to national legislation, national guides on procedure,	Liechtenstein legislation can be found at <a href="http://www.gesetze.li">www.gesetze.li</a> .