

Sweden – national procedures for extradition
Updated 16/10/2017

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:	Ministry of Justice Division for Criminal Cases and International Judicial Co-operation, Central Authority SE-103 33 STOCKHOLM Sweden Tel: 0046 8 405 45 00 Fax: 0046 8 405 46 76 E-mail: ju.birs@gov.se
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):	The request can be sent directly to the Central Authority.
Means of communication (eg. by post, fax, e-mail ¹):	A request for extradition shall be made in writing and sent by post, fax or, subject to agreement in the individual case, by other means.
Language requirements:	Sweden has made no declaration to Article 23 of the Convention. However, Swedish judicial authorities need a translation into Swedish. In order to speed up the extradition procedure it is recommended that the request and enclosed documents are translated into Swedish.

¹ Please indicate if encryption or electronic signature is required.

Documentation required:	Documentation according to Article 12 of the Convention.	
Provisional arrest:	Time limit for presentation of formal extradition request if the person is in provisional arrest	When a person sought has been provisionally arrested, the Minister for Justice will set a date by which a request for extradition must be received. The time allowed for submitting a request must not exceed 40 days from the 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)?	No.
Extradition procedures: Please describe shortly the different types of procedure (e.g. normal, simplified, other) indicating the main differences:	Before the government makes a decision on the request, the Prosecutor-General shall deliver a statement of opinion on the matter. In order to do this, the Prosecutor-General shall conduct the necessary investigation in accordance with the rules applicable to preliminary investigations in criminal cases. If the person subject to the request consents to being extradited, the case and the statement of opinion shall be submitted to the government. However, if the person does not consent to be extradited, the case shall be tried by the Supreme Court. When the Supreme Court has issued its decision, the matter shall be reported to the government. If the Supreme Court has considered extradition to be subject to an impediment, the request may not be granted by the government.	
Detention before and after the receipt of the extradition request, (deadlines, conditional release, etc.):	If an international warrant has been issued, a Swedish prosecutor can decide on certain coercive measures (i.e. arrest, an injunction against travelling, obligation to report to the authorities and seizure). A district court has to confirm the decision. (See "provisional arrest" regarding time limits). If the requesting state presents a request by the	

	<p>appointed date, the decision to implement coercive measures remains in force until extradition is enforced. The law also allows the possibility to decide whether to implement coercive measures after a request for extradition has been granted but before this decision has been enforced.</p>
<p>Statutes of limitation for the purpose of prosecution and for the execution of sentences (general principles):</p>	<p>No sanction may be imposed unless the suspect has been remanded in custody or received notice of prosecution for the crime within:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. two years, if the crime is punishable by at most imprisonment for one year, 2. five years, if the most severe punishment is imprisonment for more than one but not more than two years imprisonment, 3. ten years, if the most severe punishment is imprisonment for more than two but not more than eight years, 4. fifteen years, if the most severe punishment is imprisonment for a fixed term of more than eight years, 5. twenty-five years, if life imprisonment can be imposed for the crime. <p>If an act includes several crimes, then, regardless of what is stated above, a sanction may be imposed for all of the crimes, provided that a sanction can be imposed for any one of them.</p> <p>A sentence to imprisonment lapses if its enforcement has not begun before the period stated below has elapsed from the time the sentence acquired final legal force:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. five years, if imprisonment for not more than one year was imposed, 2. ten years, if imprisonment for more than one year but not more than four years was imposed, 3. fifteen years, if imprisonment for more than four years but not more than eight years was imposed, 4. twenty years, if imprisonment for a fixed term of more than eight years was imposed, 5. thirty years, if life imprisonment was imposed.
<p>Provisions concerning extradition of nationals:</p>	<p>A Swedish National may not be extradited.</p>
<p>Surrender (eg. deadlines):</p>	<p>If the request is approved, the government sets a date by</p>

	<p>which the person must be surrendered to the requesting state. Normally the person must be surrendered within three weeks from the requesting state's confirmation of receipt of the government's decision. The police in Sweden and the police in the requesting state determine a time and place for surrendering the person to the other state.</p>
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<p>Other particularly relevant information (such as, specific requirements concerning double criminality):</p>	<p>Extradition may be granted only if the act for which it is requested corresponds to an offence for which imprisonment for one year or more is prescribed by Swedish law. If the person has been sentenced for the act in the requesting state, he or she may be extradited only if the sentence is deprivation of liberty for at least four months or other institutional custody for a corresponding period.</p> <p>If extradition to another state is to take place for an act referred to in the first paragraph, extradition to that state may also be granted for another act corresponding to an offence according to Swedish law.</p>
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<p>Links to national legislation, national guides on procedure,</p>	<p>More information can be found on the web-site of the Swedish Central Authority: www.sweden.gov.se/centralauthority</p>