



Extradition Act 2003

2003 CHAPTER 41

PART 5

MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL

Interpretation

213 Disposal of Part 1 warrant and extradition request

- (1) A Part 1 warrant issued in respect of a person is disposed of—
 - (a) when an order is made for the person's discharge in respect of the warrant and there is no further possibility of an appeal;
 - (b) when the person is taken to be discharged in respect of the warrant;
 - (c) when an order is made for the person's extradition in pursuance of the warrant and there is no further possibility of an appeal.
- (2) A request for a person's extradition is disposed of—
 - (a) when an order is made for the person's discharge in respect of the request and there is no further possibility of an appeal;
 - (b) when the person is taken to be discharged in respect of the request;
 - (c) when an order is made for the person's extradition in pursuance of the request and there is no further possibility of an appeal.
- (3) There is no further possibility of an appeal against an order for a person's discharge or extradition—
 - (a) when the period permitted for giving notice of an appeal to the High Court ends, if notice is not given before the end of that period;
 - (b) when the decision of the High Court on an appeal becomes final, if there is no appeal to the House of Lords against that decision;
 - (c) when the decision of the House of Lords on an appeal is made, if there is such an appeal.
- (4) The decision of the High Court on an appeal becomes final—

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

- (a) when the period permitted for applying to the High Court for leave to appeal to the House of Lords ends, if there is no such application;
 - (b) when the period permitted for applying to the House of Lords for leave to appeal to it ends, if the High Court refuses leave to appeal and there is no application to the House of Lords for leave to appeal;
 - (c) when the House of Lords refuses leave to appeal to it;
 - (d) at the end of the permitted period, which is 28 days starting with the day on which leave to appeal to the House of Lords is granted, if no such appeal is brought before the end of that period.
- (5) These must be ignored for the purposes of subsections (3) and (4)—
- (a) any power of a court to extend the period permitted for giving notice of appeal or for applying for leave to appeal;
 - (b) any power of a court to grant leave to take a step out of time.
- (6) Subsections (3) to (5) do not apply to Scotland.