

# Act (2003:1156) on surrender from Sweden according to the European arrest warrant

The following is hereby prescribed.

## Chapter 1. General provisions

### Section 1

This Act contains provisions for implementation of the Council Framework Decision 2002/584/JHA<sup>1</sup> of 13 June 2002 on the European arrest warrant and the surrender procedures between Member States. This Act is not applicable in relation to a Member State in relation to which the European Union has decided to suspend the application of the Framework Decision.

This chapter contains general provisions concerning the European arrest warrant.

Chapter 2 contains provisions on prerequisites for surrender.

Chapter 3 contains provisions on special conditions for surrender.

Chapter 4 contains provisions on investigation and coercive measures in the initial procedures and provisions that this Act shall not, in certain cases, be applied in relation to Denmark and Finland.

Chapter 5 contains provisions on the decision-making procedure in connection with surrender.

Chapter 6 contains provisions on enforcement of surrender decisions and decisions on extended surrender etc.

Chapter 7 contains provisions on the transfer of a custodial sentence or detention order to Sweden.

Chapter 8 contains provisions on return of persons surrendered to Sweden and on permission for transit of requested persons through Swedish territory.

### Section 2

The Swedish Government shall issue detailed regulations on the application of this Act.

There are special provisions relating to the issuing of a European arrest warrant and on surrender to Sweden.

### Section 3

A European arrest warrant, as referred to in this Act, is a judicial decision issued by a judicial authority in a Member State of the European Union, involving a request for the arrest and surrender, by a judicial authority in another such State, of a person who is requested for the purpose of conducting a criminal prosecution or for execution of a custodial sentence or detention order.

### Section 4

A European arrest warrant shall be drawn up in accordance with the form contained in the Annex to the Framework Decision and shall contain information on:

1. the identity and nationality of the requested person;

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<sup>1</sup> *Official Journal* L 190, 18.7.2002, p. 1 (Celex 32002F0584).

2. the name, address, telephone and fax numbers and e-mail address of the issuing judicial authority;
3. an enforceable judgment, an arrest warrant or any other enforceable judicial decision having the same effect;
4. the criminal act, specifying the time and place of the act, and including a description of the circumstances in which it was committed, and the requested person's degree of participation in the act;
5. the legal classification of the act, and whether the act is of a kind specified in the Annex to this Act;
6. the prescribed scale of penalties for the act or, if the European arrest warrant relates to execution of a custodial sentence or detention order, the sanction imposed; and
7. if possible, other legal implications of the act.

## **Chapter 2. Prerequisites for surrender**

### *Introductory provision*

#### **Section 1**

A person for whom a European arrest warrant has been issued and who is found in Sweden shall, unless otherwise provided in this Act or pursuant to any other law, be surrendered to the issuing Member State. Surrender may take place for the purpose of conducting a criminal prosecution or for execution of a custodial sentence or detention order.

### *Penalty thresholds and requirement of dual criminality*

#### **Section 2**

Surrender may be granted only for an act that constitutes an offence under Swedish law and

1. for which, when the surrender relates to criminal prosecution, a custodial sentence or detention order of one year or more is prescribed under the legislation of the issuing Member State; or
2. for which, when the surrender relates to execution of a custodial sentence or detention order, a sentence or order of at least four months has been imposed.

However, if the European arrest warrant states that an act is of the kind specified in the Annex to this Act and that, under the issuing Member State's legislation, a custodial sentence or detention order of three years or more is prescribed, surrender shall be granted even if the act does not constitute an offence under Swedish law. For surrender for the execution of a custodial sentence or detention order relating to such an act, the sanction shall be that specified in the first paragraph, point 2.

If surrender is granted for an act referred to in the first or second paragraph, surrender may also be granted for another act that, although not of the kind referred to in the first paragraph, points 1 or 2, constitutes an offence under Swedish law.

## *Impediments to surrender*

### **Section 3**

Surrender may not be granted

1. if a request, although the issuing judicial authority has been given the opportunity to submit supplementary documentation, is so inadequate in terms of form or content that it cannot, without considerable inconvenience, serve as the basis for a trial regarding the surrender issue;
2. if the issuing judicial authority does not provide guarantees of the kind that, under Chapter 3, Sections 1 and 2, are required for surrender to be granted;
3. if the requested person is, under Chapter 5, Section 4, to be surrendered to another Member State;
4. if the person concerned is to be extradited or to be surrendered under the Act (2002:329) on Co-operation with the International Court of Justice; or
5. if, under Chapter 2, Section 8, second paragraph of the Swedish Penal Code, the surrender would contravene a condition that applies to extradition or surrender of persons to Sweden.

### **Section 4**

Surrender may not be granted

1. for an act that took place before the requested person has attained the age of 15;
2. if it would contravene the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, or the supplementary Protocols to the Convention applying as law in Sweden; or
3. if it would contravene provisions on immunity and privileges.

### **Section 5**

Surrender for a specific act may not be granted if

1. the act is covered by pardon or another decision pursuant to Chapter 11, Section 13 of the Swedish Constitution Act (the Instrument of Government);
2. under Chapter 20, Section 7 of the Swedish Code of Judicial Procedure or corresponding provision in any other law, a decision not to prosecute for the act has been issued;
3. the act has been tried under a judgment issued in a Member State of the European Union that has entered into legal force and, in the event of a conviction, the sentence has been served or is currently being served, or may no longer be executed under the law of the sentencing Member State;
4. the act has been tried under a judgment that has entered into legal force in a state other than a Member State of the European Union, and if this would, under Section 10, third or fourth paragraph of the Extradition for Criminal Offences Act (1957:668) have impeded extradition of the person concerned;
5. a preliminary investigation or prosecution for the act has been initiated in Sweden, and the leader of the preliminary investigation in the case is opposed to criminal prosecution in the issuing Member State concerning the requested person;
6. sanction for the act is statute-barred, or the sanction can no longer be imposed under Swedish law and the act took place wholly or partially in Sweden, or the requested person is a Swedish national; or

7. the act took place, wholly or partially, in Sweden and does not constitute an offence under Swedish law.

## **Section 6**

When the person whose surrender is requested for execution of a custodial sentence or detention order is a Swedish national, surrender may not be granted if the person concerned demands that the sanction be enforced in Sweden.

If, at the time of the act, the requested person has been permanently residing in the issuing Member State for at least two years, the provisions of the first paragraph applies only if, with respect to his or her personal circumstances or for any other reason, there are particular reasons why the enforcement should take place in Sweden.

## **Chapter 3. Special conditions for surrender**

### **Section 1**

Surrender for execution of a custodial sentence or detention order imposed following a trial that was held in the requested person's absence, and without him or her being summoned personally or otherwise informed of the time and place of the trial, may be approved only if the issuing judicial authority provides a guarantee that the requested person will be given the opportunity of a retrial in the issuing Member State, and to be judged there following a trial at which he or she is able to be present.

### **Section 2**

Surrender of a Swedish national for the purpose of conducting a criminal prosecution may, if the requested person demands execution in Sweden of any custodial sentence or detention order imposed after surrender, be approved only if the issuing judicial authority provides guarantees that the requested person will be returned to Sweden for such execution.

Surrender of a Swedish national who, at the time of the act, has been permanently residing in the issuing Member State for at least two years may, however, be approved without guarantees of the kind referred to in the first paragraph, unless there are particular reasons, with reference to the personal circumstances of the requested person or any other consideration, why execution should take place in Sweden.

## **Chapter 4. Initial surrender procedure**

### *How a case is initiated*

### **Section 1**

A European arrest warrant may be transmitted through the Schengen Information System (SIS) or by means of another system for tracing persons suspected of committing offences.

If the person who is the subject of a European arrest warrant is known to be in a particular location in Sweden, the European arrest warrant may be transmitted directly to the competent prosecutor. This shall be made in writing, by post, messenger or telefax. By

agreement in the particular case, however, the transmission may take place in another manner.

The Prosecutor-General decides which prosecutors are competent to administer cases under this Act.

## **Section 2**

A European arrest warrant shall be written in Swedish, Danish, Norwegian or English, or be accompanied by a translation into one of these languages, and otherwise comply in form and content with the provisions of Chapter 1, Section 4.

When a request is so inadequate in form or content that it cannot, without considerable inconvenience, form the basis for a trial regarding the surrender issue, the prosecutor shall enable the issuing judicial authority to submit supplementary documentation by a given date.

## *Investigation*

## **Section 3**

If a European arrest warrant has been sent directly to a competent prosecutor pursuant to Section 1 or if it otherwise emerges that the person who is the subject of a European arrest warrant is in a particular location in Sweden, the prosecutor shall investigate whether surrender from Sweden may take place. When the person whose surrender is requested for the purpose of conducting a criminal prosecution is aged below 18, the question of whether the prosecution can take place in Sweden shall also be investigated.

In this investigation, the provisions on preliminary investigation in criminal cases are applied unless otherwise provided in this Act.

The investigation shall be conducted with dispatch. The time period assigned that may apply to the City or District Court, pursuant to Chapter 5, Section 3, shall be taken into account in the investigation.

## *Application of this Act in relation to Denmark and Finland in certain cases*

## **Section 4**

A prosecutor who has initiated an investigation pursuant to Section 3 because of a European arrest warrant issued by a judicial authority in Denmark or Finland may, if the issuing judicial authority so requests, rule that, instead of this Act, the Act (1959:254) on Extradition for Criminal Offences to Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway should be applied. In such cases, the European arrest warrant shall be regarded as a request for extradition under that law.

The first paragraph shall not be applied after the prosecutor, pursuant to Chapter 5, Section 1, has put the case before the City or District Court.

## **Section 5**

The prosecutor shall order the requested person's arrest. However, no arrest may take place

1. if it may be assumed that the requirements for surrender are lacking; or
2. if there is no risk of the requested person absconding or otherwise evading a surrender.

Even if there is no such risk as that referred to in the first paragraph, point 2, arrest shall take place if there is a risk that the requested person, by removing evidence or otherwise, may impede the investigation of an act covered by the European arrest warrant.

A person below the age of 18 may be arrested only if there are particular reasons for doing so.

If there are grounds for arrest under the first to third paragraphs above but it is deemed sufficient to impose a travel prohibition on, or prescribe an obligation to report for, the requested person, a measure of this kind must be implemented instead of arrest. In a case of the kind referred to in Chapter 24, Section 4 of the Swedish Code of Judicial Procedure, supervision shall replace arrest.

If there are grounds to arrest a person under the first to third paragraphs above, a police officer or official at the Swedish Customs Service or the Coast Guard may also, in cases of urgency, apprehend the requested person even without a decision for arrest.

## **Section 6**

When someone has been apprehended or arrested, or is subject to a travel prohibition or obligation to report, the same regulations are applied as in the event of a corresponding measure being taken under a Swedish preliminary investigation. However, such coercive measures are subject to the conditions specified in Section 5. The court's decision on detention is subject to the conditions applying to arrest under Section 5. The provisions of the Code of Judicial Procedure concerning the time for initiating prosecution shall not apply.

A decision for arrest or detention should be rescinded if continued deprivation of liberty would be unreasonable, given its duration to date and the sanction that has been — or may come to be — imposed if the requested person is convicted of the act.

## **Section 7**

If a European arrest warrant contains an application for seizure of property, the provisions of the Swedish Act (2000:562) on International Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (hereafter the 'International Legal Assistance Act') apply to this matter.

If objects are found that, owing to the act stated, might be subject to seizure and surrender pursuant to Chapter 4, Section 19 of the International Legal Assistance Act, the objects may also without an application be seized under a decision by the prosecutor or the person who apprehends the requested person. If seizure has taken place, Chapter 4, Section 16, second paragraph of the aforesaid Act applies.

In conjunction with the requested person being deprived of liberty, premises may be searched for objects that may be seized. Orders authorising a search of premises are issued by the prosecutor. If delay entails risk, a police officer or official at the Swedish Customs Service or the Coast Guard may search premises even without such an order.

### *Public defence counsel*

#### **Section 8**

A public defence counsel shall be appointed for the requested person if he or she so requests, is below the age of 18 or is otherwise deemed to be in need of a defence counsel.

### *Consent and acceptance*

#### **Section 9**

The requested person shall, at the earliest possible opportunity, be asked whether he or she consents to the surrender. In such cases, the requested person shall also be asked whether he or she accepts prosecution or punishment in the issuing Member State for acts committed before the surrender, but which are not covered by the European arrest warrant. The requested person shall be informed of the consequences of giving his or her consent or acceptance.

Revocation of consent shall be taken into account if it occurs before the court has issued its decision on the question of surrender. Revocation of such an acceptance as referred to in the first paragraph shall be taken into account if it occurs before the surrender decision has been enforced.

## **Chapter 5. Decision-making procedure in surrender**

### *Decision-making authority*

#### **Section 1**

The City or District Court decides on the question of surrender according to the prosecutor's request.

However, the prosecutor may, before the case has been put before the City or District Court, refuse a request for surrender pursuant to Chapter 2, Section 3, point 1.

The City or District Court's competence to try the case is subject to Chapter 19 of the Swedish Code of Judicial Procedure.

### *The trial*

#### **Section 2**

In the court proceedings, the regulations concerning a court of law's proceedings and appeal against a court decision in criminal cases shall apply unless otherwise stated in this Act. The proceedings shall be conducted with dispatch.

The City or District Court shall, for its trial of the surrender issue, hold a hearing. However, no hearing need be held if it is obvious that surrender will not be approved, or if the requested person consents to surrender or requests that the case be settled according to the case documents.

The prosecutor and the requested person shall be summoned to the hearing. A requested person who has been arrested or detained must attend the hearing in person.

### **Section 3**

The City or District Court shall issue a decision on the matter of surrender not later than 30 days after the requested person has been apprehended.

If the person consents to surrender, the decision shall be issued not later than ten days after the consent has been given.

The City or District Court may, if particular reasons exist, issue its decision later than the first or second paragraph provides.

#### *Multiple requests*

### **Section 4**

If two or more member states have issued European arrest warrants for the same person, the cases shall be tried on a single occasion at the City or District Court that is to administer the first case received.

If a new European arrest warrant is submitted after the court's decision to surrender, the Court of Appeal or the Supreme Court may, if the decision has not entered into legal force, decide in response to the prosecutor's request that the City or District Court should try the cases on a single occasion.

The assessment of which of two or more European arrest warrants should be approved should particularly take into consideration the nature of the acts and the location in which they took place; the dates on which the various European arrest warrants were issued; and whether they relate to criminal prosecution or execution of a custodial sentence or detention order.

### **Section 5**

If, concerning the requested person, a case concerning extradition for a criminal offence or surrender under the Act (2002:329) on co-operation with the International Court of Justice is in progress, the trial of the surrender issue under this Act shall be deferred until a decision has been issued in the other case.

#### *Other matters included in the court decision*

### **Section 6**

If guarantees as referred to in Chapter 3, Sections 1 and 2, have been provided by a foreign authority the court shall, in its surrender decision, state that fulfilment of the guarantees is a condition for the surrender.

A decision on the question of transfer of objects that have been seized under Chapter 4, Section 7, shall if possible be issued by the court in conjunction with the decision regarding surrender of the requested person.

### **Section 7**

In ruling that the requested person should be surrendered, the court shall try the question of whether a decision to impose coercive measures should apply until the surrender decision has been enforced. The City or District Court may order coercive measures also after a decision that the requested person should be surrendered.



## *Costs of a public defence counsel*

### **Section 8**

The costs of a public defence counsel shall be borne by the state.

## *Appeal*

### **Section 9**

A decision not to approve surrender in a case of the kind referred to in Chapter 2, Section 6, is not appealable. If the requested person has consented to surrender under Chapter 4, Section 9, the surrender decision is not appealable.

## **Chapter 6. Enforcement of decisions on surrender and subsequent decisions**

### *Enforcement*

#### **Section 1**

A surrender decision shall be enforced within ten days of its entry into legal force. Unless otherwise agreed, enforcement takes place through the person to be surrendered being fetched by the issuing Member State.

The court may, in conjunction with the surrender decision, decide that the enforcement shall take place at a specific later date

1. if this is necessary in order to enable criminal prosecution to be taken in Sweden against the person to be surrendered or, if a conviction has already been obtained, to serve a sentence imposed in this country for an act other than that to which the surrender decision relates; or

2. if there are compelling humanitarian reasons.

Instead of postponing enforcement in cases of the kind referred to in the second paragraph, the court may decide that the surrender to the issuing Member State may take place on conditions concerning return that are laid down in an agreement with the issuing judicial authority.

#### **Section 2**

The prosecutor may, following consultations with the issuing judicial authority, decide that enforcement shall take place at a specific later date than that pursuant to Section 1

1. if circumstances outside the control of the Member States concerned prevent a surrender; or

2. if, following the court's decision on surrender, compelling humanitarian reasons have arisen.

#### **Section 3**

A person to be surrendered who is subjected to coercive measures may request that a hearing to assess the issue of coercive measures shall take place in the City or District Court within three weeks of the latest date on which a decision on the matter has been issued.

#### **Section 4**

If the person to be surrendered declares that he or she is waiving appeal and agrees to enforcement of the surrender decision, enforcement may take place even if the decision has not entered into force. Regarding such declaration of satisfaction with the judgment, Sections 4 and 6–8 of the Act (1974:202) on the Calculation of Terms of Punishment, etc. apply.

#### **Section 5**

The police authority shall assist in the enforcement of a surrender decision. A person to be surrendered who is at large may, if it is deemed necessary to make the surrender feasible, be apprehended and taken into custody by the police authority for a maximum of 48 hours.

#### **Section 6**

If the person to be surrendered is detained and enforcement of the surrender does not take place within the period pursuant to Section 1 or, when the prosecutor has taken a decision under Section 2, within ten days of the appointed date, the person to be surrendered shall be released. The same applies if the issuing judicial authority revokes the European arrest warrant.

#### **Section 7**

At the prosecutor's request, the court of law that issued a surrender decision that has entered into legal force shall reverse the decision

1. if, for any reason other than that the person to be surrendered is evading an enforcement of the decision, it has not been enforced within ten days of the date pursuant to Section 1 or, when the prosecutor has taken a decision under Section 2, within ten days of the appointed date, or
2. if the issuing judicial authority revokes the European arrest warrant.

#### *Permission for extended surrender and subsequent surrender*

#### **Section 8**

If surrender has been granted under this Act, and a judicial authority in the Member State to which surrender has taken place requests permission

1. in addition, to initiate criminal prosecution against or punish the person who has been surrendered for acts that were not covered by the surrender; or
2. to surrender to another Member State of the European Union the person previously surrendered from Sweden;

the case is reviewed with reference to Chapters 2–5. The competent City or District Court is the one that tried the question of surrender.

The provisions of Chapters 2–5 on coercive measures and respites are not applicable in cases of the kind referred to in the first paragraph. A public legal defence counsel shall be appointed for the person who has been surrendered, who shall also be given an opportunity to express his or her views on the request. The City or District Court shall decide whether a hearing should be held.

## *Permission for subsequent extradition*

### **Section 9**

A request concerning consent to extradite to a state outside the European Union a person who has previously been surrendered from Sweden to a Member State of the European Union shall be tried by the Swedish Government pursuant to Section 24 of the Extradition for Criminal Offences Act (1957:668).

## **Chapter 7. Transfer to Sweden of enforcement of a custodial sentence or detention order**

### **Section 1**

If, pursuant to Chapter 2, Section 6, the court has refused a request for surrender, the responsible authority in Sweden shall decide to transfer the enforcement of the sanction to this country, unless the issuing Member State is opposing the transfer.

The responsible authority may decide that the requested person shall be taken into custody by the police authority pending a decision of the kind referred to in the first paragraph. The requested person may be taken into custody if this is required to enable enforcement of the sanction to commence in Sweden.

### **Section 2**

When a person surrendered from Sweden is to be returned in accordance with a condition as referred to in Chapter 3, Section 2, the responsible authority in Sweden shall decide to transfer the enforcement of the sanction to this country.

If the return takes place before the responsible authority has taken its decision, the authority may decide that the person returned should be taken into custody by the police authority pending the decision. The returned person may be taken into custody if this is required to enable enforcement of the sanction to commence in Sweden.

### **Section 3**

If required, in a case of the kind referred to in Section 1 or 2, to enable enforcement of a sanction to take place in Sweden, the responsible authority, in deciding to transfer the enforcement of the sanction to this country, may

1. itself issue the detailed regulations needed; or
2. assign to the prosecutor the task of submitting a request that the City or District Court should decide on a new sanction.

In cases referred to in the first paragraph, point 2, the court shall issue a new judgment deciding on a custodial sentence or detention order that corresponds to the foreign sanction, especially with respect to its nature and duration. In determining the duration of the sanction, the period of deprivation of liberty preceding the judgment should also be taken into account. The new sanction may not be more severe than the foreign sanction. The court's adjudication shall not cover the issue of whether the convicted person committed the act, nor how the act should be judged. Where applicable, the provisions of the Code of Judicial Procedure concerning trial in criminal cases shall apply to the court proceedings. However, with respect to coercive measures, the provisions on custody in Sections 1 and 2 shall apply instead.

#### **Section 4**

When enforcement under Section 1 or 2 is to take place in Sweden without any new sanction being decided, the responsible authority shall, unless there are particular reasons to the contrary, decide that this enforcement shall be commenced immediately.

If a new sanction has been decided upon under Section 3, first paragraph, point 2, enforcement of the new sanction should commence as soon as the judgment enters into legal force, unless otherwise decided by the court.

#### **Section 5**

When enforcement under Section 1 or 2 is to take place in Sweden without any new sanction being decided, Section 24, second paragraph, and Sections 25 and 38 of the Act (1972:260) on international co-operation in the enforcement of criminal judgments apply. Custody decisions made under Sections 1 and 2 in this chapter shall be considered as time during which the sanction decided has been enforced in an institution.

In the event of enforcement of a sanction that has been decided upon under Section 3, first paragraph, point 2, the applicable legislative text shall be Section 24, first and second paragraphs, and Section 38, of the Act on international co-operation in the enforcement of criminal judgments shall apply.

#### **Section 6**

Decisions under Section 3, first paragraph, point 1 and Section 4, first paragraph, and also custody decisions in cases referred to in Sections 1–3, may be appealed to an administrative court. Such decisions, and also an administrative court's decisions, become effective immediately unless otherwise prescribed. Leave to appeal is required for an appeal to an administrative court of appeal.

#### **Section 7**

A public legal counsel shall be appointed for a person who is taken into custody in a case of the kind referred to in Sections 1–3, unless it must be assumed that there is no need for legal counsel.

#### **Section 8**

The Swedish Government decides which authorities are the responsible authorities in Sweden under this chapter.

### **Chapter 8. Other provisions**

#### *Return of persons surrendered to Sweden*

##### **Section 1**

If surrender to Sweden has taken place for the purpose of criminal prosecution in this country, on condition that the person who has been surrendered is subsequently returned to the other state, the police authority shall ensure that he or she is returned to the state concerned.

A person to be returned who is at large may, if it is deemed necessary for the return to be feasible, be apprehended and taken into custody by the police authority for a maximum of 48 hours.

## **Section 2**

If permission for transit through Sweden is requested with respect to a person who is being surrendered under a European arrest warrant, or who is extradited to another Member State of the European Union, the National Police Board shall grant such permission and state the conditions under which the transit may take place.

If permission has been granted under the first paragraph, the police authority may, if it deems it necessary for implementation of the transit, apprehend and take into custody the person being surrendered or extradited for a maximum of 48 hours.

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1. This Act enters into force on 1 January 2004. The Act is not applicable in relation to a Member State of the European Union which has not, when a case is initiated, implemented the Framework Decision on the European arrest warrant and the surrender procedures between Member States.

2. This Act does not apply to the administration of a case concerning extradition to a Member State of the European Union under the Extradition for Criminal Offences Act (1957:668), or to Denmark or Finland under the Act (1959:254) on Extradition for Criminal Offences to Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway, if the case had already commenced when this Act entered into force.

3. If a person has been extradited from Sweden to a Member State of the European Union and permission is requested for a measure of the kind referred to in Chapter 6, Section 8, this provision shall apply. A request of this kind is tried by Stockholm City Court.

4. Until such time as the Schengen Information System (SIS) is capable of transmitting all the information specified in Chapter 1, Section 4, registration of the requested person in SIS shall be considered equivalent to a European arrest warrant, pending the transmission of a complete European arrest warrant. The same applies to registrations in SIS effected before 1 January 2004, unless older regulations apply under point 2 above.

Acts referred to in Chapter 2, Section 2, second paragraph of this Act:

- participation in a criminal organisation,
- terrorism,
- trafficking in human beings,
- sexual exploitation of children and child pornography,
- illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,
- illicit trafficking in weapons, munitions and explosives,
- corruption,
- fraud, including that affecting the financial interests of the European Communities within the meaning of the Convention of 26 July 1995 on the protection of the European Communities' financial interests,
- laundering of the proceeds of crime,
- counterfeiting currency, including of the euro,
- computer-related crime,
- environmental crime, including illicit trafficking in endangered animal species and in endangered plant species and varieties,
- facilitation of unauthorised entry and residence,
- murder, grievous bodily injury,
- illicit trade in human organs and tissue,
- kidnapping, illegal restraint and hostage-taking,
- racism and xenophobia,
- organised or armed robbery,
- illicit trafficking in cultural goods, including antiques and works of art,
- swindling,
- racketeering and extortion,
- counterfeiting and piracy of products,
- forgery of administrative documents and trafficking therein,
- forgery of means of payment,
- illicit trafficking in hormonal substances and other growth promoters,
- illicit trafficking in nuclear or radioactive materials,
- trafficking in stolen vehicles,
- rape,
- arson,
- crimes within the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court,
- unlawful seizure of aircraft/ships,
- sabotage.