

**CONSTITUTION OF THE REP. OF INDONESIA**

**LAW NO. 1/1979  
ON  
EXTRADITION**

WITH BLESSINGS FROM GOD ALMIGHTY

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REP. OF INDONESIA,

Considering:

- a. that the *Koninklijk Besluit van 8 May 1883 No.26* (Staatsblad 1883-188) on "Uitlevering van Vreemdelingen" no longer accommodates current developments of law in the Rep. of Indonesia;
- b. that for this reason the *Koninklijk Besluit van 8 May 1883 No. 26* (Staatsblad 1883-188) must be revoked and in its place, a new law on extradition must be drawn to accommodate recent developments in law and constitutions of the Rep. of Indonesia;

Reference to:

1. Article 5 Para (1) and Article 20 Para (1) 1945 Constitution;
2. Decree of the People's Consultative Assembly of the Rep. of Indonesia No. IV/MPR/1978 on State Guidelines;
3. Law No. 13/1961 on Main Provisions of the National Police (State Gazette No.245/1961 and State Gazette Addendum No. 2289);
4. Law No. 15/1961 on Main Provisions of the Attorney's Office of the Rep. Of Indonesia (State Gazette No.254/1961;.State Gazette Addendum No. 2298);
5. Law No.14/1970 on Main Provisions on Jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice (State Gazette No.74/1970, State Gazette Addendum No. 2951);

WITH THE APPROVAL  
OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA;

**DECIDES TO:**

Withdraw the *Koninklijk Besluit van 8 Mei 1883 No. 26* (Staatsblad 1883-188) on "Uitlevering van Vreemdelingen".

Determine the : **LAW ON EXTRADITION**

## **CHAPTER I**

### **GENERAL PROVISIONS**

#### **Article 1**

Within this decree, Extradition is defined as the handover by one country to another country requesting the handover of a person suspected or charged for conducting a criminal act outside the jurisdiction of the country handing over and within the jurisdiction of the country requesting the handover, having the right to prosecute and convicting the incumbent.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **PRINCIPLES OF EXTRADITION**

#### **Article 2**

- (1) Extraditions are based on treaties.
- (2) In the event that no treaty as mentioned in para (1) above has been drawn, extradition may be initiated based on good relations and if the interests of the Rep. of Indonesia requires it.

#### **Article 3**

- (1) Persons that may be extradited are those whom are requested by authorized officials from the requesting foreign country due to allegations of having conducted criminal acts or to undergo legal prosecution or orders to arrest.
- (2) Extradition may also be applied to persons suspected of conducting or convicted of having assisted, attempted and agreed to initiate criminal acts as mentioned in para (1), as long as the assistance, attempt and criminal consent may be prosecuted by Law of the Rep. of Indonesia and by law of the country requesting the extradition.

#### **Article 4**

- (1) Extradition is initiated for criminal acts as described in the criminal list which is attached as an inseparable document of this Decree.
- (2) Extradition may also be initiated upon the discretion of the requested country for criminal acts not listed in the attached list of extraditing crimes.
- (3) With Government Regulation, additions to the list of criminal acts as mentioned in para (1) may be added for other acts determined as criminal acts by prevailing Law.

#### **Article 5**

- (1) Extradition may not be applied for political crimes.
- (2) Crimes that are in principle considered as common crimes rather than political crimes are not categorized as political crimes.

- (3) Certain political crimes may be applied extradition if a treaty has been signed between the Rep. of Indonesia and the concerned country.
- (4) Assassination or attempts to assassinate the head of state or members of the family are not considered as political crimes.

#### **Article 6**

Extradition for acts considered as crimes under military law yet are not considered as crimes according to the criminal code, will not be applied unless deemed otherwise by prior treaty.

#### **Article 7**

- (1) Requests to extradite citizens of the Rep. of Indonesia are denied.
- (2) Exceptions to provisions contained in para (1) above may be initiated if due to certain circumstances are considered to be more appropriately prosecuted at the scene of crime.

#### **Article 8**

Requests for extradition may be denied if the crime indicted is wholly or partly perpetrated in Indonesian soil.

#### **Article 9**

Requests for extradition may be denied if the requested person is being processed in the Rep. of Indonesia for similar crimes.

#### **Article 10**

Requests for extradition is denied should verdicts applied by Indonesian Courts authorized for crimes requested for extradition carries confirmed legal jurisdiction.

#### **Article 11**

Requests for extradition is denied if the person requested for extradition has been tried and acquitted or has fulfilled his/her penal term in other countries for crimes used as basis for extradition.

#### **Article 12**

Request for extradition is denied if the right to prosecute or initiate penalties is considered overdue under Indonesian law.

#### **Article 13**

Requests for extradition is denied for crimes being extradited is penalized by death under law of the requesting country, while according to Indonesian law, such crime is not penalized by death or the death sentence is not always applicable unless the requesting country provides convincing guarantees that the death penalty will not be applied.

#### **Article 14**

Requests for extradition is denied if the authorized institution has grounds to suspect that the person requested for extradition will be prosecuted, convicted or subjected to unfair treatment because of his/her religion, political conviction, nationality, or ethnic group or certain category of citizenship.

#### **Article 15**

Request for extradition is denied if the person requested for extradition will be prosecuted, convicted or arrested for crimes other than the crimes forwarded as basis for extradition unless permitted by the President.

#### **Article 16**

Requests for extradition is denied if the person requested for extradition is handed over to third country for other crimes committed before the person is requested for extradition.

#### **Article 17**

Approved requests for extradition is withheld if the person requested is being investigated or prosecuted or undergoing penal term for other crimes committed in Indonesia.

### **CHAPTER III**

#### **CRITERIA FOR ARRESTS FORWARDED BY REQUESTING COUNTRIES**

#### **Article 18**

- (1) The Chief Police of the Rep. of Indonesia or the Attorney General of the Rep. of Indonesia may instruct an arrest as required by another country for emergency reasons if the arrest does not conflict with Indonesian Law.
- (2) In the request for arrest, the requesting country must clarify that the documents as described in Article 22 is provided and that the said country within the allotted time as mentioned in Article 21 shall forward a formal request for extradition.

#### **Article 19**

- (1) Requests to arrest is forwarded by an authorized official from the requesting country to the Indonesian Chief of Police or Attorney General of the Rep. of Indonesia through INTERPOL Indonesia or through diplomatic channels or directly by post or telegram.
- (2) Issuance of instruction letter to apprehend or arrest the person concerned is done according to provisions under the Indonesian Criminal Code unless otherwise determined as provided in para (3).
- (3) Exceptions to the Indonesian Criminal Code applies and upon those having perpetrated extraditable crimes may be arrested according to this law.

## **Article 20**

Decision on requests to arrest is notified to the requesting country by the Indonesian Chief Police or the Attorney General of the Rep. of Indonesia through INTERPOL Indonesia or through diplomatic channels or directly by post or telegram.

## **Article 21**

The arrested person shall be released by the Attorney General of the Rep. of Indonesia or the Indonesian Chief of Police if within the appropriate time since his/her arrest a request for extradition including the documents as mentioned in Article 22 is not received from the requesting country.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **REQUEST FOR EXTRADITION AND**

### **REQUIREMENTS THAT MUST BE MET BY THE REQUESTING COUNTRY**

## **Article 22**

(1) Requests for extradition will only be considered if they meet the requirements as postulated in para (2), (3), and (4).

(2) Letters requesting for extradition should be submitted in writing through diplomatic channels to the Minister of Justice of the Rep. of Indonesia for further conveyance to the President.

(3) Requests to extradite persons for prosecution must include:

- a. An original or authentic copy of the Court Decision to transfer under confirmed legal authority;
- b. Necessary information confirming the identity and citizenship of the person being extradited;
- c. Original or authentic copy of the Order to Arrest issued by an authorized official from the requesting country.

(4) Requests to extradite persons suspected of perpetrating criminal acts must include:

- a. Original or authentic copy of the Restraining Order issued by authorized officials from the requesting country;
- b. Criminal history of the person requested for extradition mentioning the time and place of crime including written proof if necessary;
- c. An excerpt of the particular code violated by the person being extradited, or if this is not possible, the contents of the law being applied;
- d. Explanation of witnesses provided under oath on their knowledge of the perpetrated crimes;

- e. Information needed to confirm the identity and citizenship of the person being extradited;
- f. Request to confiscate all evidence material if any and when necessary.

#### **Article 23**

If upon consideration of the Minister of Justice of Indonesia the letters submitted do not meet all requirements as mentioned in Article 22 or other requirements determined in the treaty, the said official is given the opportunity to complete the lacking documents within a time deemed appropriate by the Minister of Justice of Indonesia.

#### **Article 24**

Upon fulfilment of the requirements and letters as mentioned in Articles 22 and 23, the Minister of Justice of the Rep. of Indonesia shall then forward the extradition request and accompanying letters to the Indonesian Chief Police and Attorney General of the Rep. of Indonesia for further investigation.

### **CHAPTER V**

#### **EXAMINATION OF PERSON'S REQUESTED FOR EXTRADITION**

#### **Article 25**

If the perpetrated crime could be categorized as an offence liable for detention according to the Indonesian Criminal Code and provisions contained in Article 19 para (2), and (3) and a formal request to arrest was forwarded by the requesting country, the said person is then liable for detention.

#### **Article 26**

- (1) If the arrest is done by the Indonesian Police, then upon receiving a formal letter requesting for a person's extradition, the Indonesian Police then conducts an investigation upon the required person based on information or evidence from the requesting country.
- (2) Results of this investigation is recorded in a Note for Record for immediate submission to the local attorney general of the Rep. of Indonesia.

#### **Article 27**

At the latest 7 (seven) days after receiving the Note for Record, the Attorney General with its reasons in writing requests the District Court to apprehend the said person for purpose of investigation and further decide on whether the person should or should not be extradited.

#### **Article 28**

Cases of extradition are considered as priority cases.

### **Article 29**

The Attorney General shall issue a letter summoning the person concerned to come to court on the day of hearing and the summons should be received by the person in question at least 3 (three) days before the hearing.

### **Article 30**

Upon the day of hearing, the requested person is obligated to be present before the Court.

### **Article 31**

- (1) Examination by the District Court must be open to the public, unless the presiding Judge deems it advisable to hold a closed hearing.
- (2) The Attorney shall attend the hearing and provide their views.

### **Article 32**

During the open hearing, the State Court (court of first instance) shall examine whether:

- a. the identity and citizenship of the extradited person matches with the information and proof as forwarded by the requesting country;
- b. crimes included are crimes that may be extradited according to Article 4 and is not considered as a political or military crime;
- c. the right to prosecute or implement a court decision is still valid or not overdue;
- d. the crimes inflicted by the incumbent has been convicted by legal court decision;
- e. the crime is punishable by death in the requesting country while in the Indonesian law it is not punishable by death;
- f. the person is being tried in Indonesia for the same crime.

### **Article 33**

- (1) As a result of the examination as mentioned in Article 32 the Court decides to or decides not to extradite the person in question.
- (2) The decision and all papers related to the case will immediately be submitted to the Minister of Justice to be used as basis for consideration and further action.

## **CHAPTER VI**

### **CANCELLATION AND EXTENSION OF CUSTODY**

#### **Article 34**

Arrests instructed based on Article 25 is cancelled if:

- a. Instructed by Court Order;
- b. has ensued for 30 (thirty) days unless extended by court order under the instruction of the District Attorney;
- c. the extradition request is denied by the President.

#### **Article 35**

(1) the incarceration period as mentioned in Article 34 item b by be extended at any time for a period of 30 (thirty) days.

(2) extensions may only be initiated for:

- a. Absence off court decision on requests for extradition;
- b. need for a Minister of Justice clarification note as mentioned in Article 36 para (3);
- c. extradition is also requested by another country and the President has not yet reached a decision;
- d. request for extradition is granted but could not yet be carried out.

## **CHAPTER VII**

### **DECISION ON REQUEST FOR EXTRADITION**

#### **Article 36**

(1) Upon receiving a court decision as indicated in Article 33, the Minister of Justice will immediately convey the decision to the President including the deliberations of the Minister of Justice, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Attorney General, and the national Chief of Police for final decision.

(2) Upon receiving the court decision and its deliberations as mentioned in para (1), the President will decide on whether or not to extradite the person in question.

(3) However if upon court decision the request for extradition may be granted but the Minister of Justice requires further information, the Minister of Justice may request such information from the requesting country within an appropriate time.

(4) The President's decision on requests for extradition is conveyed by the Minister of Justice of the Rep. of Indonesia to the requesting country through diplomatic channels.

### **Article 37**

When 2 (two) or more countries request for the extradition of a person for the same crime or for different crimes at the same time, then the granting or denial of extradition requests by the President is made for the sake of justice by considering the following:

- a. the seriousness of the crime;
- b. the place of crime;
- c. the time the extradition request was submitted;
- d. citizenship of the person in question;
- e. possibility of extradition for the person concerned by the requesting country to another country.

### **Article 38**

The President's decision on the request for extradition as mentioned in Article 36 by the Minister of Justice is immediately conveyed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Attorney General and Chief of Police of the Rep. of Indonesia.

### **Article 39**

- (1) In the event that there no extradition treaty exists between the requesting country and the Rep. of Indonesia, the request for extradition is forwarded through diplomatic channels at which the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Rep. of Indonesia would then forward to the Minister of Justice including his/her recommendations.
- (2) Upon receiving a request from the requesting country and recommendations of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Justice reports to the President on the request for extradition as indicated in para (1)
- (3) After hearing the recommendations and considerations of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Justice on the request for extradition as mentioned in para (1), the President may approve or deny the request.
- (4) In the event that the extradition request in para (1) is approved, the President then instructs the Minister of Justice to process the request further as with any extradition treaty process between requesting countries and the Rep. of Indonesia.
- (5) In the event that the extradition request in para (1) is denied, the President then informs the Minister of Justice to convey to the Minister of Foreign Affairs who will then inform such decision to the requesting country.

## **CHAPTER VIII**

### **HANDOVER OF REQUESTED PERSON FOR EXTRADITION**

#### **Article 40**

- (1) If the extradition request is approved, the person in question is then handed over to the relevant official from the requesting country at a time and place determined by the Minister of Justice of the Rep. of Indonesia.
- (2) If the extradited person is not taken on the appointed date, the person will be released after 15 (fifteen) days and thereafter must be released after 30 (thirty) days.
- (3) Requests for extradition for the same crime after the 30 (thirty) days has passed may be denied by the President.

#### **Article 41**

Should circumstances beyond the powers of both countries render the requesting country or the extraditing country to handover the person in question, the unable country must inform the other and both countries should then schedule another appropriate time to process the said handover.

In such cases the provisions in Article 40 para (3) apply at a time determined since the appointed date as described in the said paragraph.

## **CHAPTER IX**

### **EVIDENCE MATERIAL**

#### **Article 42**

- (1) Materials required as proof for the person being extradited may be seized at the request of the authorized official from the requesting country.
- (2) In the event of para (1) above, the Indonesia Criminal Code and Criminal Code Administration on the confiscation of evidence material applies.

#### **Article 43**

- (1) In deciding on the request for extradition, the State Court (court of first instance) will determine the particular materials for submission to the requesting country and for return to the person being extradited.
- (2) The State Court may determine that only certain particulars may be submitted to the requesting country on condition that the said particulars will be returned immediately after use.

## **CHAPTER X**

### **REQUEST FOR EXTRADITION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDONESIA**

#### **Article 44**

If a person is suspected of a crime or must undergo penalty for perpetrating a crime that is extraditable by Indonesian law and is suspected of being in foreign/another country, at the request of the Attorney General of the Rep. of Indonesia or the Indonesian Chief of Police on behalf of the President may request for the extradition of the said person forwarded through diplomatic channels.

#### **Article 45**

If the person requested for extradition as mentioned in Article 44 has been handed over by the foreign country, the said person is then taken back to Indonesia and handed over to the authorized department.

#### **Article 46**

The procedure for handing over and receiving the person being handed over is arranged through a Government Regulation.

## **CHAPTER XI**

### **TRANSITION ARTICLES**

#### **Article 47**

Upon application of this decree, all previous extradition treaty is heretofore covered under this Decree.

## **CHAPTER XII**

### **CLOSING**

#### **Article 48**

This Decree shall come into force upon the date of its promulgation. To ensure that all persons are aware of it, instruct the promulgation of this decree by placing it within the State Gazette of the Rep. of Indonesia.

Signed in Jakarta

on 18 January 1979

PRESIDENT OF THE REP. OF INDONESIA,

SOEHARTO

Decreed in Jakarta

on 18 January 1979

MINISTER/STATE SECRETARY

REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

SUDHARMONO,SH.

STATE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA NO.2/1979

**EXPLANATION**  
**OF**  
**DECREE NUMBER 1 YEAR 1979**  
**OF THE REP. OF INDONESIA**  
**ON**  
**EXTRADITION**  
**ARTICLE BY ARTICLE**

**Article 1**

The definition of jurisdiction in this article includes places that are considered as an area according to law, i.e. embassies/representative offices.

**Article 2**

Para (1)

Treaty is an agreement made between the Rep. of Indonesia and other countries ratified by Law.

Para (2)

Self explanatory.

**Article 3**

Para (1)

Conduct in criminal acts include persons assisting the crime, persons ordering the crime, and persons advising to conduct such crimes.

Para (2)

Self explanatory.

**Article 4**

Para (1)

Extraditable crime are usually considered as serious crime. Therefore, not all crimes can be extradited and is only limited to crimes attached to this Decree.

Para (2)

Self explanatory.

Para (3)

In view of developments, the list of crimes may not always meet our needs and therefore allow for its expansion. As additional crimes are only those considered as crimes by law, addendums to this list will only be made through Government Regulation.

#### **Article 5**

The refusal of a person for political crimes is based on the state right to provide political asylum to political refugees.

As political crime covers a wide interpretation, the term is therefore limited to those indicated in para (2).

Crimes included in para(4) are actually considered as pure political crimes, however as the nature of these crimes may shake the foundation of the country and its peoples, hence for the purpose of extradition these crimes are therefore not considered as political crimes.

This matter is an "Attentat-clause" which also adopted by Indonesia.

#### **Article 6**

Self explanatory

#### **Article 7**

For the protection of the people, it is considered advisable that the incumbent be tried in his/her own country. Nevertheless, there is a possibility that the person in question should be tried in another country (in the requesting country) on consideration of the country's best interests, law and justice.

Such handover is based on the principle of reciprocity.

#### **Article 8**

Self explanatory.

#### **Article 9**

Processed by this article includes preliminary investigation, prosecution and examination in Court.

#### **Article 10**

This clause is drawn to ensure that a person will not be tried again for the same crime (non bis in idem).

#### **Article 11**

Another country is a third country.

#### **Article 12**

Self explanatory.

#### **Article 13**

Although Indonesian law does recognize the death penalty within its Criminal Code, however it is seldom resorted to in most cases.

Therefore although the proclaimed crime is punishable by death in the requesting country while in Indonesia the same crime is not given the ultimate sanction, then it is considered more justifiable if the person not be extradited as requested.

#### **Article 14**

This principle ensures the freedom of all beings to follow their religious and political beliefs, as well as eliminate differences of citizenship, nationality, and grouping.

#### **Article 15**

This article adopts the rule of speciality that the person being extradited may only be tried for crimes that are used as basis for extradition unless otherwise determined by the requesting country.

#### **Article 16**

Self explanatory.

#### **Article 17**

Self explanatory.

#### **Article 18**

Para (1)

Emergency reasons include possibilities that the person in question would escape arrest.

Para (2)

Self explanatory,

#### **Article 19**

Para (1)

INTERPOL Indonesia is an International Police Cooperation Agency branch in Indonesia established through a Prime Minister Decree No. 245/PM/1954 on 5 October 1954.

A special telegram is a telegram that clearly states the identity of the sender.

Para (2)

Self explanatory.

Para (3)

Self explanatory.

#### **Article 20**

Self explanatory

#### **Article 21**

The appropriate time will be determined within an agreement made with another country.

#### **Article 22**

Para (1)

Self explanatory.

Para (2)

Self explanatory.

Para (3)

Information documents indicated in these paragraphs are needed for examination during trials.

Para (4)

Written evidence/proof are documents that are closely related to the crimes, i.e. certificate of ownership, or proof in the form of tools, objects or weapons. Photos of them are sufficient in what is called "copie collatione". This matter is necessary as the court examination for extradition is only intended to determine whether the person, based on provided evidence, may be prosecuted and not to determine whether the person is guilty or not.

#### **Article 23**

Opportunity to complete the required documents as requested by the Minister of Justice within an appropriate time considering the distance and vastness of the country requesting the extradition. Hence, the time limit may be determined in the form of agreement between the Rep. of Indonesia and the extradition requesting country.

#### **Article 24**

Self explanatory.

**Article 25**

Self explanatory.

**Article 26**

Para (1)

Self explanatory.

Para (2)

Self explanatory

**Article 27**

A time limit of 7(seven) days is considered enough time to conduct the necessary examination by Attorneys.

**Article 28**

Extradition cases are prioritized as court examinations for such matters are not conducted like normal trials.

**Article 29**

The minimum period of 3 (three) days is meant to provide an opportunity for the person concerned to make the necessary preparations.

**Article 30**

Self explanatory

**Article 31**

Para (1)

The purpose of the paragraph is to assert the principle of free trial.

Para (2)

Self explanatory.

**Article 32**

Sub paragraph a, b, c, d, e, and f is meant to protect a person's rights in extradition matters.

Military crime in this article includes crimes as determined according to the Military Criminal Code yet is not a crime under the Common Criminal Code.

### **Article 33**

Para (1)

Self explanatory.

Para (2)

The decision under this paragraph includes the form expressed by the court while the contents are the statement and or opinions of the court.

The 'case' in this article are all matters related to the request for extradition.

### **Article 34**

b. Arrests/detention exceeding for more than 30 (thirty) days as described in sub para b includes detention by the National Police and detention by the Attorney office in line with the Indonesian Criminal Code.

Whenever necessary, the Attorney may request for extension to the Court.

This represents an exception from the normal Criminal Code (*lex specialis*), cognizant that extradition cases must always be expeditious.

### **Article 35**

Para (1)

Self explanatory.

Para (2)

Self explanatory.

### **Article 36**

Para (1)

In determining on whether to grant or deny requests, the President may obtain recommendations from the officers mentioned in this paragraph in accordance with his/her needs.

Para (2)

Self explanatory.

Para (3)

Time is considered appropriate as explained in Article 23 above.

Para (4)

Mindful of the time limit in extradition cases, the President must make his/her decision as quickly as possible.

#### **Article 37**

For the sake of justice, the handover of a person must consider the requirements as attached in this article, i.e. from items a to e.

#### **Article 38**

In view of maintaining diplomatic relations with the requesting country, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Rep. of Indonesia must be notified on the decision of the President.

Likewise the Attorney General and the Chief of Police must also be notified on the President's decision as the Departments of Justice and the Police are involved in such matters since the beginning, i.e. the arrest and subsequent investigation on the person requested for extradition.

#### **Article 39**

The Minister of Foreign Affairs must be asked for his/her recommendation in the event that no extradition treaty exists, as extradition requests that are made without prior treaties should be based on the principle of reciprocity by the said country.

#### **Article 40**

Para (1)

Self explanatory.

Para (2)

Self explanatory.

Para (3)

These provisions are made to protect the rights of the person in question. The 'same crime' in this matter is the crime on which the extradition request is based on in the previous paragraphs. The 30 day period in this paragraph is the period required in para (2).

#### **Article 41**

Self explanatory.

#### **Article 42**

Para (1)

Self explanatory.

Para (2)

Self explanatory.

#### **Article 43**

Para (1)

Self explanatory

Para (2)

Self explanatory.

#### **Article 44**

This article covers requests to handover a person suspected of perpetrating a crime, to another country. On this person, the Rep. of Indonesia has the responsibility to prosecute in accordance with the Indonesian Criminal Code or to undergo sanctions as decided by Indonesian courts.

A foreign country under this article includes places that are considered as the jurisdiction of the said foreign country (see explanation of Article 1 for more information).

#### **Article 45**

Self explanatory

#### **Article 46**

Self explanatory.

#### **Article 47**

Extradition treaties in this article are agreements made between the government of the Rep. of Indonesia and the Government of Malaysia, between the government of the Rep. of Indonesia with the Government of the Philippines Republic, and between the government of Indonesia and the Kingdom of Thailand.

#### **Article 48**

Self explanatory.

**ATTACHMENTS TO**  
**THE REP. OF INDONESIA DECREE NO.1/1979**  
**ON**  
**EXTRADITION**  
**LIST OF EXTRADITABLE CRIMES**

1. Murder.
2. Planned murder.
3. Physical abuse resulting in severe body injuries or the death of a person, planned abuse and severe persecution.
4. Rape, sexual acts with violence
5. Intercourse with a woman outside marriage or sexual acts with a person despite knowing that the person is unconscious, helpless, or under-aged (under 15) and not mature enough to marry.
6. Sexual acts by a person of age with and under-aged person of the same sex.
7. Giving or using drugs or tools with intention of aborting a woman's pregnancy.
8. Abduct a woman with force, threats of violence or deception, deliberately running away with an under-aged person.
9. Trafficking of women/girls and under-aged boys.
10. Kidnap and detaining a person against the law
11. Slavery.
12. Extortion and threats.
13. Copying or forgery of currency or bank paper or distributing forged money or bank paper.
14. Storing or importing forged money to Indonesia
15. Forgery or crimes connected with forgery.
16. False oaths.
17. Fraud.
18. Criminal acts related to bankruptcy.
19. Embezzling

20. Theft, robbery.
21. Arson.
22. Intentional destruction of property or buildings.
23. Smuggling.
24. Intentional acts to endanger the safe travel of trains, ships, aircrafts and its passengers.
25. Sink or destroy ships at high sea.
26. Torture or physical abuse on board ships at high sea with intention to kill or maim.
27. Mutiny or agreement to mutiny by 2 (two) persons or more on board ships at high sea, insubordinating the captain, inciting to mutiny.
28. Sea piracy.
29. Air piracy, crimes against aviation, aircraft facilities and infrastructure.
30. Corruption.
31. Narcotics and other dangerous drugs.
32. Acts violating Laws on Weaponry/Arms, explosives and combustible materials.