

# Ordinance (1977: 178) with certain provisions on international co-operation concerning the enforcement of criminal convictions

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- [Transitional provisions](#)

Enforcement under the European Convention of 28 May 1970 on the International Effects of Criminal Judgments (Criminal Judgment Convention)

## Introductory provisions

**§ 1** Sanction referred to in § 1 first paragraph of the Act (1972: 260) on international cooperation concerning the enforcement of criminal convictions may, with application of the Criminal Judgment Convention, be enforced in Sweden according to the said law, if the sanction has been imposed or decided in one of the following states Convention: Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Georgia, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine or Austria.

Enforcement of a sanction referred to in section 1, second paragraph of the Act on International Cooperation Concerning the Enforcement of Criminal Judgments may, under the conditions specified in the same Act, be entrusted to an authority in one of the states specified in the first paragraph. Regulation (2017: 8).

**Section 2** In relation to Denmark, Iceland and Norway, section 1 applies with the restrictions that follow from section 42 of the Act (1972: 260) on international co-operation concerning the enforcement of criminal convictions. Regulation (2002: 177).

**Section 3** What is stated in this ordinance on sanctions also applies in respect of confiscation.

## **Enforcement in Sweden**

**Section 4 A** petition for enforcement in Sweden pursuant to section 1, first paragraph, shall be accompanied by the decision in an original or certified copy and a certificate stating that the decision is enforceable, unless this is stated in other documents in the case. If the petition and accompanying documents are written in a language other than Danish, Norwegian or Swedish, they must be accompanied by a translation into Swedish or English.

**Section 5** If the Public Prosecutor finds, after the petition has been handed over to him, that there are obstacles to enforcement in this country due to the petition, the Public Prosecutor shall immediately refer the matter to the Government with his own opinion.

**Section 6 The** Public Prosecutor shall notify the authority of the foreign state of the measure he has taken due to the petition. He shall also notify the authority when the court's decision in cases referred to in section 9 of the Act (1972: 260) on international co-operation concerning the enforcement of criminal convictions has gained legal force or when a criminal injunction issued pursuant to section 16, first paragraph, has been approved.

**Section 7** In the case of a criminal injunction issued by the Public Prosecutor on the basis of section 16, first paragraph, of the Act (1972: 260) on international cooperation concerning the enforcement of criminal convictions, Sections 5-12 of the Criminal Order Proclamation (1970: 60) apply in applicable parts.

**Section 8** When serving an absence judgment pursuant to section 20 of the Act (1972: 260) on International Cooperation Concerning the Enforcement of Criminal Judgments, the convicted person shall be notified

1. that a request for enforcement of the judgment has been made in accordance with the said Act,
2. that he may bring an action on reconsideration of the judgment (opposition) either in a court in the state that issued the judgment or in a Swedish court,
3. what he has to observe in opposition, and
4. the legal effects of the opposition not being stated within the prescribed time.

A copy of the notification referred to in the first paragraph shall be sent without delay by the Public Prosecutor to the authority of the foreign state.

## **Enforcement abroad**

**Section 9 A** petition for enforcement in a foreign state pursuant to section 1, second paragraph, shall contain

1. the reasons on which the petition is based,
2. a certificate that the sanction referred to in the petition may be enforced in this country,
3. an indication of whether the sanction referred to in the petition to any part has been executed, and
4. information on the time when enforcement may last take place.

The petition must be accompanied by a certified copy of the judgment, approved criminal injunction or approved imposition of a fine referred to in the petition. If the petition concerns the execution of a custodial sentence, a transcript of available documents concerning the convicted person's personal circumstances should also be attached.

**Section 10** If an authority in the foreign state requests further information in connection with the petition, these shall be provided by the authority that made the petition. For such a purpose, the authority shall, if necessary, request the criminal record and send a certified copy of this or part thereof to the authority of the foreign state.

**Section 11** has been repealed by ordinance (1985: 520).

**Section 12** The question of enforcement abroad of fines or confiscation in accordance with the Act (1972: 260) on international co-operation concerning the enforcement of criminal convictions is examined by the Swedish Enforcement Agency. Against a decision of the Swedish Enforcement Agency according to that law, the action is brought before the government through an appeal. Regulation (2006: 756).

Enforcement under the Convention of 21 March 1983 on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons (Transfer Convention)

### **Introductory provisions**

**§ 13** With the application of the Transfer Convention, the custodial sentence may be enforced in Sweden in accordance with the Act (1972: 260) on international cooperation concerning the enforcement of criminal convictions, if the sentence has been imposed or decided by one of the following states that have acceded to the convention: Albania, United States, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, the Bahamas, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, the United Kingdom and certain territories for whose international relations the United Kingdom, Georgia, Greece, Honduras, Ireland, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Canada, Croatia, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, San Marino, Switzerland, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, South Korea, the Czech Republic, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Germany, Ukraine, Hungary, Venezuela or Austria.

Under the conditions set out in the Act on International Cooperation Concerning the Enforcement of Criminal Judgments, the enforcement of a prison sentence and transfer to forensic psychiatric care that has been sentenced or decided in this country may be entrusted to an authority in one of the states specified in the first paragraph. . Regulation (2017: 8).

**Section 14** The convicted person shall be notified in writing of decisions concerning the transfer of enforcement in accordance with the Transfer Convention. Regulation (1985: 520).

## Enforcement in Sweden

**Section 15 A** request from a foreign state for enforcement in Sweden pursuant to section 13, first paragraph, shall be made in writing and accompanied by a certified copy of the judgment and of the law on which it is based, of proof that the convicted or legal representative for him has agreed to enforcement is transferred to Sweden and of the other documents that are important for the assessment of the issue. If the documents are written in a language other than Danish, English, Norwegian or Swedish, they must be accompanied by a translation into Swedish or English. Regulation (1985: 520).

**Section 16 A** request from Sweden to a foreign state for enforcement in this country in accordance with the Transfer Convention is made by the Ministry of Justice to the competent authority in the foreign state. Regulation (2000: 713).

**Section 17** If enforcement takes place in Sweden in accordance with the Transfer Convention, the Swedish Prison and Probation Service shall notify the competent authority in the foreign state when the sanction has been fully enforced. Notification must also be given if the convicted person has deviated from the penitentiary before the sentence has been fully enforced. Regulation (2005: 994).

## Enforcement abroad

**Section 18** If the execution of a prison sentence that has been sentenced in this country can be entrusted to an authority in another state in accordance with section 13, second paragraph, the convicted person shall be informed through the Swedish Prison and Probation Service about this and the meaning of the execution being transferred. If the convicted person in such a case requests that enforcement be transferred, the Swedish Prison and Probation Service shall notify the competent authority in the foreign state of this.

The convict's date of birth, place of birth and domicile, the nature of the offenses and the nature and length of the sanction shall be stated.

The first paragraph shall also apply to transfer to forensic psychiatric care that has been decided in this country. What is said there about the Swedish Prison and Probation Service shall, however, in such cases instead apply to the chief physician at the unit where the convicted person is being cared for. If the convicted person in such a case himself requests that the enforcement be transferred, the chief physician shall notify the National Board of Health and Welfare, which shall be responsible for notifying the competent authority in the foreign state. Regulation (2005: 994).

**Section 19** A declaration concerning consent referred to in section 25 a, first paragraph 2 of the Act (1972: 260) on international co-operation concerning the enforcement of criminal convictions shall be submitted to the head of the penitentiary or detention center where the convicted person is detained or to another official appointed to receive such a statement or before the Police Authority, if the penalty is imprisonment. In the case of transfer to forensic psychiatric care, the statement must be submitted to the chief physician or another physician at the unit where the convicted person is being cared for.

The person receiving the statement must make sure that the convicted person has given the statement with full knowledge of its meaning. Note whether the declaration must be made in minutes or documented in another appropriate manner.  
Regulation (2014: 1126).

**Section 20** A petition from a foreign state that enforcement of a Swedish judgment shall be arranged in that state shall be submitted to the Ministry of Justice, which shall forward it to the Swedish Prison and Probation Service or, in the case of enforcement of transfer to forensic psychiatric care, to the National Board of Health and Welfare.  
Regulation (2000: 713).

Enforcement pursuant to the Additional Protocol to the Transfer Convention signed on 18 December 1997 (Additional Protocol)

**Section 20 a** Detention sanction may be enforced in Sweden or abroad in accordance with the Act (1972: 260) on International Cooperation Concerning the Enforcement of Criminal Judgments if the sanction has been imposed or decided in this country or by a state that has acceded to or acceded to the Additional Protocol. .

When transferring enforcement, the provisions of §§ 14 and 17 apply.

The following States have acceded to the Additional Protocol: Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, United Kingdom, Georgia, Greece, Ireland, Iceland, Croatia, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands , Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia, San Marino, Switzerland, Serbia, Slovenia, Czech Republic, Turkey, Germany, Ukraine, Hungary and Austria. Regulation (2017: 8).

**Section 20 b** In a petition for enforcement in Sweden pursuant to section 20 a, section 15 applies except that proof that the convicted or legal representative for him has consented to the enforcement being transferred to Sweden needs to be attached to the petition.

If enforcement is to take place in Sweden on the basis of 25 b § 2 of the Act (1972: 260) on international cooperation concerning the enforcement of criminal convictions, the petition shall be accompanied by a statement containing the convicted person's opinion on the requested transfer of him or her and a copy of the judgment or decision. on deportation or expulsion or on any other measure which results in the convicted person not being allowed to stay in the State where the sentence was announced after he was released.  
Regulation (2002: 177).

**Section 20 c** A request for coercive measures pursuant to Sections 25 c and 25 d of the Act (1972: 260) on International Cooperation concerning the Enforcement of Criminal Judgments shall be accompanied by information on the convict's date of birth, place and place of residence, nature of the crime and nature and length of the sentence. Regulation (2000: 713).

**Section 20 d** If a request pursuant to section 20 c is made directly to the Ministry of Justice, it shall be submitted to the Public Prosecutor.

The Ministry of Justice shall be kept informed of the measures taken on the basis of Sections 25 c-25 e of the Act (1972: 260) on international co-operation concerning the enforcement of criminal convictions. Regulation (2000: 713).

**Section 20 e** In an application that the execution of a prison sentence or transfer to forensic psychiatric care shall be entrusted to an authority in another state, section 20 e shall apply. An opinion pursuant to section 20 b, second paragraph, shall be submitted to such a person and documented in the manner specified in section 19.

A request for coercive action abroad shall be accompanied by the information specified in section 20 c. Regulation (2000: 713).

Enforcement under the Convention of 19 June 1990 on the Application of the Schengen Agreement of 14 June 1985 (Schengen Convention)

**Section 20 f A** custodial sentence may, in application of Articles 67-69 of the Schengen Convention, be enforced in Sweden or abroad in accordance with the Act (1972: 260) on International Cooperation Concerning the Enforcement of Criminal Judgments, if the sentence has been imposed or decided in this country or by one of the following States bound by these Articles of the Schengen Convention: Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, United Kingdom, Greece, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Croatia, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Switzerland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, the Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary and Austria. Regulation (2017: 8).

**Section 20 g** When transferring enforcement in accordance with Section 20 f, the provisions of Sections 14 and 17, Section 20 b, first paragraph, Sections 20 c-20 e shall apply. Regulation (2000: 713).

### **Enforcement under laws on cooperation with international criminal tribunals and the Special Court of Sierra Leone**

**Section 20 h** If enforcement of a prison sentence takes place in Sweden in accordance with the Act (1994: 569) on Sweden's co-operation with the international tribunals for violations of international humanitarian law or in accordance with the Act (2006: 615) on co-operation with the Special Court of Sierra Leone, applies in notifications § 17 of this Regulation. Notification must, however, be given two months before the sanction is fully enforced. Notification must also be given if the convicted person has died during the period of enforcement. Regulation (2007: 140).

### **Enforcement under other agreements**

**Section 21** Imprisonment sanctions may be enforced in Sweden in accordance with the Act (1972: 260) on International Co-operation concerning the Enforcement of Criminal Judgments, if the sanction has been imposed or decided in the other state:

1. The agreement of 15 March 2002 between Sweden and Cuba on the enforcement of criminal penalties,
2. The Agreement of 26 September 1989 between Sweden and Thailand on the enforcement of criminal penalties.

Enforcement of prison sentences that have been sentenced in this country may, with application of these agreements, be entrusted to an authority in the other state in accordance with the provisions of the Act on International Cooperation Concerning the Enforcement of Criminal Judgments.

In cases referred to in the first and second paragraphs, the regulations in §§ 34 a and 35-41 of the Act on International Cooperation concerning the Enforcement of Criminal Judgments and the regulations in §§ 14-20 of this ordinance have a corresponding application. Regulation (2002: 177).

**Section 21 a** Forfeiture of the exchange of crime may, in application of the agreement of 14 December 1989 between Sweden and the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland on coercive measures and confiscation regarding the proceeds of crime, be executed in Sweden in accordance with the provisions of the Act (1972: 260) on international cooperation, if the confiscation has been decided in the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland.

Enforcement of such confiscation of the exchange of a crime that has been decided by a Swedish court may, in application of the agreement, be entrusted with authority in the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland in accordance with the provisions of the Act on International Cooperation on the Enforcement of Criminal Judgments.

In cases referred to in the first and second paragraphs, the regulations in section 5, first paragraph and second paragraph 1, 2 and 4-7 as well as sections 6-11, 14-16, 18, 24 and 35-39 of the Act on International Cooperation on Enforcement of criminal convictions and the regulations in §§ 4-7, 9, 10 and 12 of this ordinance corresponding application. In addition to the regulations in §§ 4 and 9 of this ordinance, a petition must contain information about the property that can be used for enforcement or the amount to which the petition relates. Information about the stated property's connection to the convicted person and, where applicable, what interests other than the convicted person may have in the property must also be provided. (Ordinance 1990: 901).

**§ 21 b** Pursuant to the United Nations Convention of 20 December 1988 against the Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Drugs Convention), confiscation referred to in Article 5, paragraph 1 of the Convention may be carried out in Sweden in accordance with the provisions of the International Law (1972: 260). cooperation concerning the enforcement of a criminal conviction, if the confiscation has been decided in one of the States which have acceded to the Convention and are listed in Annex 1 to this Regulation.

If a Swedish court has decided on confiscation as referred to in Article 5, paragraph 1 of the Drug Crimes Convention, enforcement of the confiscation may be entrusted to an authority in one of the specified states in accordance with the provisions of the Act on International Cooperation Concerning the Enforcement of Criminal Judgments.

In the cases referred to in the first and second paragraphs, the regulations in section 5, first paragraph and second paragraph 1, 2 and 4-7 and sections 6-11, 14-16, 18, 24 and 35-39 of the Act on International Cooperation concerning enforcement of a criminal conviction and the provisions of sections 4-7, 9, 10 and 12 of this ordinance. In addition to the regulations in §§ 4 and 9 of this ordinance, a petition must contain information about the property that can be used for enforcement or the amount to which the petition relates. Information must also be provided about the stated property's connection to the convicted person and, where applicable, what interests other than the convicted person may have in the property. Regulation (2008: 75).

**§ 21 c** Pursuant to the Council of Europe Convention of 8 November 1990 on Money Laundering, Investigation, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime or the Council of Europe Convention of 16 May 2005 on Money Laundering, Investigation, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and the Financing of Terrorist Financing due to a crime is enforced in Sweden in accordance with the provisions of the Act (1972: 260) on international co-operation concerning the enforcement of a criminal conviction, if the confiscation has been decided in a state that has acceded to one of the conventions and listed in appendix 2 or 2 a to this ordinance.

If a Swedish court has decided on confiscation due to a crime, enforcement may be entrusted to an authority in one of the specified states in accordance with the provisions of the Act on International Cooperation Concerning the Enforcement of Criminal Judgments.

In the cases referred to in the first and second paragraphs, the regulations in section 5, first paragraph and second paragraph 1, 2 and 4-7, section 6, first paragraph 1, as far as political crime is concerned, and 8 and 7-11, 14-16, Sections 18, 24 and 35-39 of the Act on International Cooperation concerning the Enforcement of Criminal Judgments and the provisions of Sections 4-7, 9, 10 and 12 of this Ordinance. In addition to the regulations in §§ 4 and 9 of this ordinance, a petition must contain information about the property that can be used for enforcement or the amount to which the petition relates. Information must also be provided about the stated property's connection to the convicted person and, where applicable, what interests other than the convicted person may have in the property.

A petition for enforcement to a foreign state shall state that deprivation of liberty may not take place because of the petition. Regulation (2014: 315).

**Section 21 d** Pursuant to the agreement between Sweden and Australia on 18 December 1998 on mutual legal assistance in criminal cases, confiscation due to crime may be executed in Sweden in accordance with the provisions of the Act (1972: 260) on international cooperation concerning the enforcement of criminal convictions.

If a Swedish court has decided on confiscation due to a crime, enforcement may be entrusted to an authority in Australia in accordance with the provisions of the said law.

In cases referred to in the first and second paragraphs, section 5, first paragraph and second paragraphs 1, 2 and 4-7 and sections 6-11, 14-16, 18, 24 and 35-39 have the said Act and 4-7, 9, 10 and 12 §§ this regulation corresponding application. In addition to

what applies under sections 4 and 9 of this ordinance, a petition must contain information on the basis on which the requesting state finds reason to believe that property that can be claimed for enforcement exists in the other state. Regulation (2001: 781).

**Section 21 e** Pursuant to the agreement between Sweden and Canada on 15 February 2000 on mutual legal assistance in criminal cases, confiscation due to crime may be carried out in Sweden in accordance with the provisions of the Act (1972: 260) on international cooperation concerning the enforcement of criminal convictions.

If a Swedish court has decided on confiscation due to a crime, enforcement may be entrusted to an authority in Canada in accordance with the provisions of the said law.

In cases referred to in the first and second paragraphs, section 5, first paragraph and second paragraphs 1, 2 and 4-7 and sections 6-11, 14-16, 18, 24 and 35-39 have the said Act and 4-7, 9, 10 and 12 §§ this regulation corresponding application. In addition to what applies according to §§ 4 and 9 of this ordinance, a petition shall, to the extent possible, contain information about the property that can be claimed for enforcement, where the property is located and its connection to the person against whom the confiscation action is directed. Regulation (2001: 781).

**Section 21 f** Pursuant to the United Nations Convention of 15 November 2000 against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Convention), confiscation referred to in Article 12, paragraph 1 of the Convention may be carried out in Sweden in accordance with the provisions of the Act (1972: 260) on international co-operation criminal conviction, if the confiscation has been decided in one of the States which have acceded to the Convention and are listed in Annex 3 to this Regulation.

If a Swedish court has decided on confiscation referred to in Article 12, paragraph 1 of the Palermo Convention, enforcement of the confiscation may be entrusted to an authority in one of the specified states in accordance with the provisions of the Act on International Cooperation on the Enforcement of Criminal Judgments.

In the cases referred to in the first and second paragraphs, the regulations in section 5, first paragraph and second paragraph 1, 2 and 4-7 and sections 6-11, 14-16, 18, 24 and 35-39 of the Act on International Cooperation concerning enforcement of a criminal conviction and the provisions of sections 4-7, 9, 10 and 12 of this ordinance. In addition to the regulations in §§ 4 and 9 of this ordinance, a petition must contain information about the property that can be used for enforcement or the amount to which the petition relates. Information must also be provided about the stated property's connection to the convicted person and, where applicable, what interests other than the convicted person may have in the property. Regulation (2006: 1129).

**§ 21 g** The provisions of § 21 f also apply to the enforcement of confiscation in connection with crimes referred to in the Additional Protocol of 15 November 2000 on the prevention, combating and punishing of trafficking in human beings, in particular women and children, to the United Nations Convention of 15 November 2000 against cross-border organized crime (Palermo Convention). However, this shall apply only in

relation to the States which have acceded to the Additional Protocol and are listed in Annex 4 to this Regulation.

What is stated in section 21 f also applies to the enforcement of confiscation due to offenses referred to in the Additional Protocol of 15 November 2000 against human trafficking by land, air and sea, to the Palermo Convention. However, this shall apply only in relation to the States which have acceded to the Additional Protocol and are listed in Annex 5 to this Regulation. Regulation (2006: 1129).

### **Some common provisions**

**§ 21 h** Pursuant to the United Nations Convention on Corruption on 31 October 2003 (the Corruption Convention), confiscation referred to in Article 31, paragraph 1 of the Convention may be carried out in Sweden in accordance with the provisions of the Act (1972: 260) on International Cooperation in Criminal Matters, if the confiscation has been decided in one of the States Parties to the Convention and listed in Annex 6 to this Regulation.

If a Swedish court has decided on confiscation referred to in Article 31, paragraph 1 of the Corruption Convention, enforcement of the confiscation may be entrusted to an authority in one of the specified states in accordance with the provisions of the Act on International Cooperation on the Enforcement of Criminal Judgments.

In the cases referred to in the first and second paragraphs, the regulations in section 5, first paragraph and second paragraph 1, 2 and 4-7 and sections 6-11, 14-16, 18, 24 and 35-39 of the Act on International Cooperation concerning enforcement of a criminal conviction and the provisions of sections 4-7, 9, 10 and 12 of this ordinance. In addition to the regulations in §§ 4 and 9 of this ordinance, a petition must contain information about the property that can be used for enforcement or the amount to which the petition relates. Information must also be provided about the stated property's connection to the convicted person and, where applicable, what interests other than the convicted person may have in the property. Regulation (2009: 299).

**§ 21** In application of the agreement between the European Union and Japan on 15 December 2009 on mutual legal assistance in criminal cases, confiscation due to crime may be executed in Sweden in accordance with the provisions of the Act (1972: 260) on international cooperation concerning the enforcement of criminal convictions.

If a Swedish court has decided on confiscation due to a crime, enforcement may be entrusted to an authority in Japan in accordance with the provisions of the Act on International Cooperation concerning the Enforcement of Criminal Judgments.

In cases referred to in the first and second subparagraphs, the provisions of section 5, first subparagraph, and second subparagraphs 1, 2, 4 to 6 and 7 shall apply in respect of judgments given in a Member State of the European Union or Japan, 6-11, 14-16; Sections 18, 24 and 35-39 of the said Act and Sections 4-7, 9, 10 and 12 of this ordinance. In addition to the regulations in §§ 4 and 9 of this ordinance, a petition shall, to the extent possible, contain information on the property that can be claimed for enforcement, where the property is located and who owns it. Regulation (2011: 106).

**§ 21 j** Pursuant to the agreement between Sweden and the People's Republic of China's special administrative region Hong Kong on 28 November 2013 on mutual legal assistance in criminal cases, confiscation due to crime may be executed in Sweden in accordance with the provisions of the Act (1972: 260) on international co-operation criminal conviction.

If a Swedish court has decided on confiscation due to a crime, enforcement may be entrusted to an authority in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China in accordance with the provisions of the Act on International Cooperation on the Enforcement of Criminal Judgments.

In cases referred to in the first and second paragraphs, the regulations in section 5, first paragraph and second paragraph 1, 2 and 4-7 and 6-11, 14-16, 18, 24 and 35-39 §§ in the same Act and 4- Sections 7, 9, 10 and 12 of this Regulation. In addition to the provisions of Sections 4 and 9 of this Ordinance, a petition must contain information on the basis on which the requesting state finds reason to believe that property that can be claimed for enforcement exists in the other state. To the extent possible, the petition shall also include a description of the property in question. Regulation (2018: 1994).

**Section 22 The** National Board of Health and Welfare shall notify the Swedish Prison and Probation Service when a judgment on transfer to forensic psychiatric care is to be enforced abroad or when a corresponding sanction that has been issued abroad is to be enforced in Sweden. Regulation (2017: 149).

**Section 23 The** Public Prosecutor may appoint a public prosecutor to perform a task which, according to the Act (1972: 260) on International Cooperation Concerning the Enforcement of Criminal Judgments or this Ordinance, shall be carried out by the Public Prosecutor and which concerns

1. application and execution of court proceedings,
2. issuance of criminal injunction,
3. notification or other notification to an authority in a foreign state, or
4. a request for coercive measures pursuant to section 20 c.

Regulation (2001: 858).

**Section 24** Notice or other notice, which according to this ordinance shall be sent to an authority in a foreign state, is handed over to the Ministry of Justice, which forwards the document to the competent authority in the foreign state. Translation of such a document is provided to the extent necessary by the Ministry of Justice. Regulation (2000: 713).

**Section 25** If a state specified in this ordinance has set a reservation for the enforcement of a sanction or confiscation referred to in section 1 of the Act (1972: 260) on international co-operation concerning the enforcement of a criminal conviction, the corresponding reservation shall be applied in relation to that state. Regulation (2002: 177).

## Transitional provisions

1985: 520

This Regulation shall enter into force in relation to Canada on 1 September 1985, in relation to the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland on 1 August 1985 and otherwise on 1 July 1985.

1987: 1280

This Regulation shall enter into force for the Netherlands and Turkey on 1 January 1988 and otherwise on 1 February 1988.

1988: 82

This Regulation shall enter into force for Greece on 1 April 1988 and for Switzerland on 1 May 1988.

## Appendix 1

Countries referred to in section 21 b

(United Nations Convention on the Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 20 December 1988)

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, United States of America, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ivory Coast, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Philippines, Finland, France, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Iran, Ireland, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Yemen, Jordan, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Kazakhstan, Kenya, China, Kyrgyzstan, Comoros, Congo, Croatia, Cuba, Kuwait, Laos, Lesotho, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Macedonia, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Morocco, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Mozambique, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Netherlands, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Niue, North Korea, Norway, New Zealand, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Russia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, São Tomé and Príncipe, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, South Africa, South Korea, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Chad, Thailand, Czech Republic, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Germany, Uganda, Ukraine, Hungary, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Belarus, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Austria and East

Timor.  
Regulation (2017: 8).

## **Appendix 2**

Countries referred to in section 21 c

(Council of Europe Convention of 8 November 1990 on Money Laundering, Investigation, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime)

Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, United Kingdom, Georgia, Greece, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Croatia, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania , Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, San Marino, Switzerland, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Czech Republic, Turkey, Germany, Ukraine, Hungary and Austria. Regulation (2017: 8).

## **Appendix 2 a**

Countries referred to in section 21 c

(Council of Europe Convention of 16 May 2005 on Money Laundering, Investigation, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism)

Albania, Armenia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cyprus, France, United Kingdom, Georgia, Croatia, Latvia, Macedonia, Malta, Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine and Hungary. Regulation (2017: 8).

## **Appendix 3**

Countries referred to in section 21 f

(United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 15 November 2000)

Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, South Africa, South Korea, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Chad, Thailand, Czech Republic, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Germany, Uganda, Ukraine, Hungary, Uruguay, Uzbekistan , Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Belarus, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Austria and East Timor. Regulation (2017: 8).

## **Appendix 4**

Countries referred to in section 21 g, first paragraph

(Additional Protocol of 15 November 2000 on Preventing, Combating and Punishing Trafficking in Persons, In particular Women and Children, to the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime of 15 November 2000)

Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Germany, Ukraine, Hungary, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Vietnam, Belarus, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Austria and East Timor. Regulation (2017: 8).

## Appendix 5

Countries referred to in section 21 g, second paragraph

(Additional Protocol of 15 November 2000 against smuggling of human beings by land, air and sea, to the United Nations Convention of 15 November 2000 against Transnational Organized Crime)

Albania, Algeria, United States of America, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic of Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Philippines, Finland, France, United Kingdom, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Kiribati, Croatia, Cuba, Kuwait, Laos, Lesotho, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Macedonia, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mozambique, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, New Zealand, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Russia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, São Tomé and Príncipe, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, South Africa, South Korea, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, the Czech Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Germany, Ukraine, Hungary, Uruguay, Venezuela, Belarus, Zambia, Austria and East Timor. Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, New Zealand, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Russia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, São Tomé and Príncipe, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, South Africa, South Korea, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Czech Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Germany, Ukraine, Hungary, Uruguay, Venezuela, Belarus, Zambia, Austria and East Timor. Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, New Zealand, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Russia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, São Tomé and Príncipe, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, South Africa, South Korea, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Czech Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Germany, Ukraine, Hungary, Uruguay, Venezuela, Belarus, Zambia, Austria and East Timor. Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, South Africa, South Korea, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Czech Republic, Togo, Trinidad and

Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Germany, Ukraine, Hungary, Uruguay, Venezuela, Belarus, Zambia, Austria and East Timor. Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, South Africa, South Korea, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Czech Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Germany, Ukraine, Hungary, Uruguay, Venezuela, Belarus, Zambia, Austria and East Timor. Regulation (2017: 8).

## **Appendix 6**

Countries referred to in section 21 h

(United Nations Convention against Corruption, 31 October 2003)

Thailand, Czech Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Germany, Uganda, Ukraine, Hungary, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Belarus, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Austria and East Timor. Regulation (2017: 8).