

Basic Rules of International Extradition Cooperation and Mainland China's Practice

On November 15, 2024, Centre for Chinese and Comparative Law (CCCL) at City University of Hong Kong hosted a significant lecture on International Extradition Rules. The speaker, **Professor Huang Feng**, brought his extensive expertise as a professor at Beijing Normal University's College of Law and Institute for Criminal Law Science, where he serves as a member of the Expert Advisory Committee of the Supreme People's Procuratorate and Chief Researcher at the Institute of Judicial Cases of the Supreme People's Court.

Professor Huang's distinguished career spans both academic and practical realms, including positions as Deputy General Manager of the Legal Department at the Bank of China Headquarters and Inspector at the Department of Judicial Assistance and Foreign Affairs of the Ministry of Justice. His contributions to legal scholarship have earned him prestigious recognitions, including the International Roman Law Prize and multiple Italian state honors.

The lecture, moderated by CCCL Director **Professor Wang Jiangyu**, drew particular interest from participants in the Advanced Programme for Chinese Senior Judges. Professor Huang's presentation centered on mainland China's extradition system and its fundamental legal procedures, using the high-profile Meng Wanzhou case as a primary example to illustrate key principles.

The discussion focused on six fundamental principles of extradition law:

- The dual criminality principle, requiring acts to be criminal in both requesting and requested jurisdictions
- The specialty principle, limiting prosecution to specified crimes
- The political offense exception
- The principle of non-extradition of nationals
- Death penalty considerations in extradition cases
- Protection of fundamental human rights

Professor Huang skillfully wove theoretical frameworks with practical applications, drawing from his extensive experience in both academic research and legal practice. He emphasized how these principles are interpreted within China's legal system and their importance in international judicial cooperation.

Using the Meng Wanzhou case as a central example, he demonstrated how these principles operate in practice, particularly highlighting the dual criminality requirement and procedural safeguards. The case served as an effective vehicle for discussing broader issues in international extradition law and practice.

The presentation was particularly valuable for the attending senior judges, who engaged in a lively discussion about practical challenges in handling extradition cases. Their questions focused on procedural aspects and inter-departmental coordination in processing extradition requests, reflecting the complex nature of these cases in practice.

Professor Huang's unique perspective, informed by both scholarly expertise and practical experience, provided participants with a comprehensive understanding of extradition law's theoretical foundations and practical applications. His analysis of recent cases and current

trends in international judicial cooperation was especially relevant for the attending judges, who deal with increasingly complex cross-border legal issues.

The lecture concluded with an engaging discussion about the future of international extradition law, particularly in light of changing global dynamics and technological advancement. Participants expressed appreciation for the practical insights gained, noting how the session enhanced their understanding of both theoretical principles and practical challenges in international extradition cases.

This event highlighted the CCCL's commitment to fostering dialogue between academic experts and legal practitioners, contributing to the development of international legal cooperation and understanding between different legal systems. The success of the lecture demonstrated the continuing importance of such academic exchanges in enhancing the practical implementation of international legal principles.



Prof. Huang Feng, Prof. Wang Jiangyu



Prof. Huang Feng

