

EXTRADITION TREATY WITH LITHUANIA

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MESSAGE

FROM

**THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES**

TRANSMITTING

EXTRADITION TREATY BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA, SIGNED AT VILNIUS ON OCTOBER 23,  
2001



MAY 7, 2002.—Treaty was read the first time, and together with the  
accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations  
and ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate

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U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE



## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

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THE WHITE HOUSE, *May 6, 2002.*

*To the Senate of the United States:*

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the Extradition Treaty Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania, signed at Vilnius on October 23, 2001.

In addition, I transmit for the information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State with respect to the Treaty. As the report explains, the Treaty will not require implementing legislation.

The provisions in this Treaty follow generally the form and content of modern extradition treaties recently concluded by the United States and will replace the Extradition Treaty of April 9, 1924, between the two countries and the Supplementary Extradition Treaty of May 17, 1934. In conjunction with the new U.S.—Lithuania Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty that took effect in 1999, the Treaty will, upon entry into force, enhance cooperation between the law enforcement communities of the two countries. It will thereby make a significant contribution to international law enforcement efforts against serious offenses, including terrorism, organized crime, and drug-trafficking offenses.

I recommend that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to the Treaty and give its advice and consent to ratification.

GEORGE W. BUSH.



## LETTER OF SUBMITTAL

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APRIL 22, 2002.

THE PRESIDENT: I have the honor to submit to you the Extradition Treaty Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania, signed at Vilnius on October 23, 2001. The Treaty will replace the Extradition Treaty of April 9, 1924, and the Supplementary Treaty of May 17, 1934, currently in force between the two countries. I recommend that the Treaty be transmitted to the Senate for its advice and consent to ratification.

The Treaty follows generally the form and content of other extradition treaties recently concluded by the United States. The Treaty represents a major step forward in U.S. efforts to strengthen cooperation with countries in the region in combating terrorism, organized crime, drug trafficking and other offenses. Modernization of law enforcement relations with the Baltic states is an important part of a concerted effort by the Department of State and the Department of Justice to improve the legal tools available for the extradition of serious offenders. The Treaty is designed to be self-executing, and will not require implementing legislation.

Article 1 obligates each Party to extradite to the other, pursuant to the provisions of the Treaty, persons whom the authorities in the Requesting State have charged with or convicted of an extraditable offense.

Article 2 concerns extraditable offenses. Article 2(1) defines an extraditable offense as one punishable under the laws in both States by deprivation of liberty for a period of more than one year or by a more severe penalty. Use of such a “dual criminality” clause rather than a list of offenses covered by the Treaty, as in the 1924 U.S.—Lithuania Extradition Treaty and the 1934 Supplementary Treaty, obviates the need to renegotiate or supplement the Treaty as additional offenses become punishable under the laws in both States.

Article 2(2) defines an extraditable offense further as including an attempt or a conspiracy to commit or participation in the commission of, an offense described in paragraph 1.

Additional flexibility is provided by Article 2(3), which provides that an offense shall be an extraditable offense whether or not (a) the laws in both States place the offense within the same category of offenses or describe the offense by the same terminology; or (b) the offense is one for which United States federal law requires the showing of such matters as interstate transportation, or use of the mails or of other facilities affecting interstate or foreign commerce, such matters being merely for the purpose of establishing jurisdiction in a United States federal court.

Under Article 2(4) extradition shall be granted regardless of where the act or acts constituting the extraditable offense were committed.

Finally, Article 2(5) provides that if extradition is granted for an extraditable offense, it shall also be granted for any other offense specified in the request even if that offense does not meet the minimum penalty requirement, provided that all other extradition requirements are met.

Article 3 provides that extradition shall not be refused based on the nationality of the person sought.

Articles 4 and 5 set forth bases for denial of extradition. As is customary in extradition treaties, Article 4, paragraph 1 bars extradition if the offense for which extradition is requested is a political offense.

Article 4(2) expressly excludes from the reach of the political offense exception six categories of offenses: (a) a murder or other violent crime against a Head of State of the Requesting or Requested State, or a member of the Head of State's family; (b) an offense for which both States have the obligation pursuant to a multilateral international agreement to extradite the person sought or to submit the case to their competent authorities for decision as to prosecution; (c) murder, manslaughter, malicious wounding, or inflicting grievous bodily harm; (d) an offense involving kidnapping, abduction, or any form of unlawful detention, including the taking of a hostage; (e) placing or using an explosive, incendiary or destructive device capable of endangering life, of causing substantial bodily harm, or of causing substantial property damage; and (f) a conspiracy or attempt to commit any of the foregoing offenses, or aiding or abetting a person who commits or attempts to commit such offenses.

Article 4(3) requires that extradition not be granted if the executive authority of the Requested State determines that the request was politically motivated. Finally, paragraph 4 provides that the executive authority of the Requested State may also refuse extradition for offenses under military law that are not offenses under ordinary criminal law (for example, desertion).

Under Article 5, extradition shall not be granted when the person sought has been convicted or acquitted in the Requested State for the offense for which extradition is requested. Conviction or acquittal also means, under Lithuanian law, an agreed resolution approved by a court with final and binding effect.

Article 5(2) provides that extradition shall not be precluded by the fact that the competent authorities of the Requested State have decided (a) not to prosecute such person for the same acts for which extradition is sought; (b) to discontinue criminal proceedings against the person for those acts; or (c) to investigate the person sought for the same acts.

Article 6 provides that the decision whether to extradite shall be made without regard to the law of either State concerning lapse of time.

Article 7 concerns capital punishment. Under Article 7, when the offense for which extradition is sought is punishable by death under the laws in the Requesting State but not under the laws in the Requested State, the Requested State may grant extradition on

the condition that the death penalty shall not be imposed on the person sought, or on the condition that if the death penalty was already imposed prior to the request, it shall not be carried out. If the Requesting State accepts extradition subject to conditions pursuant to this paragraph, it shall comply with the conditions. If the Requesting State does not accept the conditions, the request may be denied. The United States has agreed to similar formulations in other modern extradition treaties.

Article 8 establishes the procedures and describes the documents that are required to support a request for extradition. All requests for extradition must be submitted through the diplomatic channel. Among other requirements, Article 8(3) provides that a request for the extradition of a person sought for prosecution must be supported by such information as would provide a reasonable basis to believe that the person sought committed the offense for which extradition is sought. A request for extradition of a person who has been convicted in absentia must be supported by the documents required in a request for a person who is sought for prosecution.

Article 9 establishes that a request for extradition shall be received and admitted as evidence in extradition proceedings if: (a) a request from the United States is certified by the signature and official seal of its executive authority; (b) a request from the Republic of Lithuania is certified by the principal diplomatic or consular officer of the United States resident in the Republic of Lithuania, as provided by the extradition laws of the United States; or (c) a request is certified or authenticated in any other manner acceptable by the laws in the Requested State.

Article 10 requires that all documents submitted by the Requesting State be translated into the language of the Requested State.

Article 11 sets forth procedures and describes the documents that are required for the provisional arrest and detention of the person sought, in case of urgency, pending presentation of the request for extradition. In particular, Article 11(4) provides that if the Requested State's executive authority has not received the request for extradition and supporting documents required by Article 8 within sixty days from the date of provisional arrest, the person may be discharged from custody. For this purpose, receipt of the request for extradition by the Embassy of the Requested State in the Requesting State constitutes receipt by the executive authority of the Requested State. Article 11(5) explicitly provides that the discharge of a person from custody pursuant to Article 11(4) does not prejudice the person's subsequent rearrest and extradition if the extradition request and supporting documents are delivered at a later date.

Article 12 specifies the procedures governing a decision on the extradition request and the surrender of the person sought. It requires the Requested State to promptly notify the Requesting State of its decision regarding a request. If the request is denied in whole or in part, the Requested State is required to provide an explanation of the reasons for the denial and, upon request, copies of pertinent decisions. If extradition is granted, the authorities of the Requesting and Requested States shall agree on the time and place for the surrender of the person sought. If the person sought is not removed from the territory of the Requested State within the time

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period prescribed by the law of that State, the person may be discharged from custody and the Requested State, in its discretion, may subsequently refuse extradition for the same offense.

Article 13 addresses temporary and deferred surrender. Under Article 13(1) if a person whose extradition is sought is being proceeded against or is serving a sentence in the Requested State, that State may temporarily surrender the person to the Requesting State for the purpose of prosecution. The person so surrendered is to be kept in custody in the Requesting State and returned to the Requested State after the conclusion of the proceedings against that person, on conditions to be determined by mutual agreement of the two States. Alternatively, the Requested State may postpone the extradition proceedings against such a person until its prosecution has been concluded or the sentence has been served.

Article 14 provides a non-exclusive list of factors to be considered by the executive authority of the Requested State in determining to which State, if any, to surrender a person whose extradition is sought by more than one State.

Article 15 provides that the Requested State may, to the extent permitted under its law, seize and surrender to the Requesting State all items, including articles, documents and evidence connected with the offense for which extradition is granted. Such items may be surrendered even if the extradition cannot be effected due to the death, disappearance, or escape of the person sought. Surrender of such items may be conditioned on satisfactory assurances from the Requesting State that the property will be returned to the Requested State as soon as practicable, and may be deferred if the items are needed as evidence in the Requested State. Article 15(3) provides that the rights of third parties in such items must be duly respected in accordance with the laws of the Requested State.

Article 16 sets forth the rule of speciality under international law. Paragraph 1 provides, subject to specific exceptions set forth in paragraph 3, that a person extradited under the Treaty may not be detained, tried or punished in the Requesting State except for any offense (a) for which extradition was granted, or a differently denominated offense based on the same facts as the offense for which extradition was granted, provided such differently denominated offense is extraditable, or is a lesser included offense; (b) committed after the extradition of the person; or (c) for which the executive authority of the Requested State consents to the person's detention, trial, or punishment.

Article 16(2) provides that a person extradited under the Treaty may not be extradited to a third State or extradited or surrendered to an international tribunal for any offense committed prior to extradition unless the Requested State consents. The restrictions of paragraphs 1 and 2 do not apply if the person has left the territory of the Requesting State after extradition and voluntarily returns to it; or does not leave the territory of the Requesting State within 10 days of the day on which the person is free to leave.

Article 17 permits surrender without further proceedings if the person sought consents in writing to be surrendered.

Article 18 governs the transit through the territory of one State of a person surrendered to the other State by a third country.



Article 19 contains provisions on representation and expenses that are similar to those found in other modern U.S. extradition treaties. Specifically, the Requested State is required to advise, assist, appear in court on behalf of, and represent the interests of the Requesting State in any proceedings arising out of a request for extradition. The Requested State also bears all expenses incurred in that State in connection with the extradition proceedings, except that the Requesting State pays expenses related to translation of extradition documents and the transportation of the person surrendered. Article 19(3) specifies that neither State shall make any pecuniary claim against the other arising out of the arrest, detention, examination, or surrender of persons under the Treaty.

Article 20 provides that the United States Department of Justice and the Lithuanian Office of the Public Prosecutor and Ministry of Justice may consult with each other in connection with the processing of individual cases and in furtherance of efficient implementation of the Treaty.

Article 21 makes the Treaty applicable to offenses committed before as well as after the date it enters into force.

Article 22 contains final clauses dealing with the Treaty's entry into force and termination. It provides that the Treaty is subject to ratification and that the treaty shall enter into force upon the exchange of instruments of ratification, which is to take place as soon as possible. Either State may terminate the Treaty with six months written notice to the other State. Article 22(3) provides that, upon entry into force of the Treaty, the Treaty of Extradition Between the United States of America and the Republic of Lithuania, signed at Kaunas, April 9, 1924, and the Supplementary Extradition Treaty signed at Washington, May 17, 1934, shall cease to have any effect. The same provision provides, nevertheless, that the prior Treaties do apply to any extradition proceedings in which the extradition documents have already been submitted to the courts of the Requested State at the time the Treaty enters into force, except that Article 17 of the Treaty (Consent to Waiver of Extradition Proceedings) shall be applicable to such proceedings and Article 16 of the Treaty (Rule of Speciality) shall apply to persons found extraditable under the prior Treaties.

Article 22(4) provides that, after entry into force of the Treaty, with respect to any extradition proceedings in which the request for extradition was received by the Requested State but not submitted to its courts before entry into force, the Requesting State may amend or supplement the request as necessary in order for it to be submitted to the courts of the Requested State under the Treaty.

A Technical Analysis explaining in detail the provisions of the Treaty is being prepared by the United States negotiating delegation, consisting of representatives from the Departments of Justice and State, and will be transmitted separately to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Department of Justice joins the Department of State in favoring approval of this Treaty by the Senate at the earliest possible date.

Respectfully submitted,

COLIN L. POWELL.



EXTRADITION TREATY  
BETWEEN  
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
AND  
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA

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The Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania, (hereinafter referred to as "the Parties"),

Recalling the Treaty of Extradition between the United States of America and the Republic of Lithuania, signed at Kaunas, April 9, 1924, and the Supplementary Extradition Treaty, signed at Washington, May 17, 1934,

Noting that both the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania currently apply the terms of those Treaties; and

Desiring to provide for more effective cooperation between the Parties in the fight against crime, and, for that purpose, to conclude a new treaty for the extradition of offenders;

Have agreed as follows:

#### **Article 1 Obligation to Extradite**

The Parties agree to extradite to each other, pursuant to the provisions of this Treaty, persons whom the authorities in the Requesting State have charged with or convicted of an extraditable offense.

#### **Article 2 Extraditable Offenses**

1. An offense shall be an extraditable offense if it is punishable under the laws in both States by deprivation of liberty for a period of more than one year or by a more severe penalty.
2. An offense shall also be an extraditable offense if it consists of an attempt or a conspiracy to commit, or participation in the commission of any offense described in paragraph 1.
3. For the purposes of this Article, an offense shall be an extraditable offense:
  - (a) whether or not the laws in the Requesting and Requested States place the offense within the same category of offenses or describe the offense by the same terminology; or
  - (b) whether or not the offense is one for which United States federal law requires the showing of such matters as interstate transportation, or use of the mails or of other facilities affecting interstate or foreign commerce, such

matters being merely for the purpose of establishing jurisdiction in a United States federal court.

4. Extradition shall be granted for an extraditable offense regardless of where the act or acts constituting the offense were committed.

5. If extradition has been granted for an extraditable offense, it shall also be granted for any other offense specified in the request even if the latter offense is punishable by one year's deprivation of liberty or less, provided that all other requirements for extradition are met.

### **Article 3 Nationality**

Extradition shall not be refused based on the nationality of the person sought.

### **Article 4 Political and Military Offenses**

1. Extradition shall not be granted if the offense for which extradition is requested is a political offense.

2. For the purposes of this Treaty, the following offenses shall not be considered political offenses:

- (a) a murder or other violent crime against a Head of State of the Requesting or Requested State, or of a member of the Head of State's family;
- (b) an offense for which both the Requesting and Requested States have the obligation pursuant to a multilateral international agreement to extradite the person sought or to submit the case to their competent authorities for decision as to prosecution;
- (c) murder, manslaughter, malicious wounding, or inflicting grievous bodily harm;
- (d) an offense involving kidnaping, abduction, or any form of unlawful detention, including the taking of a hostage;
- (e) placing or using an explosive, incendiary or destructive device capable of endangering life, or causing substantial bodily harm, or of causing substantial property damage; and
- (f) a conspiracy or attempt to commit any of the foregoing offenses, or aiding or abetting a person who commits or attempts to commit such offenses.

3. Notwithstanding the terms of paragraph 2 of this Article, extradition shall not be granted if the executive authority of the Requested State determines that the request was politically motivated.

4. The executive authority of the Requested State may refuse extradition for offenses under military law that are not offenses under ordinary criminal law.

#### **Article 5 Prior Prosecution**

1. Extradition shall not be granted when the person sought has been convicted or acquitted in the Requested State for the offense for which extradition is requested. Conviction or acquittal also means, under Lithuanian law, an agreed resolution approved by a court with final and binding effect.

2. Extradition shall not be precluded by the fact that the competent authorities of the Requested State have decided either:

- (a) not to prosecute the person sought for the acts for which extradition is requested;
- (b) to discontinue any criminal proceedings which have been instituted against the person sought for those acts; or
- (c) to investigate the person sought for the same acts.

#### **Article 6 Lapse of Time**

The decision by the Requested State whether to grant the request for extradition shall be made without regard to the law of either the Requesting State or the Requested State concerning lapse of time.

#### **Article 7 Capital Punishment**

When the offense for which extradition is sought is punishable by death under the laws in the Requesting State and is not punishable by death under the laws in the Requested State, the Requested State may grant extradition on the condition that the death penalty shall not be imposed on the person sought, or on the condition that if the death penalty was already imposed prior to the request, it shall not be carried out. If the Requesting State accepts extradition subject to conditions pursuant to this paragraph, it shall comply with the conditions. If the Requesting State does not accept the conditions, the request for extradition may be denied.

**Article 8**  
**Extradition Procedures and Required Documents**

1. All requests for extradition shall be submitted through the diplomatic channel.
2. All requests shall include:
  - (a) documents, statements, or other types of information which describe the identity and probable location of the person sought;
  - (b) information describing the facts of the offense and the procedural history of the case;
  - (c) a statement of the relevant text of the provisions of the laws describing the essential elements of the offense for which extradition is requested;
  - (d) a statement of the relevant text of the provisions of law prescribing punishment for the offense;
  - (e) a statement of the provisions of law describing any time limit on the prosecution; and
  - (f) the documents, statements, or other types of information specified in paragraph 3 or paragraph 4 of this Article, as applicable.
3. A request for extradition of a person who is sought for prosecution also shall include:
  - (a) a copy of the warrant or order of arrest issued by a judge, court, or other authority competent for this purpose;
  - (b) a copy of the charging document; and
  - (c) such information as would provide a reasonable basis to believe that the person sought committed the offense for which extradition is sought.
4. A request for extradition relating to a person who has been convicted of the offense for which extradition is sought also shall include:
  - (a) a copy of the judgment of conviction, or, if a copy is not available, a statement by a judicial authority that the person has been convicted;
  - (b) information establishing that the person sought is the person to whom the finding of guilt refers;



- (c) a copy of the sentence imposed, if the person sought has been sentenced, and a statement establishing to what extent the sentence has been carried out; and
- (d) in the case of a person who has been convicted in absentia, the documents required by paragraph 3.

#### **Article 9** **Admissibility of Documents**

A request for extradition shall be received and admitted as evidence in extradition proceedings if:

- (a) in the case of a request from the United States, it is certified by the signature and official seal of the executive authority of the Requesting State;
- (b) in the case of a request from the Republic of Lithuania, it is certified by the principal diplomatic or principal consular officer of the United States resident in the Republic of Lithuania, as provided by the extradition laws of the United States; or
- (c) it is certified or authenticated in any other manner acceptable by the laws in the Requested State.

#### **Article 10** **Translation**

All documents submitted by the Requesting State shall be translated into the language of the Requested State.

#### **Article 11** **Provisional Arrest**

1. In case of urgency, the Requesting State may request the provisional arrest of the person sought pending presentation of the request for extradition. A request for provisional arrest may be transmitted through the diplomatic channel or directly between the United States Department of Justice and the Office of the Public Prosecutor of the Republic of Lithuania. The facilities of the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) also may be used to transmit such a request.

2. The application for provisional arrest shall contain:

- (a) a description of the person sought;
- (b) the location of the person sought, if known;

- (c) a brief statement of the facts of the case, including, if possible, the time and location of the offense;
- (d) a description of the law(s) violated;
- (e) a statement of the existence of a warrant of arrest or a finding of guilt or judgment of conviction against the person sought; and
- (f) a statement that the documents supporting the extradition request for the person sought will follow within the time specified in this treaty.

3. The Requesting State shall be notified without delay of the disposition of its request for provisional arrest and the reasons for any inability to proceed with the request.

4. A person who is provisionally arrested may be discharged from custody upon the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date of provisional arrest pursuant to this Treaty if the executive authority of the Requested State has not received the request for extradition required in Article 8. For this purpose, receipt of the request for extradition by the Embassy of the Requested State in the Requesting State shall constitute receipt by the executive authority of the Requested State.

5. The fact that the person sought has been discharged from custody pursuant to paragraph 4 of this Article shall not prejudice the subsequent rearrest and extradition of that person if the extradition request and supporting documents are delivered at a later date.

#### **Article 12 Decision and Surrender**

1. The Requested State shall promptly notify the Requesting State of its decision on the request for extradition.

2. If the request is denied in whole or in part, the Requested State shall provide an explanation of the reasons for the denial. The Requested State shall provide copies of pertinent judicial decisions upon request.

3. If the request for extradition is granted, the authorities of the Requesting and Requested States shall agree on the time and place for the surrender of the person sought.

4. If the person sought is not removed from the territory of the Requested State within the time period prescribed by the law of that State, that person may be discharged from custody, and the Requested State, in its discretion, may subsequently refuse extradition for the same offense.

#### **Article 13 Temporary and Deferred Surrender**

1. If the extradition request is granted in the case of a person who is being proceeded against or is serving a sentence in the Requested State, the Requested State may

temporarily surrender the person sought to the Requesting State for the purpose of prosecution. The person so surrendered shall be kept in custody in the Requesting State and shall be returned to the Requested State after the conclusion of the proceedings against that person, in accordance with conditions to be determined by mutual agreement of the Requesting and Requested States.

2. The Requested State may postpone the extradition proceedings against a person who is being prosecuted or who is serving a sentence in that State. The postponement may continue until the prosecution of the person sought has been concluded or until such person has served any sentence imposed.

#### **Article 14** **Requests for Extradition Made by Several States**

If the Requested State receives requests from the Requesting State and from any other State or States for the extradition of the same person, either for the same offense or for different offenses, the executive authority of the Requested State shall determine to which State, if any, it will surrender the person. In making its decision, the Requested State shall consider all relevant factors, including but not limited to:

- (a) whether the requests were made pursuant to a treaty;
- (b) the place where each of the offenses was committed;
- (c) the respective interests of the Requesting States;
- (d) the gravity of the offenses;
- (e) the nationality of the victim;
- (f) the possibility of any subsequent extradition between the requesting States; and
- (g) the chronological order in which the requests were received from the Requesting States.

#### **Article 15** **Seizure and Surrender of Property**

1. To the extent permitted under its law, the Requested State may seize and surrender to the Requesting State all items, including articles, documents, and evidence, that are connected with the offense in respect of which extradition is granted. The items mentioned in this Article may be surrendered even when the extradition cannot be effected due to the death, disappearance, or escape of the person sought.

2. The Requested State may condition the surrender of the items upon satisfactory assurances from the Requesting State that the property will be returned to the Requested State as soon as practicable. The Requested State may also defer the surrender of such items if they are needed as evidence in the Requested State.

3. The rights of third parties in such items shall be duly respected in accordance with the laws of the Requested State.

**Article 16**  
**Rule of Speciality**

1. A person extradited under this Treaty may not be detained, tried, or punished in the Requesting State except for:

- (a) any offense for which extradition was granted, or a differently denominated offense based on the same facts as the offense for which extradition was granted, provided such offense is extraditable, or is a lesser included offense;
- (b) any offense committed after the extradition of the person; or
- (c) any offense for which the executive authority of the Requested State consents to the person's detention, trial, or punishment. For the purpose of this subparagraph:
  - (i) the Requested State may require the submission of the documentation called for in Article 8; and
  - (ii) the person extradited may be detained by the Requesting State for 90 days, or for such longer period of time as the Requested State may authorize, while the request is being processed.

2. A person extradited under this Treaty may not be extradited to a third State or extradited or surrendered to an international tribunal for any offense committed prior to extradition unless the Requested State consents.

3. Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall not prevent the detention, trial, or punishment of an extradited person, or the extradition of that person to a third State, if:

- (a) that person leaves the territory of the Requesting State after extradition and voluntarily returns to it; or
- (b) that person does not leave the territory of the Requesting State within 10 days of the day on which that person is free to leave.

**Article 17**  
**Consent to Waiver of Extradition Proceedings**

If the person sought consents in writing to be surrendered to the Requesting State, the Requested State may surrender the person as expeditiously as possible without further proceedings.

**Article 18**  
**Transit**

1. Either State may authorize transportation through its territory of a person surrendered to the other State by a third State. A request for transit shall be transmitted through the diplomatic channel or directly between the United States Department of Justice and the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Lithuania. The facilities of the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) may also be used to transmit such a request to the above-mentioned authorities. The request for transit shall contain a description of the person being transported and a brief statement of the facts of the case. A person in transit may be detained in custody during the period of transit.

2. Authorization is not required when air transportation is used by one State and no landing is scheduled on the territory of the other State. If an unscheduled landing does occur, the State in which the unscheduled landing occurs may require a request for transit pursuant to paragraph 1, and it may detain the person until the request for transit is received and the transit is effected, as long as the request is received within 48 hours of the unscheduled landing.

**Article 19**  
**Representation and Expenses**

1. The Requested State shall advise, assist, appear in court on behalf of, and represent the interests of the Requesting State in any proceedings arising out of a request for extradition.

2. The Requesting State shall pay all the expenses related to the translation of extradition documents and the transportation of the person surrendered. The Requested State shall pay all other expenses incurred in that State in connection with the extradition proceedings.

3. Neither State shall make any pecuniary claim against the other State arising out of the arrest, detention, examination, or surrender of persons under this Treaty.

**Article 20**  
**Consultation**

The United States Department of Justice and the Office of the Public Prosecutor and the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Lithuania may consult with each other in connection with the processing of individual cases and in furtherance of efficient implementation of this Treaty.

**Article 21**  
**Application**

This Treaty shall apply to offenses committed before as well as after the date it enters into force.

**Article 22**  
**Ratification, Entry into Force and Termination**

1. This Treaty shall be subject to ratification; the instruments of ratification shall be exchanged as soon as possible.

2. This Treaty shall enter into force upon the exchange of the instruments of ratification.

3. Upon the entry into force of this Treaty, the Treaty of Extradition between the United States of America and the Republic of Lithuania, signed at Kaunas, April 9, 1924, and the Supplementary Extradition Treaty signed at Washington, May 17, 1934, shall cease to have any effect. Nevertheless, the prior Treaties shall apply to any extradition proceedings in which the extradition documents have already been submitted to the courts of the Requested State at the time this Treaty enters into force, except that Article 17 of this Treaty shall be applicable to such proceedings. Article 16 of this Treaty shall apply to persons found extraditable under the prior Treaties.

4. With respect to any extradition proceedings in which the request for extradition was received by the Requested State but not submitted to its courts before the entry into force of this Treaty, the Requesting State, after entry into force of this Treaty, may amend or supplement the request for extradition as necessary in order for it to be submitted to the courts of the Requested State under this Treaty.

5. Either State may terminate this Treaty at any time by giving written notice to the other State, and the termination shall be effective six months after the date of such notice.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Treaty.

DONE at Vilnius, in duplicate, this 23 day of October 2001, in the English and Lithuanian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF  
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF  
THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA: