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EXTRADITION TREATY WITH LATVIA

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

EXTRADITION TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LATVIA, SIGNED ON DECEMBER 7, 2005, AT RIGA

SEPTEMBER 29, 2006.—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
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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

THE WHITE HOUSE, *September 29, 2006.*

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 United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Latvia, signed on December 7, 2005, at Riga. I also transmit, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State with respect to the treaty.

The new extradition treaty with Latvia would replace the outdated extradition treaty between the United States and Latvia signed on October 16, 1923, at Riga, and the Supplementary Extradition Treaty, signed on October 10, 1934, at Washington. The treaty also fulfills the requirement for a bilateral instrument between the United States and each European Union (EU) Member State in order to implement the Extradition Agreement between the United States and the EU. Two other comprehensive new extradition treaties with EU Member States—Estonia and Malta—likewise also serve as the requisite bilateral instruments pursuant to the U.S.-EU Agreement, and therefore also are being submitted separately and individually.

The treaty follows generally the form and content of other extradition treaties recently concluded by the United States. It would replace an outmoded list of extraditable offenses with a modern "dual criminality" approach, which would enable extradition for such offenses as money laundering and other newer offenses not appearing on the list. The treaty also contains a modernized "political offense" clause. It further provides that extradition shall not be refused based on the nationality of the person sought; in the past, Latvia has declined to extradite its nationals to the United States. A national who has been convicted in the courts of the other Party may request to be allowed to serve the resulting sentence in his state of nationality. Finally, the new treaty incorporates a series of procedural improvements to streamline and speed the extradition process.

I recommend that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to the treaty.

GEORGE W. BUSH.

LETTER OF SUBMITTAL

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, August 3, 2006.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

THE PRESIDENT: I have the honor to submit to you the Extradition Treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Latvia, signed on December 7, 2005. Upon its entry into force, the Treaty would replace the Extradition Treaty between the United States and Latvia, signed on October 16, 1923 and the Supplementary Extradition Treaty signed on October 10, 1934. It also fulfills the requirement for a bilateral instrument between the United States and each member state of the European Union implementing the Extradition Agreement between the United States and the European Union signed on June 25, 2003, which is being submitted separately. A detailed, article-by-article analysis is enclosed with this report. I recommend that the Treaty be transmitted to the Senate for its advice and consent to ratification. The Treaty is self-executing and will not require implementing legislation.

Respectfully submitted.

CONDOLEEZZA RICE.

Enclosures: As stated.

U.S.-LATVIA EXTRADITION TREATY

OVERVIEW

The U.S.-Latvia Extradition Treaty replaces an outdated 1923 Treaty and 1934 Supplementary Treaty. It also serves to implement between the United States and Latvia the provisions of the U.S.-EU Extradition. Agreement.

The following is an Article-by-Article description of the provisions of the Treaty.

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 and is taken from Article 4 of the U.S.-EU Extradition Agreement. Article 2(1) defines an offense as extraditable if the conduct on which the offense is based 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. Use of a pure "dual criminality" clause, rather than categories of offenses listed in the 1923 Treaty, obviates the need to renego-

tiate or supplement the Treaty as additional offenses become punishable under the laws in both States.

Article 2(3) further defines an extraditable offense as an attempt or a conspiracy to commit, or participation in the commission of an extraditable offense. The Parties intended to include the offenses of aiding, abetting, counseling or procuring the commission of an offense, as well as being an accessory to an offense, under the broad description of participation.

Additional flexibility is provided by Article 2(4), which provides that 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; (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 jurisdictional only; or (c) in criminal cases relating to taxes, customs duties, currency control or commodities.

With regard to offenses committed outside the territory of the Requesting State, Article 2(5) provides that extradition shall be granted in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty if the laws in the Requested State provide for the punishment of such conduct committed outside its territory in similar circumstances. If the laws in the Requested State do not provide for the punishment of such conduct committed outside of its territory in similar circumstances, the executive authority of the Requested State, in its discretion, may grant extradition provided that all other requirements of the Treaty are met.

Article 2(6) provides that if extradition is granted for an extraditable offense, it shall also be granted for any other offense specified in the request 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 provides that extradition shall not be refused based on the nationality of the person sought. A national who has been convicted in the courts of the Requesting State may request to be allowed to serve the resulting sentence in his state of nationality. The Requesting State shall make best efforts to honor such a request, pursuant to a prisoner transfer treaty in force between the Parties, which, in the case of the United States and the Republic of Latvia, is the 1983 Council of Europe Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons. In the event that a request pursuant to that convention cannot be honored, consultations between the Parties to the Extradition Treaty would take place.

Article 4 sets forth bases for the denial of extradition. As is customary in extradition treaties, paragraph 1 provides that extradition shall not be granted if the offense for which extradition is requested constitutes a political offense.

Article 4(2) specifies six categories of offenses that shall not be considered to be political offenses: (a) a murder or other violent crime against a Head of State of one of the Parties, or of a member of the Head of State's family; (b) an offense for which both Parties 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, causing substantial bodily harm, or causing grievous property damage; and (f) an attempt or a conspiracy to commit, participation in the commission of, aiding or abetting, counseling or procuring the commission of, or being an accessory before or after the fact to any of the foregoing offenses.

Article 4(3) provides that extradition shall not be granted if the executive authority of the Requested State determines that the request was politically motivated.

Article 4(4) provides that offenses under military law that are not offenses under ordinary criminal law (e.g., desertion) are excluded from the scope of the Treaty.

Article 5(1) provides that 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. 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 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, which is taken from Article 13 of the U.S.-EU Extradition Agreement, concerns capital punishment. When an 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 if for procedural reasons such condition cannot be complied with by the Requesting State, on condition that the death penalty if imposed shall not be carried out. If the Requesting State accepts extradition subject to conditions pursuant to this Article, it shall comply with the conditions. If the Requesting State does not accept the conditions, the request for extradition may be denied.

Article 7 establishes the procedures and describes the documents that are required to support a request for extradition. Paragraph 1, which is taken from Article 5(1) of the U.S.-EU Extradition Agreement, provides that all requests for extradition must be submitted through the diplomatic channel, which shall include transmission through the channel specified in Article 10. Among other requirements, Article 7(3) provides that a request for the extradition of a person sought for prosecution must be supported by: (a) a copy of the warrant or order of arrest issued by a judge, court, or other competent authority; (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. Pursuant to Article 7(4), 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 7(5), which is taken from Article 8 of the U.S.-EU Extradition Agreement, authorizes the furnishing of additional information, if the Requested State deems it necessary to support an extradition request, and specifies that such information may be requested and supplied directly between the United States Department of Justice and the Office of the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Latvia. Article 7(6), which is taken from Article 14 of the U.S.-EU Extradition Agreement, addresses the submission of sensitive information in extradition requests.

Article 8, which is taken from Article 5 of the U.S.-EU Extradition Agreement, concerns admissibility of documents,. It provides that documents bearing the certificate or seal of either the Ministry of Justice or Foreign Affairs Ministry or Department of the Requesting State shall be admissible in extradition proceedings in the Requested State without further certification.

Article 9 provides that all documents submitted under the Treaty by the Requesting State shall be translated into the language of the Requested State.

Article 10 sets forth procedures and describes the information that is required for the provisional arrest and detention of the person sought, in an urgent situation, pending presentation of the formal request for extradition. Paragraph 1, which is taken from Article 7 of the U.S.-EU Extradition Agreement, sets forth procedures for transmission of a request for provisional arrest. Article 10(4) provides that if the Requested State's executive authority has not received the request for extradition and supporting documents within sixty days from the date of provisional arrest, the person may be discharged from custody. Paragraph 4 also provides an alternative channel for receipt of extradition requests with respect to persons who have been provisionally arrested, taken from Article 6 of the U.S.-EU Extradition Agreement. Article 10(5) explicitly provides that the discharge of a person from custody pursuant to Article 10(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 11 specifies the procedures governing a decision on the extradition request and the surrender of the person sought. It requires the Requested State to notify promptly the Requesting State of its decision regarding a request. If the request is denied in whole or in part, the Requested State must provide an explanation for the denial and, upon request, copies of pertinent judicial decisions. If extradition is granted, the 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 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(s).

Article 12 addresses temporary and deferred surrender. Paragraph 1, on temporary surrender, is taken from Article 9 of the U.S.-EU Extradition Agreement. It provides that if a person whose extradition is sought is being proceeded against or is serving a sentence in the Requested State, the Requested State may temporarily surrender the person to the Requesting State for the purpose of prosecution. The Requesting State shall keep the person so surren-

dered in custody and shall return that person 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 States. Time spent in custody in the Requesting State pending prosecution there may be deducted from the time to be served in the Requested State.

Paragraph 2, on deferred surrender, provides that the Requested State may postpone the extradition proceedings against a person who is being prosecuted or who is serving a sentence in that State.

Article 13 provides a non-exclusive list of factors to be considered by the executive authority of the Requested State in determining to which State to surrender a person whose extradition is sought by more than one State, and is taken from Article 10 of the U.S.-EU Extradition Agreement. It includes, in paragraph 2, language establishing the applicability of this analysis to competing requests from the United States and from a member state of the European Union made to the Republic of Latvia under the European Arrest Warrant.

Article 14 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, that are connected with the offense in respect of which extradition is granted. Such items may be surrendered even if the extradition cannot be carried out due to the death, disappearance, or escape of the person sought, and prior to the extradition, if requested pursuant to the mutual legal assistance treaty between the Parties. 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. The rights of third parties in such items are to be respected in accordance with the laws of the Requested State.

Article 15 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: (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 waives the rule of speciality and thereby consents to the person's detention, trial, or punishment.

Article 15(2) provides that a person extradited under the Treaty may not be the subject of onward extradition to a third State or an international tribunal for any offense committed prior to the extradition to the Requesting State unless the Requested State consents.

Under Article 15(3), these restrictions shall not prevent the detention, trial, or punishment of an extradited person, or the extradition of a person to a third State, if the extradited person leaves the territory of the Requesting State after extradition and volun-

tarily returns to it or fails to leave the territory of the Requesting State within ten days of being free to do so.

Article 16, which is taken from Article 11 of the U.S.-EU Extradition Agreement, permits surrender without further proceedings if the person sought consents to be surrendered to the Requesting State. The consent of the person sought may include agreement to waiver of protection of the rule of speciality.

Article 17, which is taken from Article 12 of the U.S.-EU Extradition Agreement, governs the transit through the territory of one State of a person surrendered to the other State by a third country.

Article 18 contains provisions on representation and expenses. 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 18(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 19 provides that the United States Department of Justice and the Office of the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Latvia may consult in connection with the processing of individual cases and in furtherance of efficient implementation of the Treaty.

Article 20 makes the Treaty applicable to offenses committed before as well as on or after the date it enters into force.

Article 21 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 the instruments of ratification. Article 21(3) provides that, upon entry into force of the Treaty, the Treaty of Extradition between the United States of America and Latvia, signed at Riga on October 16, 1923, and the Supplementary Extradition Treaty signed at Washington on October 10, 1934, shall cease to have any effect.

Either State may terminate the Treaty with six months written notice to the other State through the diplomatic channel.

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

EXTRADITION TREATY

BETWEEN

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AND

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LATVIA

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

Recalling the Treaty of Extradition between the United States of America and Latvia, signed at Riga on October 16, 1923, and the Supplementary Extradition Treaty, signed at Washington October 10, 1934;

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

Mindful of obligations set forth in the Agreement on Extradition between the United States of America and the European Union signed at Washington, D.C. on June 25, 2003;

Having due regard for rights of individuals and the rule of law;

Mindful of the guarantees under their respective legal systems which provide an accused person with the right to a fair trial, including the right to adjudication by an impartial tribunal established pursuant to law; 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 persons;

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. Where the request for extradition is for enforcement of a sentence of a person convicted of an extraditable offense, the sentence to be served must be at least four months.

3. 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.

4. 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;

(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; and

(c) in criminal cases relating to taxes, customs duties, currency control and the import or export of commodities, regardless of whether the laws of the Requesting and Requested States provide for the same kinds of taxes, customs duties, or controls on currency or on the import or export of the same kinds of commodities.

5. If the offense has been committed outside the territory of the Requesting State, extradition shall be granted, subject to the other applicable requirements for extradition, if the laws of the Requested State provide for the punishment of an offense committed outside its territory in similar circumstances. If the laws of the Requested States do not provide for the punishment of an offense committed outside its territory in similaf circumstances, the executive authority of the Requested State, at its discretion, may grant extradition provided that all other applicable requirements for extradition are met.

6. 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. A person who is a national of the Requested State may request to be allowed to serve in that State a sentence which has been imposed in the Requesting State. The Requesting State shall make best efforts to honor such a request pursuant to a treaty on the transfer of

sentenced persons in force between the Parties. In the event that a request pursuant to a treaty on the transfer of sentenced persons cannot be honored, the Parties shall consult pursuant to Article 19 of this Treaty.

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 one of the Parties, or of a member of the Head of State's family;

(b) an offense for which both Parties 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 grievous property damage; and

(f) an attempt or a conspiracy to commit, participation in the commission of, aiding or abetting, counseling or procuring the commission of, or being an accessory before or after the fact to any of the foregoing 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.

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

(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

Capital Punishment

When the offense for which extradition is sought is punishable by death under the laws in the Requesting State and 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 if for procedural reasons

such condition cannot be complied with by the Requesting State, on condition that the death penalty if imposed shall not be carried out. If the Requesting State accepts extradition subject to conditions pursuant to this Article, it shall comply with the conditions. If the Requesting State does not accept the conditions, the request for extradition may be denied.

Article 7

Extradition Procedures and Required Documents

1. All requests for extradition shall be submitted through the diplomatic channel, which shall include transmission as provided for in Article 10.

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 paragraphs 3 or 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.

5. The Requested State may require the Requesting State to furnish additional information within such reasonable length of time as it specifies, if it considers that the information furnished in support of the request for extradition is not sufficient to fulfill the requirements of this Article. Such supplementary information may be requested and furnished directly between the United States Department of Justice and the Office of the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Latvia.

6. Where the Requesting State contemplates the submission of particularly sensitive information in support of its request for extradition, it may consult the Requested State to determine the extent to which the information can be protected by the Requested State. If the Requested State cannot protect the information in the manner sought by the Requesting State, the Requesting State shall determine whether the information shall nonetheless be submitted.

Article 8

Admissibility of Documents

Documents that bear the certificate or seal of the Ministry of Justice, or the Ministry or Department responsible for foreign affairs, of the Requesting State shall be admissible in extradition proceedings in the Requested State without further certification, authentication, or other legalization. Ministry of Justice shall, for the Government of the United States of America, mean the United States Department of Justice; and, for the Government of the Republic of Latvia, the Office of the Prosecutor General.

Article 9

Translation

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

Article 10

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 Prosecutor General of the Republic of Latvia. 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 extradition

request required in Article 7. For this purpose, receipt of the request for extradition by the Embassy of the Requested State in the Requesting State, by the date specified in this paragraph, 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 request for extradition and supporting documents are delivered at a later date.

Article 11

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 by the Requesting 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 12

Temporary and Deferred Surrender

1. If a request for extradition 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 at the conclusion of the proceedings against that person, in accordance with the conditions to be determined by mutual agreement of the Requesting and Requested States. The time spent in custody in the territory of the Requesting State pending prosecution in that State may be deducted from the time remaining to be served in the Requested State.

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 13

Requests for Extradition or Surrender Made by Several States

1. 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.

2. If the Republic of Latvia receives an extradition request from the United States of America and a request for surrender pursuant to the European arrest warrant for the same person, either for the same offense or for different offenses, its executive authority shall determine to which State, if any, it will surrender the person.

3. In making its decision under paragraphs 1 and 2, 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 offense 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 14

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 and prior to the extradition, if requested pursuant to the mutual legal assistance treaty between the Parties.

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 15
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 7; 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 16

Consent to Waiver of Extradition Proceedings

If the person sought consents to be surrendered to the Requesting State, the Requested State may, in accordance with the principles and procedures provided for under its legal system, surrender the person as expeditiously as possible without further proceedings. The consent of the person sought may include agreement to waiver of protection of the rule of speciality.

Article 17

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 Office of the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Latvia. The facilities of the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) may also be used to transmit such a request. The request shall contain a description of the person being transported and a brief statement of the facts of the case. A person in transit shall be detained in custody during the period of transit.

2. Authorization is not required when air transportation is used and no landing is scheduled on the territory of the transit 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 shall detain the person until the request for transit is received and the transit is effected, as long as the request is received within 96 hours of the unscheduled landing.

Article 18

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 19

Consultation

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

Article 20

Application

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

Article 21

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 Latvia, signed at Riga October 16, 1923, and the Supplementary Extradition Treaty signed at Washington October 10, 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 Articles 2 and 16 of this Treaty shall be applicable to such proceedings, and Articles 12(1) and 15 of this Treaty shall apply to persons found extraditable under the prior Treaty.

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 through the diplomatic channel, and the termination shall be effective six months after the date of receipt of such notice.

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

DONE at Riga, in duplicate, this 7th day of December, 2005, in the English and Latvian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

Ambassador Catherine Todd Bailey

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LATVIA: