

**TREATY BETWEEN
THE FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL AND
THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA
ON MUTUAL LEGAL ASSISTANCE IN CRIMINAL MATTERS**

The Federative Republic of Brazil and the Republic of Lithuania, hereinafter referred to as “the Parties”,

CONSIDERING the commitment of the Parties to co-operate on the basis of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, adopted at Vienna on 20 December 1988; the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, adopted at New York on 15 November 2000, and its Protocols; as well as the United Nations Convention against Corruption, adopted at New York on 31 October 2003;

DESIRING to improve the effectiveness in the investigation and prosecution of crime, and to combat crime in a more effective way as a means of protecting their respective democratic societies and common values;

RECOGNIZING the particular importance of combating serious criminal activities including corruption, money laundering and the illicit trafficking in persons, drugs, firearms, ammunition, explosives, terrorism and the financing of terrorism;

RECOGNIZING FURTHER the importance of assets recovery as an efficient instrument in the combat against crime;

HAVING DUE REGARD for human rights 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;

DESIRING to conclude a Treaty relating to mutual legal assistance in criminal matters;

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

Scope of Assistance

1. The Parties shall, in accordance with this Treaty, provide each other with the widest possible measure of mutual legal assistance in investigation, prosecution or court proceedings related to criminal matters in respect of offences, which at the

time of the request for assistance, falls within the jurisdiction of the Requesting Party.

2. Assistance shall include:

- a) service of documents;
- b) taking the testimony or statements of persons;
- c) transferring persons in custody for the purposes of this Treaty;
- d) executing requests for search and seizure;
- e) providing documents, records, and other evidentiary material;
- f) obtaining and providing expert evaluations of persons, objects and sites;
- g) locating or identifying persons;
- h) identifying, tracing, provisional measures including restraining, seizing and confiscating of proceeds and instrumentalities of crime and assistance in related proceedings;
- i) return of assets;
- j) assets sharing;
- k) such other assistance as may be agreed between the Central Authorities and where such assistance is permitted by the law of the Requested Party.

3. Assistance shall be provided without regard to whether the conduct that is the subject of the request would be punishable under the legislation of both Parties.

4. The Parties shall reserve the right not to execute the request seeking restraint or confiscation of proceeds and instrumentalities of crime or seizure of property, or other provisional measures if such measure would not be applicable in the Requested Party in respect to the offence motivating such request.

5. For the purposes of this Treaty, the competent authorities entitled to request mutual legal assistance are those who have the power to act in investigation or judicial procedures concerning the perpetration of an offence, as provided in the law of the Requesting Party.

Article 2

Central Authorities

- 1. Central Authorities shall be established by both Parties.
- 2. For the Federative Republic of Brazil, the Central Authority shall be the Ministry of Justice and Public Security.
- 3. For the Republic of Lithuania, the Central Authority shall be the Ministry of Justice for the mutual legal assistance requests in the trial stage of the criminal proceedings and the Prosecutor General's Office for the mutual legal assistance requests in the pre-trial stage of the criminal proceedings.
- 4. Requests and replies under this Treaty shall be transmitted by the Central Authorities.

5. The Parties may at any time designate any other authority as a Central Authority for the purposes of this Treaty. Notification of such designation will take place by exchange of diplomatic notes. The Central Authorities shall directly inform each other of any change relating to their contact data as soon as possible.

6. The Central Authorities shall communicate directly with one another for the purposes of this Treaty.

Article 3

Form, Content and Transmission of Requests

1. A request for assistance shall be in writing and shall be sent by use of electronic means of communication. If it is not possible to send it by electronic means of communication, a request can be sent and received by traditional ways of transmission.

2. The urgent requests for assistance may be communicated through international cooperation networks, provided that they are transmitted through the Central Authorities' representatives.

3. The request shall include the following:

- a) the name and the position of the competent authority conducting the proceedings to which the request relates;
- b) a description of the subject matter and nature of the investigation, prosecution, or other proceedings to which the request relates;
- c) the provisions of laws applicable to the case to which the request relates;
- d) a summary of the facts of the offences and the procedural history of the case giving rise to the request;
- e) a description of the evidence or other assistance sought; and
- f) the purpose for which the evidence or other assistance is sought.

4. To the extent necessary and possible, a request shall also include:

- a) the identity, date of birth and location of any person from whom evidence is sought;
- b) the identity, date of birth and location of a person to be served, that person's relationship to the proceedings, and the manner in which the service is to be made;
- c) available information on the identity and whereabouts of a person to be located;
- d) a precise description of the place to be searched and of the articles to be seized, including, when possible, the identity of the owner thereof;
- e) a description of the manner in which any testimony or statement is to be taken and recorded;
- f) a list of questions to be asked of a witness or expert;
- g) a description of any particular procedures to be followed in executing the request;

- h) information as to the allowances and expenses to which a person asked to appear in the territory of the Requesting Party will be entitled;
- i) any other information which may be brought to the attention of the Requested Party to facilitate its execution of the request; and
- j) any requirements for confidentiality.

5. The Requested Party may ask the Requesting Party to provide any further information, which appears to the Requested Party to be necessary for the purpose of executing the request.

Article 4

Language

1. Requests shall be submitted in the language of the Requesting Party, accompanied by a translation into the official language of the Requested Party.
2. Requests may also be submitted in English, on a case-by-case basis, upon agreement of the Central Authorities.
3. The Central Authorities may communicate in English.

Article 5

Execution of Requests

1. The Central Authority of the Requested Party shall promptly execute the request or, when appropriate, shall transmit it to the officials having authority to do so.
2. Requests for assistance shall be executed in accordance with the law of the Requested Party, unless otherwise provided for in this Treaty.
3. The Requested Party shall comply with the formalities and procedures expressly indicated by the Requesting Party unless otherwise provided for in this Treaty, and provided that such formalities and procedures are not contrary to the law of the Requested Party.
4. If the Central Authority of the Requested Party determines that execution of the request would interfere with ongoing proceedings or prejudice the safety of any person in the territory of the Requested Party, the Central Authority may:
 - a) determine that the execution of the request be postponed; or
 - b) consult with the Central Authority of the Requesting Party about the possibility to execute the request subject to conditions deemed necessary, which, if accepted, shall be complied with.

5. The Central Authority of the Requested Party may facilitate the participation in the execution of the request of such persons as are specified in the request.
6. The Central Authority of the Requested Party may ask the Central Authority of the Requesting Party to provide information in such form as may be necessary to enable it to execute the request.
7. The Central Authority of the Requested Party may undertake any steps which may be necessary under the law of the Requested Party in order to give effect to the request received from the Requesting Party. The Central Authority of the Requested Party shall answer any reasonable consultation made by the Central Authority of the Requesting Party concerning the proceeding of the execution of the request.
8. The Central Authority of the Requested Party shall inform the Central Authority of the Requesting Party promptly of any circumstances which make it impossible to proceed with the execution of the request or which require modification of the action requested.
9. The Central Authority of the Requested Party shall promptly inform the Central Authority of the Requesting Party of the outcome of the execution of the request.

Article 6

Spontaneous Information

1. The Central Authority of a Party may, without prior request, forward information to the Central Authority of the other Party, when they consider that the disclosure of such information might assist the Receiving Party in initiating or carrying out investigations or proceedings, or might lead to a request by that Party under this Treaty.
2. The providing Party may, pursuant to its law, impose conditions for the use of such information to the Receiving Party. The Receiving Party shall be bound by those conditions.

Article 7

Certification and Authentication

Documents transmitted by a Party pursuant to this Treaty which are attested by the signature and/or official seal of a competent authority or the Central Authority of the Party shall not need to be authenticated.

Article 8

Costs

1. The Requested Party shall pay all costs relating to the execution of the request, except for the following:

- a) fees of experts or witnesses, and the allowances and expenses related to travel of persons pursuant to Articles 13 and 14 of this Treaty;
- b) the costs of establishing and operating video-conferencing and the interpretation of such proceedings;
- c) the costs of transferring persons in custody pursuant to Article 15 of this Treaty.

Such fees, costs, allowances and expenses shall be paid by the Requesting Party, including translation, transcription and interpretation services where these have been requested.

2. If the Central Authority of the Requested Party notifies the Central Authority of the Requesting Party that execution of the request might require costs or other resources of an extraordinary nature, or if it otherwise requests, the Central Authorities shall consult with a view to reaching agreement on the conditions under which the request shall be executed and the manner in which costs shall be allocated.

Article 9

Refusal of Assistance

1. The Central Authority of the Requested Party may refuse assistance if:
 - a) the execution of the request would prejudice the sovereignty, national security, *ordre public* or other essential interests of the Requested Party;
 - b) the offense is regarded as being of a political nature;
 - c) there are substantial grounds to believe that the execution of the request would result in a breach of human rights and fundamental freedoms;
 - d) the request has been issued at the request of a special or *ad hoc* tribunal;
 - e) the request relates to a person who has already been prosecuted in the Requested Party for the same offence which is referred to in the request for assistance;
 - f) the request relates to an offence that is regarded by the Requested Party as an offence under military law, which is not also an offence under ordinary criminal law;
 - g) the request is not made in substantial compliance with the requirements set forth in Article 3 of this Treaty.
2. Before refusing assistance pursuant to this Article, the Central Authority of the Requested Party shall consult with the Central Authority of the Requesting Party to consider whether assistance can be given subject to such conditions, as it deems necessary. If the Requesting Party accepts assistance subject to these conditions, the request shall be complied with the conditions.
3. If the Central Authority of the Requested Party refuses assistance, it shall inform

the Central Authority of the Requesting Party of the reasons for refusal.

Article 10

Provisional Measures

Upon request by the Requesting Party, the competent authority of the Requested Party shall apply provisional measures in order to preserve an existing situation, to safeguard threatened legal interests or to preserve evidence.

Article 11

Confidentiality and Limitations on Use

1. The Requested Party shall, upon request by the Requesting Party, keep confidential any information which might indicate that a request has been made or responded to. If the request cannot be executed without breaching confidentiality, the Requested Party shall consult with the Requesting Party whether it is still interested in the execution of the request.
2. The Requesting Party shall request prior consent from the Requested Party to use or disclose information or evidence obtained by means of assistance for purposes other than those stated in the request. The Requested Party may impose conditions of use or disclosure of such information to the Requesting Party.
3. Information or evidence obtained by means of assistance which have been disclosed subject to the conditions laid down in Paragraph 2 of this Article, may thereafter be used for any purpose. The Requested Party may determine that the information and evidence be used in a diverse manner.
4. Nothing in this Article shall preclude the use or disclosure of information to the extent that there is an obligation to do so under the law of the Requesting Party in criminal proceedings. The Requesting Party shall notify the Requested Party in advance of any such disclosure.

CHAPTER II

REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE

Article 12

Service of Documents

1. The Requested Party shall do their best in order to effectuate service of process requested by the Requesting Party pursuant to this Treaty. The provision in this paragraph also applies to any summons or other process requiring the appearance of any person before any competent authority in the territory of the Requesting Party.
2. The Central Authority of the Requesting Party shall transmit any request for the service of process which requires the appearance of a person before a competent

authority in the Requesting Party within 120 days before the scheduled appearance.

3. The Requested Party shall return a proof of service, whenever possible, in the manner specified in the request.

Article 13

Taking Testimony and Producing Evidence in the Territory of the Requested Party

1. A person from whom evidence is requested in the territory of the Requested Party may be compelled to appear in order to testify or produce documents, records, or articles of evidence by summons or such other method as may be permitted under the law of the Requested Party.

2. Upon request, the Central Authority of the Requested Party shall furnish information in advance about the date and place of the taking of evidence pursuant to this Article.

3. The Requested Party may permit the presence of such persons as specified in the request during the execution of the request, and may, pursuant to its law, allow such persons to present questions.

Article 14

Testimony in the Requesting Party

1. The Requesting Party may request the appearance of a person in its territory for the purpose of giving evidence, being identified or assisting any proceedings.

2. The person who has failed to answer a summons to appear shall not be subjected to any punishment or measure of restraint even if the summons contains a notice of penalty, unless subsequently he voluntarily enters the territory of the Requesting Party and is there again duly summoned.

3. The Central Authority of the Requested Party shall:

a) ask a person whose voluntary appearance in the territory of the Requesting Party is desired whether he agrees to appear; and

b) promptly inform the Central Authority of the Requesting Party of his answer.

4. The Requesting Party shall indicate the extent to which the person's expenses will be paid. A person who agrees to appear may ask the Requesting Party advance money to cover these expenses.

Article 15

Temporary Transfer of Persons in Custody

1. A person in the custody of the Requested Party whose presence in the Requesting

Party is sought for purposes of assistance under this Treaty shall be temporarily transferred from the Requested Party to the Requesting Party for that purpose if the person consents and if the competent authorities of both Parties so agree.

2. For the purposes of this Article:

- a) the Requesting Party shall be responsible for the safety of the person transferred and shall have the obligation to keep the person in custody;
- b) the Requesting Party shall return the person transferred to the custody of the Requested Party as soon as the requested measures are executed. The return shall take place no later than the date upon which he would have been released from custody in the territory of the Requested Party;
- c) the Requesting Party shall not request the Requested Party to initiate extradition proceedings of the person transferred during the period when he is in its territory;
- d) the period of custody in the territory of the Requested Party shall be deducted from the period of detention, which the person concerned is or will be obliged to undergo in the territory of the Requesting Party.

Article 16

Safe Conduct

1. The person who is in the Requesting Party, owing to a request for assistance;
 - a) shall not be detained, prosecuted, punished or subject to any other restriction of personal liberty for any acts or omissions which preceded that person's entry into the territory of the Requesting Party
 - b) shall not be obliged to give evidence or to assist in any investigation, or proceedings other than that to which the request relates.
2. Paragraph 1 of this Article shall cease to apply if the person referred therein:
 - a) being free to leave, has not left the territory of the Requesting Party within fifteen days after that person has been officially notified that his/her presence is no longer required, or
 - b) has voluntarily returned to the Requesting Party after having left.
3. No penalty or mandatory restriction shall apply to a person who declines the invitation provided in Article 14 of this Treaty or does not consent with the request provided in Article 15 of this Treaty.

Article 17

Video-conference Hearing

1. If a person is in the territory of Requested Party and has to be heard as a witness or expert by the competent authorities of Requesting Party, the latter may, where it is not desirable or possible for the person to be heard to appear in its territory in person, request that the hearing take place by means of video-conference.
2. The Requested Party shall agree with the video-conference hearing, provided that the use of the video-conference is not contrary to fundamental principles of its law and on condition that it has the technical means to carry out the hearing.
3. The request for video-conference hearing shall include, in addition to the information mentioned in Article 3 of this Treaty, the name of the authorities and other people who will take part in the hearing.
4. The competent authority of the Requested Party shall summon the person to be heard in accordance with its law.
5. The following rules shall apply to video-conference hearings:
 - a) the hearing shall take place in the presence of the competent authority from the Requested Party, who will be assisted by an interpreter if necessary. This authority shall also be responsible for the identification of the person to be heard and for the respect of the due process of law. In case the competent authority of the Requested Party decides that the due process of law is not being respected during the hearing, it shall promptly take the necessary measures to ensure the adequate continuance of the hearing;
 - b) the hearing shall be conducted by the competent authority of the Requesting Party or, under its orders, in accordance with its law;
 - c) upon request by the Requesting Party or the person to be heard, the Requested Party shall arrange for this person to be assisted by an interpreter;
 - d) the person to be heard shall claim the right to remain silent if such right is recognized under the law of the Requested or the Requesting Party.
6. The competent authority of the Requested Party shall, after the end of the hearing, write a report including:
 - a) the date and venue of the hearing with the signature of the person heard or/and his/her legal representative and of the representative of the competent authority;
 - b) the identity of the person heard;
 - c) the identity of the other people in the Requested Party who participated in the hearing;
 - d) the commitment or oath taken; and

e) the technical conditions under which the hearing took place.

7. The document to which the previous paragraph of this Article refers shall be transmitted by the Central Authority of the Requested Party to the Central Authority of the Requesting Party.

8. The Requested Party shall take the appropriate measures for its law to be applied the same way if it were a national proceeding, when witnesses or experts are heard in its territory, pursuant to this Article, and:

a) refuse to testify if they are compelled to do so; or

b) provide false statement.

9. The Parties may apply the provisions of this Article to the video-conference hearings in which the accused person or the suspect takes part. In this case, the Parties shall consult with each other and decide on holding and carrying out the video-conference in conformity with their law and the appropriate international instruments in force. The hearings involving the accused person or the suspect shall only be carried out with his or her consent.

Article 18

Search and Seizure

1. The Requested Party shall execute, in accordance with its law, a request for the search, seizure and delivery of any article to the Requesting Party if the request includes the information justifying such measure.

2. The Parties may request a document to certify the continuity of custody, the identity of the article and the integrity of its condition.

3. The Central Authority of the Requested Party may require consent from the Requesting Party to the terms and conditions which the Requested Party may deem necessary to protect the interests of third party bona fides in the item to be transferred.

Article 19

Official Records

1. The Requested Party shall provide the Requesting Party with copies of publicly available records, including documents or information in any form, in the possession of authorities in the Requested Party.

2. The Requested Party may, in its discretion, provide copies of any records, including documents or information in any form, which are in the possession of authorities in that Party, but which are not publicly available, to the same extent and under the same conditions as such copies would be available to its own law enforcement or judicial authorities.

Article 20

Return of Documents and Articles

The Central Authority of the Requesting Party shall return any documents or articles furnished to it in the execution of a request under this Chapter as soon as practicable, unless the Central Authority of the Requested Party waives the return of the documents or articles.

Article 21


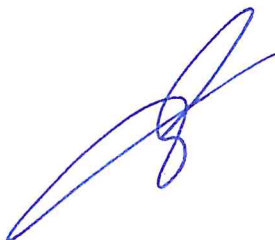
Assistance in Confiscation Proceedings

1. The Parties shall assist each other in proceedings involving the identification, tracing, provisional measures, such as restraint, seizure and confiscation of the proceeds and instrumentalities of crime in accordance with the law of the Requested Party.
2. If the Central Authority of one Party becomes aware that proceeds or instrumentalities of crime are located in the territory of the other Party and may be liable to provisional measures, such as restraint, seizure or confiscation in accordance with the law of that Party, it may so inform the Central Authority of the other Party.
3. If the Party so notified has jurisdiction, this information may be presented to its authorities for a determination whether any action is appropriate. The said authorities shall issue their decision in accordance with the law of their country and the Central Authority of that country shall ensure that the other Party is aware of the action taken.
4. A request for the provisional measure shall be accompanied by a decision of a court or other competent authority imposing the provisional measure.

Article 22

Identification of Bank Information

1. The requested Party shall confirm whether a natural or legal person that is the subject of a criminal investigation holds or controls one or more accounts in the banks specified in the request.
2. The Requested Party shall provide, in accordance to its law, the specified records, documents or reports of the specified accounts, the records of banking operations which have been carried out during a specified period through the accounts specified in the request, or identified in accordance with Paragraph 1 of this Article and the specified records, documents or reports of any sending or



recipient account.

3. The obligations set out in this Article shall apply only to the extent that the information is in the possession of the bank keeping the account.

4. The Requested Party may make an execution of a request described in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article dependent on the conditions it applies in respect of requests for obtaining items.

CHAPTER III

SHARING OF CONFISCATED ASSETS OR THEIR EQUIVALENT FUNDS

Article 23

Return of Assets

1. Where a conviction has been obtained in the Requesting Party, the assets which have been seized by the Requested Party may be returned to the Requesting Party for the purpose of confiscation, in accordance with the law of the Requested Party.

2. As a general rule, once a decision by a competent court in the Requesting Party is issued, the return of assets should be decided by the competent authorities in the Requested Party.

3. The rights claimed by *bona fide* third parties or identifiable victims over these assets shall be respected.

Article 24

Return of Embezzled Public Funds

1. When the Requested Party seizes or confiscates assets that constitute public funds, whether or not these have been laundered, and which have been embezzled from the Requesting Party, the Requested Party shall return the seized or confiscated assets, less any costs of its disposal, to the Requesting Party.

2. The return shall occur, as a general rule, based on a final judgment in the Requesting Party; however, the Requested Party may return the assets before the conclusion of the proceedings, in accordance with its law.

Article 25

Requests for Asset Sharing

1. A Party may make a request for assets sharing from the Party which has custody of seized assets in accordance with the provisions of this Treaty.

2. The Requested Party may, by means of mutual agreement and in accordance with its law, share those assets with the Requesting Party. A request for assets sharing shall be made within one year from the date of entry of the final order of confiscation, unless otherwise agreed between the Parties in exceptional cases.

3. The Requested Party, on receipt of a request for asset sharing made in

accordance with the provisions of this Article, shall:

- a) consider whether to share assets as set out in this Article; and
- b) inform the Party making the request of the outcome of that consideration.

4. In appropriate cases where there are bona fide third parties or identifiable victims, consideration of the rights of bona fide third parties or identifiable victims shall take precedence over asset sharing between the Parties.

Article 26 Sharing of Assets

1. Where the Requested Party proposes to share assets with the Requesting Party, it shall:

- a) determine, by means of mutual agreement and in accordance with its law, the proportion of the assets to be shared; and
- b) transfer a sum equivalent to that proportion to the Requesting Party in accordance with Article 27 of this Treaty.

2. The Parties agree that it may not be appropriate to share where the value of the realized assets or the assistance rendered by the Requesting Party is *de minimis*.

Article 27 Payment of Shared Assets

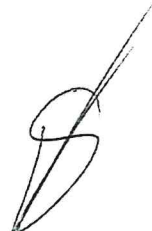
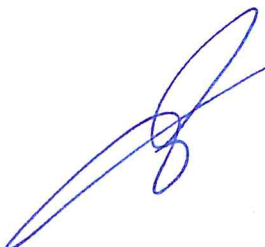
1. Unless otherwise mutually agreed by the Parties, any sum transferred pursuant to Article 26 (1) (b) of this Treaty shall be paid:

- a) in the currency of the Requested Party, and
- b) by means of an electronic transfer of funds or check.

2. Payment of any such sum shall be made:

- a) to the Federative Republic of Brazil in any case in which the Federative Republic of Brazil is the Requesting Party, and sent to the pertinent office or account designated by the Brazilian Central Authority;
- b) to the Republic of Lithuania in any case in which the Republic of Lithuania is the Requesting Party, and sent to the pertinent office or account designated by the Lithuanian Central Authority;
- c) or to such other recipient or recipients as the Requesting Party may specify by notification to the Requested Party.

Article 28 Imposition of conditions



Unless otherwise mutually agreed by the Parties, the Requested Party may not impose on the Requesting Party any conditions as to the use of that sum which is transferred pursuant to Article 26 (1) (b) of this Treaty. In particular it may not require the Requesting Party to share the sum with any other State, organization or individual.

CHAPTER V FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 29

Compatibility with Other Agreements

Assistance and procedures set forth in this Treaty shall not prevent either of the Parties from granting assistance to the other Party through the provisions of other international agreements to which it may be a party or through the provisions of its law. The Parties may also provide assistance pursuant to any arrangement, agreement or practice which may be applicable between the law enforcement agencies of the Parties.

Article 30

Consultation

The Central Authorities of the Parties shall consult, at the request of either, concerning the application of this Treaty either generally or in relation to a particular case. The Central Authorities may also agree on such practical measures as may be necessary to facilitate the application of this Treaty.

Article 31

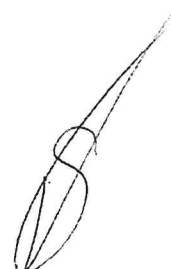

Ratification and Entry into Force

1. This Treaty shall be ratified and shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the latter of the dates on which each of the Parties has notified the other through diplomatic channels that the ratification procedures required by its law have been complied with.
2. Requests made under this Treaty can apply to offences committed prior to its entry into force.

Article 32

Amendments

This Treaty may be amended at any time upon mutual agreement of the Parties,



which shall be drawn in the form of Protocol, constituting the inseparable part of the Treaty. Such Protocol is subject to ratification and shall enter into force in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 31 of this Treaty.

Article 33 Termination

1. This Treaty shall remain in force for an indefinite period. Either Party may terminate this Treaty by means of a written notice to the other Party sent through the diplomatic channels.
2. Termination shall take effect six months after the date on which the other Party received the respective written notification.
3. Requests for mutual legal assistance made prior to this written notice, or received during the six month notification period shall be dealt with in accordance with this Treaty.

Article 34 Dispute Settlement

The Parties shall endeavour to settle disputes concerning the interpretation or application of this Treaty through diplomatic channels.

In witness thereof, the undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Treaty.

Done in duplicate at ..., on... in the Portuguese, Lithuanian and English languages, each text being equally authentic. In case of divergence of interpretation of this Treaty, the English text shall prevail.

ON BEHALF OF THE
FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC OF
BRAZIL

ON BEHALF OF THE REPUBLIC OF
LITHUANIA

