

CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA
(Approved by the citizens of the Republic of Lithuania
in the Referendum on 25 October 1992)
(as amended by 20 March 2003, No. IX-1379)

THE LITHUANIAN ~~NATION~~PEOPLE

~~h~~Having established the State of Lithuania many centuries ago,
~~h~~Having based its legal foundations on the Lithuanian Statutes and the Constitutions of the Republic of Lithuania,
having for centuries defended its freedom and independence,
having preserved its spirit, native language, writing, and customs,
embodying the ~~inborn inate~~innate right of each person and the People to live and create freely in the land of their fathers and forefathers in the independent State of Lithuania,
fostering national concord in the land of Lithuania,
striving for an open, just, and harmonious civil society and State governed under the rule of law~~governed State~~, by the will of the citizens of the ~~reborn re-established~~ State of Lithuania, approves and declares this CONSTITUTION

CHAPTER ~~1-11~~

~~-~~THE STATE OF LITHUANIA

Article 1

The State of Lithuania ~~shall be~~is an independent and democratic republic.

Article 2

The State of Lithuania ~~shall be~~is created by the People. Sovereignty ~~shall be~~is vested in the People.

Article 3

No one may limit or restrict the sovereignty of the People or make claims to the sovereign powers of the People. The People and each citizen ~~shall~~have the right to oppose anyone who encroaches on the independence, territorial integrity, or constitutional order of the State of Lithuania by force.

Article 4

The People shall exercise the supreme sovereign power vested in them either directly or through their democratically elected representatives.

Article 5

(1) In Lithuania, ~~State authority is the powers of the State shall be~~ exercised by the Seimas, the President of the Republic and Government, and the ~~Judiciary Court~~.

(2) The ~~powers of authority are limited scope of powers shall be defined~~ by the Constitution. Institutions of power ~~shall~~serve the people.

Article 6

(1) The Constitution ~~shall be~~is an integral and directly applicable ~~statute act~~.

(2) Every person ~~may can~~ defend ~~his or her~~their rights on the basis of the Constitution.

Article 7

(1) Any law ~~and any legal act or other statute~~ which ~~contradicts violates~~ the Constitution ~~shall be~~is invalid.

(2) Only laws which are promulgated ~~shall be~~are valid.

(3) Ignorance of the law ~~shall does~~ not exempt a person from responsibility.

Article 8



The forced seizure of State power or any of its institutions ~~shall is~~ be considered an anti-constitutional action, which is illegal and invalid.

Article 9

(1) The most significant issues concerning the life of the State and the People ~~shall be~~ are decided by referendum.

(2) In the cases established by law, referendums ~~shall be~~ are announced by the Seimas.

(3) Referendums ~~shall also are~~ be announced if no less than 300,000 citizens having the right to vote of the electorate so request.

(4) The procedure for the announcement and execution of a referendum ~~shall be~~ is established by law.

Article 10

(1) The territory of the State of Lithuania ~~is integral and indivisible shall be integral and shall not be divided~~ into any state ~~territories derivatives~~.

(2) The State borders ~~may can~~ only be realigned by an international treaty of the Republic of Lithuania which has been ratified by ~~four-fifths of~~ all the Seimas members.

Article 11

The administrative divisions of the territory of the State of Lithuania and their boundaries ~~shall are~~ be determined by law.

Article 12

(1) Citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania ~~shall is~~ be acquired ~~by at~~ at birth or on any other bases established by law.

(2) ~~Except for the particular cases With the exception of cases~~ established by law, no person may be a citizen of the Republic of Lithuania and another state at the same time.

(3) The procedure for the acquisition and loss of citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania ~~shall be Established is determined~~ by law.

Article 13

(1) The State of Lithuania ~~shall protect~~ protects its citizens abroad.

(2) It ~~shall is~~ be prohibited to extradite a citizen of the Republic of Lithuania to another state unless an international agreement ~~where to which to~~ the Republic of Lithuania is a party establishes otherwise.

Article 14

Lithuanian ~~shall be~~ is the State language.

Article 15

(1) The colours of the State flag ~~shall be~~ are yellow, green, and red.

(2) The coat of arms ~~shall be~~ is a white Vytis on a red background.

(3) The State flag and coat of arms and their use ~~shall be~~ is established by ~~law~~ laws.

Article 16

The national anthem ~~shall be~~ is Vincas Kudirka's "Tautiška Giesmė".

Article 17

The capital of the Republic of Lithuania ~~shall be~~ is the city of Vilnius, the long-standing historical capital of Lithuania.

CHAPTER ~~21~~

-THE INDIVIDUAL AND THE STATE

Article 18

The rights and freedoms of individuals ~~are innate~~shall be inborn.

Article 19

The right to life of individuals ~~shall be~~are protected by law.

Article 20

~~(1) Personal/Individual~~ freedom ~~shall be~~is inviolable.

~~(2) No person/individual~~ may ~~be~~ arbitrarily be arrested or detained. No person may be deprived of freedom except on the bases, and according to the procedures, which have been established in ~~laws~~law.

~~(3) An individual~~ ~~A person~~ detained ~~in place of the criminal act in flagrante delicto~~ must, within 48 hours, be brought to court for the ~~arraignment~~purpose of determining, in the presence of the detainee, the ~~reasonableness~~ validity of the detention. ~~In the event that~~ If the court does not ~~adjudicate~~pass a decision to arrest, ~~to detain the person~~, the ~~detainee~~ detained individual shall be released immediately.

Article 21

~~(1)~~ The person ~~shall be~~is inviolable.

~~(2)~~ Human dignity ~~shall be~~is protected by law.

~~(3)~~ It ~~shall be~~is prohibited to torture, injure, degrade, or maltreat ~~an individual~~a person, as well as to establish such punishments.

~~(4)~~ No ~~person/individual~~ may be subjected to scientific or medical testing without ~~his or her~~the knowledge and consent ~~of individual~~thereto.

Article 22

~~(1)~~ The private life of an individual ~~shall be~~is inviolable.

~~(2)~~ Personal correspondence, telephone conversations, telegraph messages, and other ~~intercommunications~~ forms of communication ~~shall be~~are inviolable.

~~(3)~~ Information concerning the private life of an individual may be collected only upon properly / duly reasoned ~~a justified~~ court order and only in accordance with the law.

~~(4)~~ The law and the court ~~shall~~ protect individuals from arbitrary or unlawful interference in their private or family life, and from encroachment upon their honour and dignity.

Article 23

~~(1)~~ Property ~~shall is~~be inviolable.

~~(2)~~ The rights of ownership ~~shall are~~be protected by law.~~ts~~

~~(3)~~ Property may only be seized for the needs of society only in accordance with the ~~ing to the procedure established by law~~ and must be ~~adequately~~ justly compensated for.

Article 24

~~(1)~~ A person's dwelling place ~~shall be~~is inviolable.

~~(2)~~ Without the consent of the resident(s), entrance into a dwelling place ~~shall only be~~ only permitted ~~upon with a corresponding~~ court order, or in accordance with the ~~according to the procedure established by law when the objective of such an action is to~~ it is required to guarantee ~~protect~~ public order, apprehend a criminal, or save a person's life, health, or property.

Article 25

~~(1)~~ ~~The~~ Individuals ~~shall have~~has the right to have their own convictions and freely express them.

~~(2)~~ ~~The~~ Individuals must not be hindered from seeking, obtaining, or disseminating information or ideas.

~~(3)~~ Freedom to express convictions, as well as to obtain and disseminate information, may not be restricted in any way other than as established by law, when it is necessary for the safeguard of the health, honour and dignity, private life, ~~or morals of a person~~, or for the protection of constitutional order.

(4) Freedom to express convictions or ~~impart-disseminate~~ information ~~shall-beis~~ incompatible with criminal actions ~~—~~ the instigation of national, racial, religious, or social hatred, violence, or discrimination, ~~the dissemination of~~ slander, or misinformation.

(5) Citizens ~~has shall have~~ the right to obtain any available information ~~concerning themselves which concerns them~~ from State agencies in the manner established by law.

Article 26

(1) Freedom of thought, conscience, and religion ~~shall-may~~ not be restricted.

(2) Every person ~~shall have~~ ~~has~~ the right to freely choose any religion or ~~faith-belief~~ and, either individually or with others, in ~~private-public~~ or in ~~publicprivate~~, to manifest ~~or practice his or her~~ the religion or ~~religious rituals faith in worship, observance,~~ practice or teaching.

(3) No person ~~may-is to~~ coerce another person or be subject to coercion to adopt or profess any religion or ~~belieffaith~~.

(4) A person's freedom to profess and propagate his or her religion or ~~faith-belief cannot be limited unless otherwise may be subject only to those limitations~~ prescribed by law and only when such restrictions are necessary to protect the safety of society, public order, ~~a person's~~ health or morals, or the fundamental rights and freedoms of other ~~personss~~.

(5) Parents and legal guardians ~~shall-without restriction undertake have the liberty to ensure~~ the religious and moral education of their children in conformity with their own convictions.

Article 27

A person's convictions, ~~professed religious practice or belief religion or faith~~ may ~~not justify neither the commission of~~ a crime ~~nor~~ the violation of law.

Article 28

While exercising their rights and freedoms, persons must observe the Constitution and the laws of the Republic of Lithuania, and ~~must~~ not impair the rights and ~~interests-freedoms~~ of others ~~people~~.

Article 29

(1) All people ~~shall-arebe~~ equal ~~before-under~~ the law, the court, and other State institutions and officers.

(2) A person may not have his ~~or her~~ rights restricted in any way, or be granted any privileges, ~~on-the basis of based on~~ his or her sex, race, nationality, language, origin, social status, religion, convictions, or opinions.

Article 30

(1) Any person whose constitutional rights or freedoms are violated ~~shall-hashave~~ the right to appeal to court.

(2) The law ~~shall-establishes~~ the procedure for compensating ~~material-pecuniary~~ and moral damage inflicted on a person.

Article 31

(1) Every person ~~shall-beis~~ presumed innocent until proven guilty according to the procedure established by law and until declared guilty by an effective court sentence.

(2) Every indicted ~~person shall havehas~~ the right to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial court.

(3) Persons cannot be compelled to give evidence against themselves or against their family members or close relatives.

(4) Punishments ~~may-are~~ only ~~be~~ administered or applied on the basis of law.

(5) No person may be punished for the same offence twice.

(6) From the moment of arrest or first interrogation, persons suspected or accused of a crime ~~shall-are be~~

guaranteed the right to defence and legal counsel.

Article 32

(1) ~~Every~~ Citizens ~~may-can~~ freely move and choose their place of residence in Lithuania ~~freely~~, and ~~may~~ leave Lithuania ~~at their own will~~.

(2) This right may not be restricted except as provided by law and if it is necessary for the protection of State security or the health of the people, or to administer justice.

(3) A citizen may not be prohibited from returning to Lithuania.

(4) Every Lithuanian ~~person~~ may settle in Lithuania.

Article 33

(1) Citizens ~~shall~~ have the right to participate in the government of their State both directly and through their freely elected representatives, and ~~shall~~ have the equal opportunity to serve in a State office of the Republic of Lithuania.

(2) Each citizen ~~shall-is~~ be guaranteed the right to criticize the work of State institutions and their officers, and to appeal against their decisions. It ~~shall-be~~ is prohibited to persecute people for criticism.

(3) Citizens ~~shall-be~~ are guaranteed the right to petition and; the procedure for implementing this right ~~shall-is~~ is established by law.

Article 34

(1) Citizens who, on the day of election, attained the age of ~~are~~ 18 ~~years of age or over~~, ~~shall~~ have the right to vote ~~in the election~~.

(2) The right to be elected shall be established by the Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania and by ~~the~~ election laws.

(3) Citizens who are declared legally incapable by court ~~shall-may~~ may not participate in elections.

Article 35

(1) Citizens ~~shall-be~~ are guaranteed the right to freely form societies, political parties, and associations, provided that the aims and activities thereof do not contradict the Constitution and laws.

(2) No person may be forced to belong to any society, political party, or association.

(3) The founding and functioning of political parties and other political and public-societal organisations ~~are~~ is ~~shall-be~~ regulated by law.

Article 36

(1) Citizens ~~may-are~~ not ~~be~~ prohibited or hindered from assembling in unarmed peaceful meetings.

(2) This right ~~may-not~~ cannot be subjected to any restrictions except those which are provided by law and are necessary to protect the security of the sState or the community, public order, people's health or morals, or the rights and freedoms of other persons.

Article 37

Citizens who belong to ethnic communities ~~shall~~ have the right to foster their language, culture, and customs.

CHAPTER 3

SOCIETY AND THE STATE

Article 38

(1) The family ~~shall-be~~ is the basis of society and the sState.

(2) Family, motherhood, fatherhood, and childhood ~~shall-be~~ are under the care and protection of the sState.

(3) Marriage ~~shall-be~~ is entered into upon-the by free consent of man and woman.

(4) The Sstate ~~shall~~ registers marriages, births, and deaths. The sState ~~shall~~ also recognises marriages registered in church.

(5) In the family, spouses ~~shall~~ have equal rights.

(6) The right and duty of parents is to bring up their children to be honest-virtuous individuals and loyal citizens, as well as to support them until ~~they come of age~~ adulthood.

(7) The duty of children is to respect their parents, to care for them in old age, and to preserve their heritage.

Article 39

(1) The sState ~~shall take cares for~~ families raising bringing up and educating children at home, and ~~shall~~ renders them support in the manner established by law.

(2) The law ~~shall provides~~ for paid maternity leave ~~before until~~ and after childbirth, as well as for favourable working conditions and other privileges.

(3) Underage children ~~Children who are under age shall be~~ protected by law.

Article 40

(1) State and local government ~~establishments-institutions~~ of teaching and education ~~shall are be~~ secular. ~~At the~~ Upon request of parents, religion is taught ~~they shall offer classes in religious instruction~~.

(2) Non-governmental teaching and educational institutions may be established according to the procedure established by law.

(3) Institutions of higher learning ~~shall are be~~ granted autonomy.

(4) The Sstate ~~shall supervises~~ the activities ~~of establishments~~ of teaching and educational institutions.

Article 41

(1) Education ~~shall be is~~ compulsory for persons ~~under until~~ the age of 16.

(2) Education at sState and local government primary and secondary schools, vocational, and higher schools colleges ~~shall is for be~~ free ~~of charge~~.

(3) Higher education is accessible to all ~~Everyone shall have an equal opportunity to attain higher education~~ according to their individual abilities. Citizens who demonstrate suitable good learning academic progress ~~shall be~~ guaranteed education-tuition at establishments-governmental institutions of higher education for free ~~of charge~~.

Article 42

(1) Culture, science, research and teaching ~~shall are be~~ unrestricted.

(2) The Sstate ~~shall supports~~ culture and science, and ~~shall be concerned- cares for with~~ the protection of Lithuanian history, art, and other cultural monuments and values ~~ables~~.

(3) The law ~~shall protects~~ and ~~defends~~ the spiritual and material-pecuniary interests of authors which are related to scientific, technical, cultural, and artistic work.

Article 43

(1) The Sstate ~~shall recognises~~ traditional Lithuanian churches and religious organisations in Lithuania, as well as other churches and religious organisations provided that they have a basis-support in society and their teaching and rituals do not contradict the law and morality ~~or the law~~.

(2) Churches and religious organisations recognised by the sState ~~shall~~ have the rights of legal persons.

(3) Churches and religious organisations ~~shall~~ freely proclaim their teaching ~~of their faith~~, perform their rituals ~~of their belief~~, and have houses of prayer, charity institutions, and educational institutions for the training of priests ~~their clergy~~ ~~of their faith~~.

(4) Churches and religious organisations ~~shall organise themselves~~ ~~function~~ freely according to their canons and statutes.

(5) The status of churches and other religious organisations in the sState ~~shall are be~~ established by agreement or by law.

(6) The teachings proclaimed by churches and other religious organisations, other religious activities, and as well as houses of prayer ~~may must~~ not be used for purposes which contradict the Constitution and the law.

(7) There ~~is no~~ ~~shall not be a~~ sState religion in Lithuania.

Article 44

(1) Censorship of mass media ~~shall be~~ prohibited.

(2) The Sstate, political parties, political and public societal organisations, ~~and~~ other institutions or persons ~~may~~ must not monopolise the means of mass media.

Article 45

(1) Ethnic communities of citizens ~~shall~~ independently administer their ethnic cultural affairs of ~~their ethnic culture,~~ education, ~~organisations,~~ charity, and mutual assistance, autonomously.

(2) The sState ~~shall give~~ support to ethnic communities.

CHAPTER 4

NATIONAL ECONOMY AND LABOUR

Article 46

(1) Lithuania's economy ~~shall is~~ be based on the right to private ownership, freedom of individual economic activity, and initiative.

(2) The Sstate ~~shall~~ support s economic efforts and initiative ~~which~~ that are useful to the ~~community~~ society.

(3) The sState ~~shall~~ regulate s economic activity so that it serves ~~the~~ for the common good of the nation ~~general welfare of the people~~.

(4) The law ~~shall~~ prohibit s monopolisation of production and the market, and ~~shall~~ protect s freedom of fair competition.

(5) The Sstate ~~shall defend~~ protects ~~the interests of the~~ consumers' interests.

Article 47

(1) ~~The Republic of Lithuania has the~~ The right of exclusive ownership rights to: of entrails depths of the earth, as well ~~as nationally significant~~ internal waters of national significance, forests, parks, roads, ~~and~~ historical, archaeological, and cultural ~~facilities~~ objects ~~shall exclusively belong to the Republic of Lithuania~~.

(2) The Republic of Lithuania ~~shall have~~ the exclusive ownership right to the airspace over its territory, its continental shelf, and the economic zone in the Baltic Sea.

(3) In the Republic of Lithuania foreign entities may acquire ~~into their~~ ownership of land, internal waters and forests under ~~the~~ constitutional law.

(4) In accordance with the procedure and conditions defined by law ~~p~~lots of land may belong to a foreign state by the right of ownership for the establishment of its diplomatic missions and consular offices ~~in accordance with the procedure and conditions defined by law~~.

Amendments to the Article:

No. I-1390, 20.06.96, Valstybės žinios (Official Gazette), 1996, No. 64-1501 (05.07.96).

No. IX-1305, 23.01.2003, Valstybės žinios (Official Gazette), 2003, No. 14-540 (07.02.2003).

Article 48

(1) Every person may freely choose an occupation or business, and ~~shall have~~ the right to adequate sufficient, safe and healthy working conditions, adequate sufficient compensation for work, and social security in the event of unemployment.

(2) The employment of foreigners in the Republic of Lithuania ~~shall is~~ be regulated by law.

(3) Forced labour ~~shall is~~ be prohibited.

(4) Military service or alternative service that substitutes for it, as well as labour of its citizens which is executed during war, natural calamity disaster, epidemic, or other ~~urgent~~ conditions of emergency ~~circumstances~~, ~~is~~ shall not ~~not be~~ deemed as forced labour.

(5) Labour which is performed by convicts ~~that in places of confinement and which~~ is regulated by law ~~is shall not~~ be deemed as forced labour ~~either~~.

Article 49

(1) Every person ~~shall have~~ the right to rest and leisure, as well as to annual paid holidays.

(2) Working hours ~~shall are be~~ established by law.

Article 50

(1) Trade unions ~~shall may be freely~~ establish ~~ed freely~~ and ~~shall~~ function independently. They ~~shall~~ defend the professional, economic, ~~and~~ social rights and interests of employees.

(2) All trade unions ~~shall~~ have equal rights.

Article 51

(1) Employees ~~shall~~ have the right to strike ~~in order~~ to protect their economic and social interests.

(2) The restrictions of this right, and the conditions and procedures for the implementation thereof ~~shall are~~ ~~be~~ established by law.

Article 52

The State ~~shall~~ guarantees the right of citizens to ~~to receive pension of old retirement~~ age and disability pension, as well as to social ~~assistances~~ support in the event of unemployment, sickness, widowhood, loss of ~~breadwinner~~ earner, and other cases ~~provided~~ established by law.

Article 53

(1) The State ~~shall take~~ cares ~~for of the~~ people's health and ~~shall~~ guarantees medical aid and services in the event of ~~sickness~~ illness. The procedure for providing medical aid to citizens free of charge at ~~public~~ state healthcare ~~medical~~ facilities ~~shall is be~~ established by law.

(2) The State ~~shall~~ promotes physical culture of the society and ~~shall~~ supports sports.

(3) The State and each individual must protect the environment from harmful ~~influences~~ hazards.

Article 54

(1) The State ~~shall concern~~ cares ~~itself with for~~ the protection of the natural environment, its fauna and flora, ~~separates~~ specific objects of nature and particularly valuable ~~district~~ terrain, and ~~shall~~ supervises the moderate utilization of natural resources as well as their restoration and augmentation.

(2) It is prohibited by law to devastate the land, depths of the earth, waters, ~~The exhaustion of land and entrails of the earth, the to~~ pollution of waters and air, ~~the to make radioactive impact to the environment~~ production of radioactive impact, as well as ~~to the ravage~~ impoverishment of fauna flora and flora fauna, ~~shall be prohibited by law~~.

CHAPTER 54 THE SEIMAS

Article 55

(1) ~~The~~ Seimas ~~shall~~ consists of representatives of the People: 141 Seimas members, who ~~shall are~~ be elected for a ~~four-year~~ four-year term on the basis of universal, equal, and direct ~~suffrage~~ voting by secret ballot.

(2) ~~The~~ Seimas ~~shall is be~~ deemed elected when at least three-fifths of ~~the~~ Seimas members have been elected.

(3) ~~The~~ The electoral procedure ~~of Seimas members~~ ~~shall is be~~ established by law.

Article 56

(1) Any citizen of the Republic of Lithuania who is not bound by an oath or pledge to a foreign state, and who, on the election day, is not younger than 25 years of age and is or over and has permanently been residing in Lithuania, may be elected a Seimas member.

(2) Persons who have not finished serving served their court-imposed sentence, as well as persons declared legally incapable by the court, cannot be elected members to Seimas.

Article 57

(1) Regular elections to the Seimas ~~shall are~~ held on second Sunday of October in the final year of the no earlier than 2 months, and no later than 1 month, prior to the expiration of the powers of the Seimas members.

(2) Following pre-term elections regular elections to Seimas are held at a time stipulated in part one of this article.

Amendments to the Article:

No. IX-2344, 13.07.2004, Valstybės žinios (Official Gazette), 2004, No. 111-4124 (17.07.2004).

Article 58

(1) Pre-term elections to the Seimas may be held on the decision of ~~the~~ Seimas adopted by no less than three-fifths majority vote of all ~~the~~ Seimas members.

(2) The President of the Republic of Lithuania may also announce pre-term elections to the Seimas:

1) if the Seimas fails to adopt a decision on the new programme of the Government within 30 days of its presentation, or if Seimas twice in succession disapproves of the Government programme within 60 days of its initial presentation; or

2) of its presentation, or if the Seimas twice in succession disapproves of the Government programme within 60 days of its initial presentation; or

on the proposal of the Government, if ~~the~~ Seimas expresses direct non-confidence in the Government.

(3) The President of the Republic may not announce pre-term elections to ~~the~~ Seimas if the term of office of the President of the Republic expires within less than six months, also or if less than six months have ~~not~~ passed since the pre-term elections to Seimas.

(4) The day of elections to ~~the new~~ Seimas ~~shall is~~ be specified in the resolution of ~~the~~ Seimas or in the decree of the President of the Republic concerning the pre-term elections to the Seimas. The election to ~~the~~ new Seimas must be organised within three months from the adoption of the decision on the pre-term elections.

Article 59

(1) The term of office of Seimas members ~~shall commences~~ from the day ~~that when~~ the newly elected Seimas convenes for the first sitting. ~~The powers of the previously elected Seimas members shall expire as from~~ From the opening of ~~the this sitting the powers of the previously elected Seimas members expire.~~

(2) Newly elected Seimas members ~~shall acquires~~ all the rights of representative of the People's ~~representative~~ only after swearing in ~~the~~ Seimas to be loyal-faithful to the Republic of Lithuania.

(3) Seimas members who either does not take an oath in the manner prescribed by law, or who take a conditional oath, ~~shall loses~~ the mandate as of a Seimas member. ~~The~~ Seimas ~~shall adopts~~ a corresponding resolution thereof.

(4) In office, Seimas members ~~shall~~ act in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania, the interests of the Sstate, as well as their own consciences, and may not be restricted by any mandates.

Article 60

(1) The duties of Seimas members, ~~with the exception of~~ except for their duties ~~in to~~ the Seimas, ~~shall beare~~ incompatible with any other duties in ~~S~~state institutions or organisations, as well as with work in ~~trade~~business, ~~commerce~~ial and other private institutions or enterprises. ~~For~~ During the term of office, Seimas members ~~is~~ shall be exempt from the duty to perform national defence service.

(2) ~~A~~ Seimas member ~~may can~~ be appointed only ~~as~~ Prime Minister or Minister.

(3) The ~~service work~~ of a Seimas member ~~shall is~~be remunerated, and all expenses incurred from parliamentary activities ~~ies shall beare~~ reimbursed ~~with funds from~~ from the ~~s~~State budget. ~~A~~ Seimas member ~~may can~~ not receive any other ~~salary remuneration~~, ~~with the exception~~ except for remuneration ~~of payment~~ for creative activities.

(4) The duties, rights and guarantees of the activities of Seimas members ~~shall beare~~ established by law.

Article 61

(1) Seimas members ~~shall hasve~~ the right to submit inquiries to the Prime Minister, the individual Ministers, and the heads of other ~~s~~State institutions formed or elected by ~~the~~ Seimas. ~~The Said~~ aforementioned persons or bodies must respond orally or in writing at a ~~the~~ Seimas session in the manner established by ~~the~~ Seimas.

(2) At sessions of ~~the~~ Seimas, a group of no less than one-fifth of the Seimas members may ~~interpolate~~ file interpellation to the Prime Minister or a Minister.

(3) Upon ~~considering deliberation of~~ the response of the Prime Minister or Minister to the interpellation, ~~the~~ Seimas may decide that the response is not satisfactory, and, by a majority vote of ~~half of~~ all the Seimas members, express non-confidence in the Prime Minister or a Minister.

(4) The voting procedure ~~shall beis~~ established by law.

Article 62

(1) The person of a Seimas member ~~shall is~~be inviolable.

(2) Seimas members ~~may may not not~~ be ~~found criminally responsible~~ prosecution, may not be arrested, and may not be subjected to any other restriction of personal freedom without the consent of the Seimas.

(3) Seimas members may not be persecuted for voting or speeches in the Seimas. However, legal actions may be instituted against Seimas members according to the general procedure if they are guilty of personal insult or ~~defamations~~ slander.

Article 63

The powers of a Seimas member ~~shall beare~~ terminated:

1) on the expiration of the term of ~~his office or when a pre-term elected Seimas or her powers, or when~~ the Seimas, elected in preterm ~~elections,~~ convenes for the first sitting;

2) upon ~~his or her~~ death;

3) upon ~~his or her~~ resignation;

4) when ~~he or she is~~ declared legally incapable by the court;

5) when the Seimas revokes ~~his or her a~~ mandate in accordance with impeachment proceedings;

6) when the elections ~~are is~~ recognised as invalid, or if the law on election is grossly violated;

7) if ~~he or she one~~ takes up, or does not resign from, employment which is incompatible with the duties of a Seimas member; ~~and~~

8) if ~~he or one she~~ loses citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania.

Article 64

(1) Every year, the Seimas ~~shall~~ convenes for two regular sessions one in spring and one in fall. The spring session ~~shall~~ commences on March 10th and ~~shall~~ ends on June 30th. The fall session ~~shall~~ commences on September 10th and ~~shall~~ ends on December 23rd. The Seimas may ~~resolve~~ decides to prolong a session.

(2) Extraordinary sessions ~~are shall be~~ convened by the Seimas ~~Speaker Chairperson~~ upon the proposal of at least ~~o~~ One-third of all the Seimas; and by the President of the Republic; in cases provided for in the Constitution, ~~by the President of the Republic~~.

Article 65

The President of the Republic shall convene the first sitting of the newly elected Seimas which must be held within 15 days of the Seimas election. If the President of the Republic fails to convene the sitting of the Seimas, the ~~members of the~~ Seimas ~~members shall~~ assemble the day following the expiration of the ~~15-day~~ 15-day period.

Article 66

(1) The Seimas Speaker or Deputy Speaker ~~Chairperson or Assistant Chairperson of the Seimas shall~~ preside over sittings of the Seimas.

(2) The sitting directly following elections of the Seimas shall be opened by the most aged Seimas member ~~eldest member of the Seimas~~.

Article 67

The Seimas ~~shall~~:

- 1) ~~deliberates and adopts consider and enact~~ amendments to the Constitution;
- 2) enacts laws;
- 3) adopts resolutions regarding ~~for the organisation of~~ referendums;
- 4) declares elections of the President ~~announce presidential elections~~ of the Republic of Lithuania;
- 5) establishes ~~form~~ State institutions as provided by law, and ~~shall~~ appoints and dismisses their chief officers;
- 6) approves or rejects the President's nominee candidature ~~for of the~~ Prime Minister ~~proposed by the President of the Republic~~;
- 7) considers the programme of the Government submitted by the Prime Minister, and decides whether to approve it or not;
- 8) ~~upon on~~ the recommendation of the Government, establishes or abolishes ministries of the Republic of Lithuania;
- 9) ~~supervise monitors~~ the activities of the Government, and may express non-confidence in the Prime Minister or individual Ministers;
- 10) appoints judges and chief judges to the ~~to, and Chairpersons of, the~~ Constitutional Court and the Supreme Court;
- 11) appoints to, and dismiss from, the Auditor General and the ~~office the State Controller as well as the~~ Chairperson of the Board of the Bank of Lithuania;
- 12) announces local government Council election;
- 13) forms the Central Electoral Committee and change its composition;
- 14) approves the State budget and ~~supervise monitors~~ the implementation thereof;
- 15) ~~establish determines~~ State taxes and other obligatory payments;
- 16) ratifies or denounces international treaties where to the Republic of Lithuania is a party, and considers other issues of foreign policy;
- 17) establishes administrative divisions of the Republic;
- 18) establishes State awards of the Republic of Lithuania;
- 19) issues acts of amnesty; ~~and~~
- 20) ~~impose introduces~~ direct rule administration, ~~and~~ martial law and; declares states of emergency, ~~announc~~ calls for the mobilisation; and adopts decisions to use the armed forces.

Article 68

(1) The right of legislative initiative in the Seimas ~~shall~~ belongs to the members of the Seimas, the President of the Republic, and the Government.

(2) Citizens of the Republic of Lithuania ~~shall~~ also have the right of legislative initiative. A draft law ~~may~~ be submitted to the Seimas by 50,000 citizens of the Republic of Lithuania who have the right to vote ~~and the Seimas must deliberate on this draft law. The Seimas must consider this draft law.~~

Article 69

(1) Laws ~~shall are be~~ enacted in the Seimas ~~in accordance with~~ pursuant to the procedure established by law.

(2) Laws ~~shall be are~~ deemed adopted if the majority of the Seimas members participating in the sitting vote in favour thereof.

(3) Constitutional laws of the Republic of Lithuania ~~shall are be~~ deemed adopted if ~~more more than half of the members of the Seimas votes in favour, while than half of all the members of the Seimas vote in the affirmative. C~~constitutional laws ~~are shall be~~ amended by ~~no less than at least a three-fifths majority vote of all the members of the Seimas majority vote of all the Seimas members.~~ The Seimas ~~shall establishes~~ a list of constitutional laws by a three-fifths majority vote of the Seimas members.

(4) Provisions of the laws of the Republic of Lithuania may also be adopted by referendum.

Article 70

(1) The laws enacted by the Seimas ~~shall are be~~ enforced after the signing and official promulgation ~~thereof~~ by the President of the Republic, unless the laws themselves establish a later ~~enforcement enacted~~ date.

(2) Other acts adopted by the Seimas and the Statute of the Seimas ~~shall are be~~ signed by the ~~Chairperson Speaker~~ of the Seimas. Said acts ~~shall~~ become effective the day following the promulgation ~~thereof~~, unless the acts themselves provide for another procedure of ~~enactment enforcement~~.

Article 71

(1) Within ten days of receiving a law passed by the Seimas, the President of the Republic ~~shall~~ either signs and officially promulgates ~~said it law~~, or ~~returns it with motives for a repeated deliberation by the Seimas.~~

(2) ~~shall refer it back to the Seimas together with relevant reasons for reconsideration.~~ In the event that the law enacted by the Seimas is not ~~referred returned~~ back or signed by the President of the Republic within the established period, the law ~~shall~~ becomes effective upon the signing and official promulgation ~~thereof~~ by the ~~Chairperson Speaker~~ of the Seimas.

(3) The President of the Republic must, within five days, sign and officially promulgate laws and other acts adopted by referendum.

(4) In the event that the President of the Republic does not sign and promulgate such laws within the established period, said laws ~~shall~~ become effective upon being signed and officially promulgated by the ~~Chairperson Speaker~~ of the Seimas.

Article 72

(1) The Seimas may ~~re-reconsider deliberate~~ and enact laws which have been ~~referred returned back~~ by the President of the Republic.

(2) After ~~reconsideration repeated deliberation~~ by the Seimas, a law ~~shall be is~~ deemed enacted if the ~~amendments modifications~~ and ~~supplements amendments~~ submitted by the President of the Republic were adopted, or if more than half of all the Seimas members vote in ~~the affirmative favour~~, and if it is a constitutional law if at least three-fifths of all the Seimas members vote in ~~favour the affirmative~~.

(3) The President of the Republic must, within three days, sign and ~~forthwith~~ officially promulgate ~~afore-mentioned~~ laws ~~reenacted~~ by the Seimas.

Article 73

(1) Seimas ~~controllers ombudsmen~~ ~~shall~~ examine complaints of citizens concerning the abuse of powers by, and bureaucracy of, ~~S~~state and local government ~~officers officers~~ (~~with the exception of except for~~

judges). ~~Controllers-Ombudsmen shall~~ have the right to ~~submit proposals~~ file inquiries to the court to dismiss ~~guilty~~ officers from their posts if they are found guilty.

(2) The powers of the Seimas ~~controllers-ombudsmen shall~~ are established by law.

(3) As necessary, the Seimas ~~shall~~ may also establish other institutions of control. The system and powers of said institutions ~~are shall be~~ established by law.

Article 74

For gross violation of the Constitution, breach of oath, or upon the ~~disclosure-finding of the a commitment~~ offense/criminal offense, the Seimas may, by three-fifths majority vote of all the Seimas members, remove from office the President of the Republic, the ~~Chairperson-Chief judge~~ and judges of the Constitutional Court, the Chief judge and Chairperson and judges of the Supreme Court, the ~~Chairperson~~ Chief judge and judges of the Court of Appeals, as well as Seimas members, or may revoke their mandate of Seimas member. Such actions ~~are shall be~~ carried out in accordance with impeachment proceedings which ~~shall are be~~ established by the Statute of the Seimas.

Article 75

Officers appointed or ~~chosen-confirmed~~ by the Seimas ~~(with the exception of except for~~ persons specified in Article 74) ~~shall are be~~ removed from office when the Seimas, by majority vote of all the members, expresses non-confidence in ~~the~~ that officer ~~in question~~.

Article 76

The structure of the Seimas and ~~its procedure of activities~~ working procedure of the Seimas ~~shall are be~~ determined by the Statute of the Seimas. The Statute of the Seimas ~~shall has have~~ the power/force of law.

CHAPTER 6

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

Article 77

(1) The President of the Republic is the head of sState.

(2) The President ~~shall~~ represents the Sstate of Lithuania and ~~shall~~ performs all the duties which he or she is charged with by the Constitution and laws.

Article 78

(1) Any person who is a citizen of the Republic of Lithuania by birth, who has ~~lived-resided~~ in Lithuania for at least the past three years, who has reached the age of 40 prior to the election day, and who is eligible to be elected as Seimas member ~~for election to Seimas member~~ may be elected President of the Republic.

(2) The President of the Republic ~~is shall be~~ elected by the citizens of the Republic of Lithuania ~~on the basis of~~ based on universal, equal, and direct suffrage-vote by secret ballot for a term of five years.

(3) The same person may not be elected President of the Republic of Lithuania for more than two consecutive terms.

Article 79

(1) Any citizen who meets the requirements set forth in Part 1 of Article 78 and has collected the signatures of at least 20,000 voters ~~shall can~~ be registered as a presidential candidate.

(2) The number of presidential candidates ~~is shall not be~~ limited.

Article 80

Regular presidential elections ~~shall be are~~ held on the last Sunday two months before the expiration of the term of office of the President of the Republic.

Article 81

(1) The candidate for the post of President of the Republic who, during the first election round in which at least a half of the voters participate, receives the votes of more than half of all the voters who voted in the election, ~~shall is~~ be deemed the elected candidate. If less than a half of the registered voters participate in the election, the candidate who receives ~~the greatest number~~ most of of the votes, but no less than one-third of votes of all the voters, ~~shall is~~ be deemed the elected candidate.

(2) If, during the first election round, no single candidate gets the ~~requisite required~~ number of votes, a ~~repeat follow-up~~ election ~~shall is~~ be organised after two weeks between the two candidates who received the ~~greatest most number~~ of the votes. The candidate who receives more votes ~~thereafter shall is~~ be deemed the elected candidate.

(3) If no more than two candidates take part in the first election round, and ~~not one none~~ of them receives the ~~requisite required~~ number of votes, a ~~repeat follow-up~~ election ~~is shall~~ be held.

Article 82

(1) The elected President of the Republic ~~shall begins~~ his or her duties on the day following the expiration of the term of office of the President of the Republic, ~~in Vilnius and in the presence of the~~ after, in Vilnius and in the presence of the representatives of the People ~~— members of the Seimas,~~ after taking an oath to the People, swearing to be loyal faithful to the Republic of Lithuania and the Constitution, to conscientiously ~~fulfil~~ fulfil the duties of President, and to be equally just to all. The President of the Republic, upon being ~~reelected re-elected,~~ shall takes the oath as well.

(2) The act of oath of the President of the Republic ~~shall is~~ be signed by the President and by the ~~Chairperson Chief Judge~~ of the Constitutional Court, or, in the absence of the ~~Chief Judge chairperson,~~ by a judge of the Constitutional Court.

Article 83

(1) The President of the Republic may not be a Seimas member ~~of the Seimas~~ or hold any other office, and may ~~not~~ receive any remuneration other than the salary established for the President as well as compensation for creative activities.

(2) A person elected President of the Republic must suspend his or her activities in political parties and political organisations until the beginning of a new presidential election campaign ~~begins~~.

Article 84

The President of the Republic ~~shall~~:

- 1) ~~settle decides~~ basic foreign policy issues and, together with the Government, implements foreign policy;
- 2) signs international treaties of the Republic of Lithuania and submits them to the Seimas for ratification;
- 3) appoints or recalls, upon the recommendation of the Government, diplomatic representatives of the Republic of Lithuania in foreign states and international organisations; receives letters of ~~eredence~~ credentials and recalls ~~of~~ diplomatic representatives of foreign states; confers highest diplomatic ranks and special titles;
- 4) appoints, upon approval of the Seimas, the Prime Minister, charges him or her to form the Government, and approves its composition;
- 5) removes, upon approval of the Seimas, the Prime Minister from office;
- 6) accepts the powers returned by the Government upon the election of a new Seimas, and charges it to continue exercising its functions until a new Government is formed;
- 7) accepts resignations of the Government and, as necessary, charges it to continue exercising its functions or charges one of the Ministers to exercise the functions of the Prime Minister until a new Government is formed; accepts resignations of individual Ministers and ~~commission charges~~ them to continue in office until a new Minister is appointed;
- 8) submits to the Seimas, upon the resignation of the Government or after it returns its powers and no later than within 15 days, the ~~andidature nomination~~ of a new Prime Minister for ~~consideration~~ deliberation;
- 9) appoints or dismisses individual Ministers upon the recommendation of the Prime Minister;
- 10) appoints or dismisses, according to the established procedure, state officers provided by law;

- 11) proposes Supreme Court judge ~~candidates-nominees~~ to the Seimas, and, upon the appointment of all the Supreme Court judges, recommends from among them the Chief ~~Justice-Judge~~ of the Supreme Court to the Seimas; appoints, with the approval of the Seimas, Court of Appeals judges, and from among them the ~~Chairperson~~ Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals; appoints judges and ~~chief judgechairpersons~~ of regional-district and local-district courts, and changes their places of office; in cases provided by law, proposes the dismissal from office of judges to the Seimas; appoints and dismisses from office Prosecutor General of the Republic of Lithuania, with the consent of the Seimas;
- 12) proposes to the Seimas the ~~eandidatures-nominees~~ of three Constitutional Court judges, and, upon appointing all the judges of the Constitutional Court, proposes, from among them, a ~~eandidate-nominee~~ for Chief Judge of the Constitutional Court ~~Chairperson~~ to the Seimas;
- 13) proposes to the Seimas ~~eandidates-nominees~~ for Auditor General ~~State Controller~~ and Chairperson of the Board of the Bank of Lithuania; if necessary, proposes to the Seimas to express non-confidence in said officials;
- 14) appoints or dismisses, upon the approval of the Seimas, the ~~chief commander~~ Chief of Defense of the Army and the head of the Security Service;
- 15) confers highest military ranks;
- 16) adopts, in the event of an armed attack which threatens State sovereignty or territorial integrity, decisions concerning defence against such armed aggression, the imposition of martial law, and mobilisation, and submits these decisions to the next sitting of the Seimas for approval;
- 17) declares states of emergency according to the procedures and situations established by law, and submits these decisions to the next sitting of the Seimas for approval;
- 18) makes annual reports in the Seimas about the situation in Lithuania and the domestic and foreign policies of the Republic of Lithuania;
- 19) calls, in cases provided in the Constitution, extraordinary sessions of the Seimas;
- 20) announces regular elections to the Seimas, and, in cases set forth in part 2 of Article 58 of the Constitution, announces pre-term elections to the Seimas;
- 21) grants citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania according to the procedure established by law;
- 22) confers State awards;
- 23) grants pardons to sentenced persons; and
- 24) signs and promulgates laws enacted by the Seimas or refers them back to the Seimas according to the procedure provided for in Article 71 of the Constitution.

Amendments to the Article:

No. IX-1378, 20.03.2003, Valstybės žinios (Official Gazette), 2003, No. 32-1315 (02.04.2003).

Article 85

The President of the Republic, implementing the powers vested in him or her, ~~shall~~ issues acts – decrees. Decrees of the President, specified in ~~items-subparagraphs~~ 3, 15, 17, and 21 of Article 84 of the Constitution, ~~shall-are~~ be valid only if they bear the signature of the Prime Minister or an appropriate Minister. ~~Responsibility~~ for such decrees ~~shall-lie~~ with the Prime Minister or the Minister who signed it.

Article 86

(1) The person ~~of-holding the position of~~ the President of the Republic ~~shall-is~~ be inviolable: while in office, the President may ~~neither~~ be arrested nor charged with criminal or administrative ~~proceedings-sanctions~~.

(2) The President of the Republic may be prematurely removed from office only for gross violation of the Constitution, breach of the oath of office, or conviction of a ~~criminal~~ offence. The Seimas ~~shall~~ resolves issues concerning the dismissal of the President of the Republic from office according to impeachment proceedings.

Article 87

(1) When, in cases specified in ~~part-paragraph~~ 2 of Article 58 of the Constitution, the President of the Republic announces pre-term elections to the Seimas, the newly-elected Seimas may, by three-fifths majority vote of all the Seimas members and within 30 days of the first sitting, announce a pre-term election of the President of the Republic.

(2) If the President of the Republic wishes to compete in the election, he or she ~~shall~~ must immediately be registered as a candidate.

(3) If the President of the Republic is re-elected in such an election, he or she ~~shall~~ is ~~be~~ deemed elected for a second term, provided that more than three years of the first term had expired prior to the election. If the expired period of the first term is less than three years, the President of the Republic ~~shall~~ is ~~only~~ ~~be~~ elected for the remainder of the first term, which ~~shall~~ is ~~not~~ ~~be~~ considered a second term.

(4) If a pre-term election for the President of the Republic is announced during the President's second term, the current President of the Republic may only be elected for the remainder of the second term.

Article 88

The powers of the President of the Republic ~~shall~~ is ~~be~~ terminated:

- 1) upon the expiration of the term of office;
- 2) ~~upon holding~~ ~~after a~~ pre-term presidential election takes place;
- 3) upon resignation from office;
- 4) upon the death of the President of the Republic;
- 5) when the Seimas removes the President from office according to impeachment proceedings; ~~and~~
- 6) when the Seimas, taking into consideration the conclusion of the Constitutional Court and by three-fifths majority vote of all the Seimas members, adopts a ~~decision~~ ~~resolution~~ stating that the President of the Republic is unable to fulfil the duties of office for reasons of health.

Article 89

(1) In the event that the President dies or is removed from office according to impeachment proceedings, or if the Seimas resolves that the President of the Republic is unable to fulfil the duties of office for reasons of health, the duties of President ~~shall~~ are temporarily ~~be~~ passed over to the Speaker of the Seimas Chairperson. In such a case, the Speaker Chairperson of the Seimas ~~shall~~ loses his or her powers in the Seimas, ~~and at the behest of the Seimas while~~; the duties of Speaker of the Seimas are Chairperson ~~shall~~ temporarily ~~be~~ carried out by the Assistant Chairperson Deputy Speaker. In said cases, the Seimas ~~shall~~ announces, within 10 days, ~~an~~ elections for the President of the Republic which must be held within two months. If the Seimas cannot convene and announce the elections for the President of the Republic, the elections ~~shall~~ be ~~are~~ announced by the Government.

(2) The Speaker Chairperson of the Seimas ~~shall~~ performs as acting act for the President ~~of the Republic~~ when the President of the Republic is temporarily ~~absent abroad beyond the boundaries of the country~~ or has fallen ill and ~~by reason therefore thereof~~ is temporarily unable to fulfil the duties of office.

(3) While temporarily acting ~~as for the~~ President of the Republic, the Chairperson Speaker of the Seimas may neither announce pre-term elections of the Seimas nor dismiss or appoint Ministers without ~~the~~ agreement consent of the Seimas. During the said period, the Seimas may not consider the issue of lack of confidence in the Chairperson Speaker of the Seimas.

(4) The powers of the President of the Republic may not be executed in any other ~~eases~~ circumstances, or by any other persons or institutions.

Article 90

The President of the Republic is provided ~~shall have a~~ residence. ~~The financing of the~~ The President of the Republic and the residence of the ~~and of the~~ President's is financed as established ~~residence shall be established~~ by law.

CHAPTER 7

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA

Article 91

The Government of the Republic of Lithuania ~~shall~~ consist~~s~~ of the Prime Minister and Ministers.

Article 92

(1) The Prime Minister ~~shall~~, with the approval of the Seimas, ~~be is~~ appointed or dismissed by the President of the Republic.

(2) The Ministers ~~shall are be~~ appointed by the President of the Republic on the nomination of the Prime Minister.

(3) The Prime Minister, within 15 days of being appointed, ~~shall~~ present~~s~~ the Government ~~which that he or she~~ has formed and which has been approved by the President of the Republic to the Seimas and ~~shall~~ submit~~s~~ ~~the its~~ programme ~~of its activities~~ to the Seimas for consideration.

(4) The Government ~~shall~~ return~~s~~ its powers to the President of the Republic after the Seimas elections ~~or~~ upon electing the President of the Republic.

(5) A new Government ~~shall is be~~ empowered to act after the Seimas approves its programme by majority vote of the Seimas members participating in the sitting.

Article 93

~~On entering~~ ~~On upon~~ commencing their duties, the Prime Minister, and the individual Ministers ~~shall~~, in the Seimas, take an oath to be ~~loyal faithful~~ to the Republic of Lithuania and to ~~observe uphold~~ the Constitution and laws. The text of ~~the~~ oath ~~shall is be~~ established by the Law on the Government.

Article 94

The Government of the Republic of Lithuania ~~shall~~:

1) administers~~s~~ the affairs of the country, protects~~s~~ the inviolability of the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, and ensures~~s~~ ~~S~~state security and public order;

2) ~~implement executes~~ laws and resolutions of the Seimas concerning the implementation of laws, as well as ~~the~~ decrees of the President;

3) coordinates~~s~~ the activities of the ministries and other governmental institutions;

4) prepares~~s~~ the draft budget of the ~~s~~State and submit~~s~~ it to the Seimas; executes~~s~~ the ~~s~~State ~~B~~udget and reports~~s~~ on the ~~fulfilment use~~ of the budget to the Seimas;

5) drafts ~~bills laws~~ and submit~~s~~ them to the Seimas for consideration;

6) establishes~~s~~ diplomatic relations and maintains~~s~~ relations with foreign countries and international organisations; and

7) ~~discharge executes~~ other duties ~~prescribed proscribed~~ to the Government by the Constitution and other laws.

Article 95

(1) The Government of the Republic of Lithuania ~~shall~~ resolve~~s~~ the affairs of ~~s~~State administration at its ~~sittings meetings~~ by ~~issuing adopting resolutions directives~~ which must be passed by a majority vote of all members of the Government. ~~The State Auditor General Controller~~ may also participate in the sittings of the Government.

(2) Government ~~directives resolutions~~ ~~shall are be~~ signed by the Prime Minister and ~~the~~ appropriate ~~m~~Minister.

Article 96

(1) The Government of the Republic of Lithuania ~~shall in its entirety be jointly is~~ responsible to the Seimas for the ~~general~~ activities of the Government.

(2) The ~~m~~Ministers, in directing ~~the spheres areas~~ of administration entrusted to them, ~~shall are be~~ responsible to ~~the~~ Seimas, the President of the Republic, and ~~are~~ directly subordinate to the Prime Minister.

Article 97

(1) The Prime Minister ~~shall~~ represents the Government of the Republic of Lithuania and ~~shall~~ directs its activities.

(2) In the absence of the Prime Minister, or when the Prime Minister is unable to fulfil ~~his or her~~one's duties, the President of the Republic of Lithuania, upon the recommendation of the Prime Minister, ~~shall~~ charges one of the ~~m~~Ministers to substitute for the Prime Minister ~~during for~~ a period not exceeding 60 days, ~~and~~; when there is no recommendation, the President of the Republic ~~shall~~ charges one of the ~~M~~inisters to substitute for the Prime Minister.

Article 98

(1) Minister ~~s~~ ~~shall~~ directs their respective ~~head their respective~~ ministryies, ~~shall~~ resolves issues assigned to the competence of ~~their that~~ ministryies, and ~~shall~~ also ~~discharge~~ executes other functions prescribed by laws.

(2) A ~~m~~Minister may be temporarily substituted only by another member of the Government appointed by the Prime Minister.

Article 99

The Prime Minister and ~~m~~Ministers may not hold any other office subject to nomination or election, may not be employed in business, commercial or other private institutions or companies, and may not receive any remuneration other than the salary established for their respective Government office ~~and compensation~~ remuneration for creative activities.

Article 100

The Prime Minister and ~~m~~Ministers may not be prosecuted, arrested, or have their freedoms restricted in any other way without the preliminary consent of the Seimas, or, if the Seimas is not in session, of the President of the Republic.

Article 101

(1) Upon the request of the Seimas, the Government or individual ~~m~~Ministers must give an account of their activities to the Seimas.

(2) When more than half of the ~~m~~Ministers are changed, the Government must ~~receive renewed authority from the Seimas.~~ ~~be reinvested~~ With authority by the Seimas. Otherwise, the Government must resign.

(3) The Government must also resign if:

- 1) the Seimas disapproves two times in succession of the programme of the ~~newlyformed~~ newly formed Government;
- 2) the majority of all the Seimas ~~deputies~~ members express a lack of confidence in the Government or in the Prime Minister in a secret ballot vote;
- 3) the Prime Minister resigns or dies; or
- 4) after Seimas elections, when a new Government is formed.

(4) A ~~m~~Minister must resign if more than a half of all the Seimas members express ~~a lack of confidence~~ in a secret ballot vote, ~~a lack of confidence in him or her.~~

(5) The President of the Republic ~~shall~~ accepts resignations of the Government or ~~individual m~~Ministers.

CHAPTER 8

THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT

Article 102

(1) The Constitutional Court ~~shall~~ decides whether the laws and other legal acts ~~adopted~~ by the Seimas ~~are does not violate in conformity with the~~ Constitution and legal acts adopted by the President and the Government, ~~does~~ not violate the Constitution or laws.

(2) The status of the Constitutional Court and the procedure for the execution of powers thereof shall be established by the Law on the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Lithuania.

Article 103

(1) The Constitutional Court shall consist of 9 judges appointed for an unrenovable term of 9 years. Every three years, one-third of the Constitutional Court shall be reconstituted. The Seimas shall choose 3 candidates for Constitutional Court judges from the candidates nominated by the President of the Republic of Lithuania, 3 candidates from those nominated by the Chairperson-Speaker of the Seimas, and 3 candidates from those nominated by the Chairperson-Chief Judge of the Supreme Court; the Seimas shall appoint the candidates that they choose as judges.

(2) The Seimas shall appoint the Chief Judge of the Constitutional Court from among the judges thereof and on the nomination of the President of the Republic of Lithuania.

(3) Citizens of the Republic of Lithuania who have an impeccable reputation, who have matriculated higher legal education, and who have served, for at least 10 years, of experience in the legal profession or in an area of academic work related to their qualifications as a lawyer, shall be eligible for appointment as judges of the Constitutional Court.

Article 104

(1) In fulfilling their duties, judges of the Constitutional Court shall act independently of any other State institution, person or organisation, and shall observe only with the Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania.

(2) Before entering office, judges of the Constitutional Court shall, in the Seimas, swear to be faithful to the Republic of Lithuania and the Constitution.

(3) The restrictions on work and political activities which are imposed on court judges shall also apply to judges of the Constitutional Court.

(4) Judges of the Constitutional Court shall have the same rights concerning the inviolability of their person as shall members of the Seimas.

Article 105

(1) The Constitutional Court shall consider and adopts decisions concerning on whether the conformity of laws of the Republic of Lithuania and legal acts adopted by the Seimas do not conflict with the Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania.

(2) The Constitutional Court shall also consider whether the following do not conflict with the conformity with the Constitution and laws of:

- 1) legal acts of the President; and
- 2) legal acts of the Government.

(3) The Constitutional Court shall presents conclusions concerning on:

- 1) whether there were the violation of election laws during the elections of the President of the Republic presidential elections or elections to members of the Seimas;
- 2) whether the state of health of the President of the Republic of Lithuania's health is not limiting allows him or her to capacity to continue in office;
- 3) whether the conformity of international agreements of the Republic of Lithuania do not conflict with the Constitution; and
- 4) whether explicit actions of Seimas members or other state officials, against whom an impeachment case has been instituted, conflict with the Constitution. the compliance with the Constitution of concrete actions of Seimas members or other State officers against whom impeachment proceedings have been instituted.

Article 106

(1) The Government, no less than one-fifth of all the members of the Seimas, and the courts shall have the right to address the Constitutional Court concerning legal acts specified in part 1 of Article 105.

(2) No less than one-fifth of all the members of the Seimas and the courts ~~shall~~ have the right to address the Constitutional Court concerning the conformity of acts of the President with the Constitution and the laws.

(3) No less than one-fifth of all the members of the Seimas, the courts, and the President of the Republic of Lithuania ~~shall~~ have the right to address the Constitutional Court concerning the conformity of an act of the Government with the Constitution and the laws.

~~(4) Every person has the right to address the Constitutional Court concerning the acts specified in the first and second paragraphs of Article 105 if a decision adopted on the basis of based on these acts has violated the constitutional rights or freedoms of the person and the person has exhausted all legal remedies. The procedure for implementing this right is established under the Law on the Constitutional Court.~~

~~(5) Upon An application by the President of the Republic the proposal of the P to the Constitutional Court, or the esident or the decision resolution of the Seimas to investigate the conformity of an act with the Constitution suspends the validity of the act.; the applicability of the act shall be suspended.~~

~~(6) The conclusions of the Constitutional Court may be requested by the Seimas or, in cases concerning elections to the Seimas or international agreements, by the President of the Republic. The Seimas may request a conclusion from the Constitutional Court, and in cases concerning Seimas elections and international agreements, the President of the Republic of Lithuania may also request a conclusion.~~

~~(7) The Constitutional Court shall hasve the right to refuse to accept cases for investigation or to prepare conclusions if the appeal is not based on legal grounds.-motives.~~

Amendments to the Article:

No. XIII-2004, 21-03-2019, published in the Register of Legal Acts, 02-04-2019, identification code 2019-05330.

Article 107

(1) Laws (or parts thereof) of the Republic of Lithuania or any other acts (or parts thereof) of the Seimas, acts of the President of the Republic of Lithuania, and acts (or parts thereof) of the Government may not be applied from the day of official promulgation of the decision of the Constitutional Court that the act in question (or part thereof) ~~is contradicts inconsistent with~~ the Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania.

~~(2) The decisions of the Constitutional Court on issues assigned to its jurisdiction by the Constitution shall arebe final and not appealable-may not be appealed.~~

~~(3) In the case heard subsequent to an application by a person referred to in the fourth paragraph of Article 106 of the Constitution, the decision of the Constitutional Court that a law (or part thereof) of the Republic of Lithuania or another act (or part thereof) of the Seimas, an act of the President of the Republic, or an act (or part thereof) of the Government is in conflict with the Constitution constitutes a basis for reassessing, according to the procedure established by law, the proceedings regarding the implementation of the violated constitutional rights or freedoms of the person.~~

~~(4) On the basis of the conclusions of the Constitutional Court, the Seimas shall have makes a final decision on the issues set forth in part 3 of Article 105 of the Constitution.~~

Amendments to the Article:

No. XIII-2004, 21-03-2019, published in the Register of Legal Acts, 02-04-2019, identification code 2019-05330.

Article 108

The powers of a judge of the Constitutional Court ~~are shall be~~ terminated:

- 1) ~~on at~~ the expiration of the term of office;
- 2) upon the death of the judge;
- 3) upon voluntary resignation;
- 4) when the judge is incapable to fulfil their his or her duties for health reasons; and
- 5) upon being removed from office by the Seimas ~~according pursuant to the~~ impeachment proceedings.

CHAPTER 9 THE COURT

Article 109

- (1) In the Republic of Lithuania, only the courts ~~shall have the exclusive right to~~ administering justice.
- (2) While administering justice, judges and courts ~~shall are be~~ independent.
- (3) While investigating cases, judges ~~shall~~ obey only the law.
- (4) The court ~~shall~~ adopts decisions on behalf of the Republic of Lithuania.

Article 110

- (1) Judges ~~may cannot~~ apply a ~~laws~~ which ~~contradicts~~ the Constitution.
- (2) In cases when there are grounds to ~~believe consider~~ that ~~the a~~ law or another legal act that could be applicable in a certain case contradicts the Constitution, the judge ~~shall~~ suspends the investigation and ~~shall~~ appeals to the Constitutional Court to decide whether the law or other legal act in question complies with the Constitution.

Article 111

- (1) The courts ~~system~~ of the Republic of Lithuania ~~are shall consist of~~ the Lithuanian Supreme Court, the Lithuanian Court of Appeals, district courts, and local courts.
- (2) For the investigation of administrative, labour, family and other litigations, specialised courts may be established pursuant to law.
- (3) Courts with special powers may not be established in the Republic of Lithuania in times of peace.
- (4) The formation and competence of courts ~~shall are be~~ determined by the Law on Courts of the Republic of Lithuania.

Article 112

- (1) In Lithuania, only citizens of the Republic of Lithuania may be judges.
- (2) Supreme Court judges, as well as from them the ~~Chairperson Chief Judge~~ of the Supreme Court, ~~who shall be chosen from among them, shall are be~~ appointed and dismissed by the Seimas upon the recommendation of the President of the Republic of Lithuania.
- (3) Judges of the Court of Appeals, as well as from them the ~~Chairperson Chief Judge, who shall be chosen from among them, shall are be~~ appointed by the President of the Republic of Lithuania upon the approval of the Seimas.
- (4) Judges and chairpersons of district courts, local courts, and other specialised courts ~~shall are be~~ appointed, and if necessary, transferred to other places of office, by the President of the Republic of Lithuania.
- (5) A special institution of judges provided by law ~~shall~~ submits recommendations to the President concerning the appointment of judges, as well as their promotion, transference, or dismissal from office.
- (6) A person appointed as judge ~~shall~~ swears, according to the procedure established by law, to be faithful to the Republic of Lithuania and to administer justice only pursuant to law.

Article 113

- (1) Judges ~~may cannot~~ hold any other elected or appointed posts, and ~~may cannot not~~ be employed in any business, commercial, or other private institution or company. ~~They The judge is are~~ also not permitted to receive any remuneration other than the salary established for judges as well as payments for academic educational, scientific, or creative activities.
- (2) Judges ~~may cannot~~ participate in the activities of political parties and other political organisations.

Article 114

~~(1) State Institutions of State power~~ and administrative institutions, members of the Seimas and other officers/officials, political parties, public-social organizations, and citizens shall ~~are~~ be prohibited from interfering with the activities of a judge or the court, and violation of this shall incur liability.

~~(2) Judges may not have be prosecuted legal actions instituted against them, nor may they be arrested or their restricted of personal freedom restricted~~ without the consent of the Seimas, or in the period between sessions of the Seimas, without the consent of the President of the Republic of Lithuania.

Article 115

Court judges of the Republic of Lithuania shall ~~may~~ be dismissed from office according to the procedure established by law in the following cases:

- 1) at their own will;
- 2) upon expiration of their powers or upon reaching ~~pension able~~ retirement age as determined by law;
- 3) for health reasons ~~of health~~;
- 4) upon ~~appointment~~ election to another office or upon ~~voluntary consensual~~ transference to another place of office;
- 5) ~~if when~~ their behaviour discredits their position-reputation as judge; and
- 6) ~~when judgment imposed on them by court comes into force. when the court judgement against them come into force.~~

Article 116

If the ~~Chairperson~~ Chief Judge or judges of the Supreme Court or of the Court of Appeals grossly violate the Constitution, break their oath, or are found guilty of an offence, the Seimas may remove them from office ~~according pursuant~~ to impeachment proceedings.

Article 117

~~(1) In all courts, the investigation of cases shall are be open public to the public.~~ Closed court sittings may be held ~~in order~~ to protect the ~~secrecy~~ secrecy of a citizen's or the citizen's family's private life, or to prevent the disclosure of ~~s~~State, professional, or commercial secrets.

~~(2) In the Republic of Lithuania, court trials shall are be conducted in the national State language.~~

~~(3) Persons who do not know speak~~ Lithuanian shall ~~are be~~ guaranteed the right to participate in investigati~~ve~~ and court proceedings through an interpreter.

Article 118

~~(1) The pProsecutors shall organises and directs pre-trial investigation, and prosecutes criminal cases on behalf of the Sstate.~~

~~(2) The pProsecutors shall,~~ in the cases prescribed by law, defend~~s~~ rights and lawful interests of an individual, society and the ~~S~~state.

~~(3) When discharging their functions, the prosecutors shall be is independent and shall observe~~s~~ only the law.~~

~~(4) The Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Lithuania is comprised of shall comprise the Office of the Prosecutor General and territorial prosecutor's offices.~~

~~(5) Prosecutor General shall is be appointed and dismissed from office by the President of the Republic, with the consent of the Seimas.~~

~~(6) The procedure for the appointment and dismissal from office of prosecutors, as well as their status shall is be established by law.~~

Amendments to the Article:

No. IX-1379, 20.03.2003, Valstybės žinios (Official Gazette), 2003, No. 32-1316 (02.04.2003).

CHAPTER 10

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Article 119

(1) Administrative units provided by law on ~~s~~State territory ~~are shall be~~ entitled to the right of self-govern~~ance~~ment. This right ~~is shall be~~ implemented through local government ~~c~~Councils.

(2) Citizens of the Republic of Lithuania and other permanent residents of an administrative unit ~~shall are be~~ elected according to the law to local government ~~C~~councils for a four~~–~~year term on the basis of universal, equal and direct ~~suffrage vote~~ by secret ballot by the citizens of the Republic of Lithuania and other ~~permanent~~ residents of the administrative unit.

(3) The procedure for the organisation and activities of self-govern~~ance~~ment institutions ~~shall is be~~ established by law.

(4) Local government ~~c~~Councils ~~shall~~ form executive bodies which are accountable to them for the ~~direct~~ implementation of the laws of the Republic of Lithuania and the decisions of the Government and the local government ~~c~~Council.

Amendments to the Article:

No. VIII-32, 12.12.1996, Valstybės žinios (Official Gazette), 1996, No. 122-2863 (18.12.1996).

No. IX-959, 20.06.2002, Valstybės žinios (Official Gazette), 2002, No. 65-2629 (28.06.2002).

Article 120

(1) The ~~s~~State ~~shall~~ supports local governments.

(2) Local governments ~~shall~~ act freely and independently within the limits of their competence which ~~shall are be~~ established by the Constitution and laws.

Article 121

(1) Local governments ~~shall~~ draft and approve their own budget.

(2) Local government ~~C~~councils ~~shall~~ have the right within the established limits and according to the procedure provided by law to establish local ~~dues levies~~, and to provide for the ~~leverage exemption~~ of taxes and duties at the ~~expense~~ of their own budget.

Article 122

Local government ~~c~~Councils ~~shall~~ have the right to appeal to court regarding the violation of their ~~rights~~.

Article 123

(1) In higher level administrative units, the administration ~~shall is be~~ organised by the Government according to the procedure established by law.

(2) Representatives ~~shall be~~ appointed by the Government ~~to~~ supervise that the Constitution and the ~~laws~~ are observed, and that the decisions of the Government are implemented.

(3) The powers of Government representatives and the procedures of their implementation ~~shall are be~~ established by law.

(4) In cases and according to procedures provided by law, the Seimas may introduce direct ~~administration~~ on local government territory.

Article 124

~~Deeds Acts~~ and ~~deeds actions~~ of local government ~~c~~Councils as well as of their executive bodies and officers ~~which~~ violate the rights of citizens and organisations may be appealed ~~against~~ in court.

CHAPTER 11

FINANCES, THE STATE BUDGET

Article 125

(1) ~~The Bank of Lithuania shall have the exclusive right to issue bank notes.~~

In the Republic of Lithuania, the central bank ~~shall is be~~ the Bank of Lithuania, which is owned by the ~~Lithuanian s~~State.

(2) The procedures for the organisation and activities of the Bank of Lithuania, its powers and the legal status of the Chairperson of the Board of Lithuanian Bank and their removal ~~as well as its powers shall be~~ established by law.

Amendments to the Article:

No. X-572, 25.04.2006, Valstybės žinios (Official Gazette), 2006, No. 48-1701 (29.04.2006).

Article 126

(1) The Bank of Lithuania ~~shall is~~ be directed by the board of the bank~~Bank Board~~, which ~~shall~~ consists of the ~~Board~~Chairperson of the board, the deputies to the Chairperson, and the ~~B~~board members.

(2) The ~~Board~~Chairperson of the board of the Bank of Lithuania ~~shall be~~ is appointed for a five-year term by the Seimas ~~on the nomination~~nominated by ~~of~~ the President of the Republic ~~of Lithuania~~.

Article 127

(1) The budgetary system of the Republic of Lithuania ~~shall~~ consists of the independent sState budget of the Republic of Lithuania and the independent local governments budgets.

(2) State budget revenues ~~shall are~~ be ~~accrued~~ collected from taxes, compulsory payments, ~~dues~~levies, income ~~receipts~~ from sState property, and other proceeds.
~~income.~~

(3) Taxes, other budgetary payments, and ~~dues~~levies ~~shall are~~ be established by the laws of the Republic of Lithuania.

Article 128

(1) Decisions concerning sState loans and other basic essential property commitments ~~property liabilities~~ of the Sstate ~~are~~ shall be adopted by the Seimas on the ~~recommendation~~ proposal of the Government.

(2) Procedures concerning the management, utilisationusage, and disposaldisposition of Sstate property ~~are~~ shall be established by law.

Article 129

The ~~budget~~ fiscal year ~~shall~~ begins on the ~~1st of~~ January 1st and concludes ~~shall end~~ on ~~the 31st of~~ December 31st.

Article 130

The Government ~~of the Republic of Lithuania~~ shall prepare a draft budget of the Sstate, and ~~shall~~ submit it to the Seimas no later than 75 days before the end of the ~~budget~~ fiscal year.

Article 131

(1) The draft budget of the sState ~~shall be~~ is considered by the Seimas, and ~~shall is~~ be approved by law bybefore the beginning of the new ~~budget~~ fiscal year.

(2) Upon considering the draft budget, the Seimas may only increase expenditures only upon specifying financial sources for saidsuch expenditures. Expenditures established by law may not be reduced as long as ~~said~~these laws are not amended.

Article 132

(1) If the sState ~~B~~udget is not approved ~~by in time~~the prescribed date, monthly budget expenditures at the beginning of the ~~budget~~ fiscal year may not exceed one-twelfth of the sState ~~B~~udget expenditures of the previous fiscal year ~~previous budget year~~.

(2) During the ~~budget~~ fiscal year the Seimas may ~~change~~amend the budget. It ~~shall is~~ be ~~amended~~changed according to the same procedure by which it was drafted, ~~adopted~~adopted, and approved. As necessary, the Seimas may approve an additional budget.

CHAPTER 12



CONTROL NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE OF THE STATE

Article 133

- (1) The system and powers of ~~the State National Audit Office control is shall be~~ established by law.
- (2) ~~The National Audit Office State control shall be directed~~ headed by the Auditor State General Controller who ~~is shall be~~ appointed for a five-year term by the Seimas upon the nomination of the President of the Republic ~~of Lithuania~~.
- (3) Before taking office, the ~~State Auditor General Controller shall~~ takes an oath. The oath ~~is shall be~~ established by law.

Article 134

- (1) ~~State The National Audit Office control shall~~ supervises the legality of the ~~management possession and use and utilisation of~~ State property and ~~the realisation of the~~ how the State budget ~~is executed~~.
- (2) The Auditor General State Controller shall ~~give an account~~ submits an evaluation to the Seimas on the annual execution of the ~~s~~State budget.

CHAPTER 13

FOREIGN POLICY AND NATIONAL DEFENCE

Article 135

- (1) In ~~conducting implementing its~~ foreign policy, the Republic of Lithuania ~~follows shall pursue the~~ universally recognized principles and norms of international law, ~~shall strive uphold to safeguard~~ national security and independence, ~~welfare of its citizens, their as well as the fundamental basic~~ rights and freedoms ~~and welfare of its citizens~~, and ~~contributes to shall take part in~~ the creation of ~~sound~~ international order based on law and justice.

- (2) In the Republic of Lithuania, war propaganda ~~is shall be~~ prohibited.

Article 136

The Republic of Lithuania ~~shall~~ participates in international organizations provided that ~~they it does do~~ not contradict the interests and independence of the ~~S~~state.

Article 137

Weapons of mass destruction and foreign military bases may not be stationed ~~on in~~ the territory of the Republic of Lithuania.

Article 138

(1) The Seimas ~~shall~~ either ratifies or denounces ~~the following~~ international treaties of the Republic of Lithuania ~~which concern~~:

- 1) ~~the on the alteration of the realignment of the~~ State borders of the Republic of Lithuania;
- 2) ~~on~~ political cooperation with foreign ~~states countries~~, mutual assistance, ~~as well as or~~ treaties ~~of a defensive related nature related to the national defence of the state to national defence~~;
- 3) ~~on~~ the renunciation of the ~~utilisation use of force of~~, or threatening by, force, as well as peace treaties;
- 4) ~~on~~ the ~~stationing presence~~ and status of the armed forces of the Republic of Lithuania ~~in the territory territories~~ of a foreign states;
- 5) ~~on~~ the participation of Lithuania in universal ~~international organisations~~ or regional international organisations; and
- 6) multilateral or long-term economic ~~agreements treaties~~.

(2) Laws, ~~as well as and~~ international treaties, may also provide for other cases ~~in when which~~ the Seimas ~~shall ratifies y~~ international treaties of the Republic of Lithuania.

(3) International ~~agreements treaties which are~~ ratified by the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania ~~shall are be~~ the constituent part of the legal system of the Republic of Lithuania.

Article 139

(1) The defence of the state of Lithuania ~~from against a~~ foreign armed attack ~~shall is~~ be the right and duty of ~~everyeach~~ citizen of the Republic of Lithuania.

(2) Citizens of the Republic of Lithuania ~~must perform military or alternative national defence service are obliged to serve in the national defence service or to perform according to the procedure in alternative service in the manner est~~ established by law.

(3) The organisation of national defence ~~shall is~~ be established by laws.

Article 140

(1) The ~~main-most important~~ issues of national defence ~~shall are~~ be considered and coordinated by the State Defence Council which, consists of the President of the Republic of Lithuania, the Prime Minister, the ~~Speaker of Seimas~~ the Seimas Chairperson, the Minister of National Defence, and the Chief ~~Commander of Defence of the Army~~. The State Defence Council ~~shall is~~ be headed by the President of the Republic ~~of Lithuania~~. ~~Its composition, order of activities and Procedures for its formation, activities and powers are~~ ~~powers shall be~~ established by law.

(2) The Chief Commander of the armed forces ~~shall is~~ be the President of the Republic ~~of Lithuania~~.

(3) The Government, the Minister of National Defence, and the Chief ~~Commander of Defence of the Army~~ ~~s are~~ shall be responsible to the Seimas for the ~~provision-organisation~~ and command of ~~s~~ State armed forces. The Minister of National Defence may not be a ~~serviceman-military person who has not yet retired to the reserve. retired from active service.~~

Article 141

~~Soldiers~~ ~~Persons~~ in active military service or alternative service, officers of the national defence ~~system~~, ~~the police~~ the police and the internal service, non-commissioned officers, re-enlistees who have not retired from service, and other paid officers of ~~paramilitary~~ and security services may not be members of the Seimas or of local government Councils. They may not hold elected or appointed ~~posts-office in State~~ civil ~~state~~ service ~~or participate~~, ~~and may not take part~~ in the activities of political parties and political organisations.

Article 142

(1) The Seimas ~~shall impose~~ ~~martial-a state of war~~ law, ~~shall announce~~ mobilisation or demobilisation, and ~~shall~~ adopts ~~the~~ decisions to use the armed forces ~~when necessary to defend in defence of~~ the homeland or for the fulfilment of the international obligations of ~~the state of~~ Lithuania.

(2) In the event of an armed attack which threatens the sovereignty of the ~~S~~ State or territorial integrity, the President of the Republic of Lithuania ~~shall~~ immediately ~~pass-adopts~~ a decision concerning defence against ~~such-the~~ armed aggression, ~~shall impose~~ martial law throughout the ~~country-State~~ or in separate parts thereof, ~~shall declare~~ mobilisation, and ~~shall submit~~ approve these decisions to the ~~next-nearest~~ sitting of the Seimas; in the period between sessions, the President ~~shall~~ immediately ~~convene-calls~~ an ~~unscheduled-extraordinary~~ session of the Seimas. The Seimas ~~shall~~ approves or abolishes the decision of the President of the Republic of Lithuania.

Article 143

~~If In the event that a~~ regular elections must be held ~~in-during the~~ time of ~~military-military~~ actions, either the Seimas or the President ~~of the Republic~~ shall adopt a decision to extend the terms of the Seimas, the President ~~of the Republic~~, and local government ~~c~~ Councils. In such cases, elections must be ~~held-called~~ within three months ~~of-after~~ the end of the war.

Article 144

(1) ~~In the event~~ ~~If in the State that thea~~ threat arises to the constitutional system or ~~public-societal~~ order ~~peace-of the State is threatened~~, the Seimas may declare a state of emergency throughout the country, or in separate parts thereof, for a period not exceeding ~~six~~ months.

(2) ~~In between sessions of the Seimas and in~~ the event of ~~emergency~~urgency, ~~and if the Seimas is not in session,~~ the President of the Republic ~~shall have~~ the right to ~~pass-adopt~~ such a decision, and ~~shall,~~ at the same time, ~~convene-calls~~ an ~~unscheduled-extraordinary~~ session of the Seimas ~~for-to consider the consideration-of~~ this issue. The Seimas ~~shall~~ approves or abolishes the decision of the President of the Republic ~~of Lithuania.~~

(3) ~~The~~ States of emergency ~~shall-is~~be regulated by law.

Article 145

During ~~martial-state of war~~law or a state of emergency, the rights and freedoms specified in Articles 22, 24, 25, 32, 35, and 36 of the Constitution may be temporarily restricted.

Article 146

(1) The State ~~shall provide-takes and~~ care ~~and provides-~~ for soldiers who ~~lose their se~~ health ~~is-damaged~~ during military service, as well as for ~~the~~ families of ~~-~~soldiers who ~~lose~~were killed or died ~~-their lives~~ during military service.

(2) The State ~~shall~~ also provides for citizens who ~~lose their health se~~ health ~~is-damaged-while~~ defending the ~~homeland~~State, and for ~~the~~ families of citizens who ~~were killed or died~~ ~~lose their lives in~~defending ~~defence~~ of the State.

CHAPTER 14

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION

Article 147

(1) In order to amend ~~or append-~~the Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania, a proposal must be submitted to the Seimas by either no less than one-fourth of the members of the Seimas, or by at least 300,000 voters.

(2) During a state of emergency or ~~martial-state of war~~law, ~~the Constitution cannot be~~ amended~~ments-to the Constitution may not be made.~~

Article 148

(1) The provision of Article 1 of the Constitution that "the State of Lithuania is an independent democratic republic" may only be amended by a referendum in which at least three-fourths of the ~~Lithuanian citizens~~ ~~having the right to vote, electorate of Lithuania~~ vote in favour thereof.

(2) The provisions of Chapter 1 ("The State of Lithuania") and Chapter 14 ("Amending the Constitution") ~~may-can~~ be amended only by referendum.

(3) Amendments of other chapters of the Constitution must be considered and voted upon in the Seimas twice. There must be a ~~lapse-period~~ of at least three months between each vote. ~~Bills-A draft law on~~for constitutional amendments ~~shall-is~~be deemed adopted by the Seimas if, in each of the votes, at least two-thirds of all the members of the Seimas vote in favour- ~~thereof~~of the enactment.

(4) An amendment to the Constitution which is rejected by the Seimas ~~can~~may only ~~not~~ be submitted to the Seimas for reconsideration ~~not earlier for the than~~ ~~period of one year~~after a year.

Article 149

(1) The adopted law on an amendment to the Constitution ~~shall-is~~be signed by the President of the Republic ~~of Lithuania~~ and officially promulgated within 5 days.

(2) If the President of the Republic ~~of Lithuania~~ does not sign and promulgate such a law in ~~due the~~ ~~mentioned period~~time, this law ~~shall~~becomes effective when the ~~Chairperson-Speaker~~ of the Seimas signs and promulgates it.

(3) The law on an amendment to the Constitution ~~shall-become~~come into force ~~effective~~ no earlier than one month after ~~its adoption. the adoption thereof.~~

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 150

~~The integral parts of the Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania shall be:~~
~~The 11 February 1991 Constitutional Law "On the State of Lithuania" of 11 February 1991;~~
~~The Constitutional Act "On the Non-Alignment of the Republic of Lithuania to Post-Soviet Eastern Unions" of 8 June 1992;~~
~~The Law "On the Procedure for the Entry into Force of the Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania" of 25 October 1992;~~
~~The Constitutional Act "On Membership of the Republic of Lithuania in the European Union" of 13 July 2004.~~
~~The 8 June 1992 Constitutional Act "On the Non-Alignment of the Republic of Lithuania with Post-Soviet Eastern Alliances".~~

Amendments to the Article:

No. IX-2343, 13.07.2004, Valstybės žinios (Official Gazette), 2004, No. 111-4123 (17.07.2004).

Article 151

This Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania ~~shall become~~ comes into force ~~effective~~ on the day following the official promulgation-publication of the results of the Referendum ~~referendum~~, provided that ~~in the Referendum more than half of the electorate of Lithuania voted in favour thereof. more than half of the citizens of the Republic of Lithuania with voting rights approve this Constitution in the referendum.~~

Article 152

The procedure for the enforcement of this Constitution and ~~its~~ separate provisions ~~thereof shall be~~ is regulated by Law of the Republic of Lithuania "On the Procedure for the Enforcement of the Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania", which, together with this Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania, ~~shall be~~ is adopted by referendum.

Article 153

Upon the adoption of this Constitution in the Referendum, the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania may, by 25 October 1993, amend by three-fifths majority vote of all the Seimas members the provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania set forth in Articles 47, 55, 56, in item 2 of the second part of Article 58, in Articles 65, 68, 69, in items 11 and 12 of Article 84, in the first part of Article 87, in Articles 96, 103, 118 and in the fourth part of Article 119.

Article 154

~~Upon Once their~~ adoption by referendum, the Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania and the Law of the Republic of Lithuania "On the Procedure for the Enforcement of the Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania" ~~shall be~~ is signed and promulgated within 15 days by the President-Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania.

~~VYTAUTAS LANDSBERGIS~~ President-Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania
VYTAUTAS LANDSBERGIS

Vilnius, 6 November 1992

INTEGRAL PART OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA

**THE CONSTITUTIONAL LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA
ON THE STATE OF LITHUANIA**

The Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania,

taking into account the fact that, during the general poll (plebiscite) held on 9 February 1991, more than three-quarters of the residents of Lithuania with the right to vote, voted by secret ballot that “the State of Lithuania would be an independent democratic republic”,

affirming that, by this expression of sovereign powers and will, the nation of Lithuania once again confirmed its unchanging attitude on the independent State of Lithuania,

acknowledging the results of the plebiscite as the universal determination to strengthen and defend the independence of Lithuania and to create a democratic republic, and

executing the will of the nation of Lithuania,

adopts and solemnly proclaims this Law.

Article 1

The statement “The State of Lithuania is an independent democratic republic” is a constitutional norm of the Republic of Lithuania and a fundamental principle of the state.

Article 2

The constitutional norm and the fundamental principle of the State as formulated in the first article of this Law may be altered only by a general poll (plebiscite) of the nation of Lithuania provided that not less than three-quarters of the citizens of Lithuania with the active electoral right vote in favour thereof.

CHAIRMAN OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA
VYTAUTAS LANDSBERGIS

Vilnius, 11 February 1991
No. I-1051

**THE CONSTITUTIONAL ACT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA
ON THE NON-ALIGNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA TO POST-SOVIET EASTERN
UNIONS**

The Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania,

predicated on the 16 February 1918 and 11 March 1990 Acts on the Restoration of the Independent State of Lithuania and acting upon the will of the entire nation, as expressed on 9 February 1991, and

attesting the attempts to preserve, in any form, the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics with all its conquered territories, and the intentions to involve Lithuania into the defensive, economic, financial, and other “spaces” of the post-Soviet Eastern bloc,

r e s o l v e s:

1. To develop mutually advantageous relations with each state that was formerly a part of the USSR, but never join, in any form, any new political, military, economic, or other unions or commonwealths of states formed on the basis of the former USSR.

2. Any activity seeking to draw the State of Lithuania into the unions or commonwealths of states specified in the first article of this Constitutional Act is regarded as hostile to the independence of Lithuania, and responsibility for it is established by laws.

3. There may be no military bases or army units of Russia, or the Commonwealth of Independent States or its member states, on the territory of the Republic of Lithuania.

CHAIRMAN OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA
VYTAUTAS LANDSBERGIS

Vilnius, 8 June 1992
No. I-2622

THE LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA
ON THE PROCEDURE FOR THE ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE
REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA

Article 1

Upon coming into force of the Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania, the Provisional Basic Law of the Republic of Lithuania becomes null and void.

Article 2

Laws, as well as other legal acts or their parts, that were in force in the territory of the Republic of Lithuania prior to the adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania are effective inasmuch as they do not contradict the Constitution and this Law and remain in force until they are either declared null and void or conform with the provisions of the Constitution.

Article 3

The provisions of the laws of the Republic of Lithuania that regulate the status of the supreme institutions of state power and governance of the Republic of Lithuania, as well as the status of deputies and municipal councils, remain in force until the elected Seimas decides otherwise.

Article 4

(1) The powers of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania and its deputies cease from the moment when the elected Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania convenes for its first sitting.

(2) The Members of the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania convene for the sitting on the third working day after the official announcement by the Central Electoral Commission of the Republic of Lithuania, following both election rounds, that not less than 3/5 of Seimas members have been elected.

Article 5

(1) The following text of the oath for a member of the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania is established:
“I (full name),
swear to be faithful to the Republic of Lithuania;
swear to respect and uphold its Constitution and laws and to protect the integrity of its lands;

swear to strengthen, to the best of my ability, the independence of Lithuania, and to conscientiously serve my Homeland, democracy, and the welfare of the people of Lithuania.
So help me God.”

(2) The oath may also be taken by omitting the last sentence.

Article 6

(1) During the period when there is still no President of the Republic, the legal situation is equivalent to the situation provided for in Article 89 of the Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania.

(2) When necessary, the Seimas may, by a majority vote of more than half of all the Seimas members, extend the terms provided for in Article 89, but for a period no longer than four-months.

Article 7

(1) The judges of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Lithuania and, from among them, the Chief Judge of the Constitutional Court must be appointed not later than one month after the election of the President of the Republic.

(2) When the judges of the Constitutional Court are appointed for the first time, three of them are appointed for a three-year, three for a six-year, and three for a nine-year term.

(3) The President of the Republic, the Speaker of the Seimas, and the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court, when proposing candidates to be appointed as justices of the Constitutional Court, indicate which of them are appointed for a three-year, six-year, and nine-year terms, respectively.

(4) The judges of the Constitutional Court who will be appointed for three-year or six-year terms may hold the same office for one additional term of office after a period of absence of not less than three years.

Article 8

The provisions of the third paragraph of Article 20 of the Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania become applicable after the laws of the Republic of Lithuania on criminal procedure are conformed with this Constitution.

CHAIRMAN OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA
VYTAUTAS LANDSBERGIS

Vilnius, 25 October ~~6 November~~ 1992

THE CONSTITUTIONAL ACT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA ON MEMBERSHIP OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

The Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania,

executing the will of the citizens of the Republic of Lithuania, as expressed in the referendum on membership of the Republic of Lithuania in the European Union, held on the 10th through the 11th of May 2003,

expressing its conviction that the European Union respects human rights and fundamental freedoms and that Lithuanian membership in the European Union will contribute to the more efficient securing protection of human rights and freedoms,

noting that the European Union respects the national identity and constitutional traditions of its Member States,

seeking to ensure the full ~~y pledged~~ participation of the Republic of Lithuania in the European integration, as well as the security of the Republic of Lithuania and welfare of its citizens,

having ratified, on the 16th of September 2003, the Treaty Between the Kingdom of Belgium, the Kingdom of Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Hellenic Republic, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, Ireland, the Italian Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Republic of Austria, the Portuguese Republic, the Republic of Finland, the Kingdom of Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Member States of the European Union) and the Czech Republic, the Republic of Estonia, the Republic of Cyprus, the Republic of Latvia, the Republic of Lithuania, the Republic of Hungary, the Republic of Malta, the Republic of Poland, the Republic of Slovenia, the Slovak Republic Concerning the Accession of the Czech Republic, the Republic of Estonia, the Republic of Cyprus, the Republic of Latvia, the Republic of Lithuania, the Republic of Hungary, the Republic of Malta, the Republic of Poland, the Republic of Slovenia, the Slovak Republic to the European Union, signed on the 16th of April 2003 in Athens,

adopts and proclaims this Constitutional Act:

1. The Republic of Lithuania as a Member State of the European Union ~~shall~~ shares with or confers on the European Union the competences of its state institutions in the areas provided for in the founding Treaties of the European Union and to the extent it would, together with the other Member States of the European Union, jointly meet its membership commitments in those areas, as well as enjoy membership rights.

2. The norms of European Union law ~~shall~~ are be a constituent part of the legal system of the Republic of Lithuania. Where it concerns the founding Treaties of the European Union, the norms of European Union law ~~shall~~ are be applied directly, while in the event of the collision of legal norms, they ~~shall~~ have supremacy over the laws and other legal acts of the Republic of Lithuania.

3. The Government ~~shall~~ informs the Seimas about the proposals to adopt the acts of European Union law. As regards the proposals to adopt the acts of European Union law regulating the areas that, under the Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania, are related to the competences of the Seimas, the Government ~~shall~~ consults the Seimas. The Seimas may recommend to the Government a position of the Republic of Lithuania in respect of these proposals. The Seimas Committee on European Affairs and the Seimas Committee on Foreign Affairs may, according to the procedure established by the Statute of the Seimas, submit to the Government the opinion of the Seimas concerning the proposals to adopt the acts of European Union law. The Government ~~shall~~ assesses the recommendations or opinions submitted by the Seimas or its Committees and ~~shall~~ informs the Seimas about their execution following the procedure established by legal acts.

4. The Government ~~shall~~ considers the proposals to adopt the acts of European Union law following the procedure established by legal acts. As regards these proposals, the Government may adopt decisions or ~~resolutions~~ decrees for the adoption of which the provisions of Article 95 of the Constitution are not applicable.

The Law Supplementing the Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania with the Constitutional Act “On Membership of the Republic of Lithuania in the European Union” and Supplementing Article 150 of the Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania (No. IX-2343) of the 1313th of July -2004, Valstybės žinios (Official Gazette), 2004, No. 111-4123.