

**REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA LAW
ON CORRUPTION PREVENTION**

**No. IX-904 as of 28 th May 2002
Vilnius**

**CHAPTER ONE
GENERAL PROVISIONS**

Article 1. Purpose of the Law

The present Law shall lay the main principles, aims and tasks of corruption prevention in the civil service and the private sector, corruption prevention measures and a legal framework therefor, and corruption prevention bodies as well as their rights and duties in the field of corruption prevention.

Article 2. Principal Definitions

1. **Prevention of corruption** shall mean detection and elimination of the causes of and conditions for corruption through development and implementation of a system of appropriate measures, as well as deterrence against corruption-related criminal acts.

2. **Corruption-related criminal acts** shall mean taking bribes, trading in influence, offering bribes, and other criminal acts committed in the pursuit of private or other persons' advantage in the public administration sector or by providing public services, namely the abuse of office or exceeding one's authority, abuse of one's authority, tampering with official records and measuring devices, fraud, misappropriation or embezzlement of property, disclosure of an official secret, disclosure of a commercial secret, misrepresentation of information about income, profit or property, legitimization of the proceeds of crime, interference with the activities of a public servant or a person discharging public administration functions, or other criminal acts, if these acts are committed with the aim of seeking or demanding a bribe, offering a bribe, or concealing or covering up the act of taking or offering a bribe.

3. **The state or municipal agency** shall mean a state or municipal institution or agency, as well as a public agency, one of the founding parties of which is a state or municipal institution or agency.

4. **The head of an agency** shall mean a civil servant, who has been appointed by way of contest or on the basis of political (personal) confidence to manage the agency, and the head of a public agency, one of the founding parties of which is a state or municipal institution or agency.

5. **The non-governmental agency** shall mean legal entities of the Republic of Lithuania, with the exception of those indicated in Section 3 Article 3 hereof.

Article 3. Aims and Tasks of the Prevention of Corruption

1. The prevention of corruption shall be aimed at ensuring that corruption interferes as little as possible with development of the economy and democracy, creation of welfare, strengthening of national security, and enhancement of the quality of public services.

2. The main tasks of the prevention of corruption shall be the following:

- 1) to disclose and to eliminate the causes of and conditions for corruption;
- 2) to deter people against commission of corruption-related criminal acts;
- 3) to ensure a workable and effective legal regulation of the prevention of corruption;
- 4) to create a proper and effective mechanism for organisation, implementation, oversight and control of corruption prevention, by legal, organisational, economic and social means;
- 5) to involve the public and public organisations in the prevention of corruption;
- 6) to promote a transparent and open provision of public services

Article 4. Principles of the Prevention of Corruption

The implementation of the prevention of corruption shall be governed by the following principles:

- 1) legality – the corruption prevention measures shall be implemented in compliance with the requirements of the Constitution, laws and other statutes of the Republic of Lithuania, and in a manner safeguarding the basic human rights and freedoms;
- 2) universal applicability – anyone can be a subject of corruption prevention;
- 3) interaction – the effectiveness of the corruption prevention measures shall be ensured through coordination of the activities of all the bodies of corruption prevention, exchange of relevant information among them and provision of other assistance to one another;
- 4) consistency – ensuring the effectiveness of the corruption prevention measures through continuous oversight and review of the performance of the corruption prevention measures and by making regular proposals as to the enhancement of the effectiveness of these measures to the institution which has the authority to carry out such proposals.

CHAPTER TWO CORRUPTION PREVENTION MEASURES

Article 5. Corruption Prevention Measures

The corruption prevention measures shall be the following:

- 1) analysis of the risk of corruption;
- 2) anti-corruption programmes;
- 3) assessment of the impact of legal regulation on the scale of corruption established by the legislation or planned in drafts thereof (anti-corruption assessment of the legislation and drafts thereof);
- 4) provision of information about a person applying for or holding a position in the state or municipal agency or enterprise, or provision of information about a person proposed by the Republic of Lithuania to serve in the European Union or international institutions;
- 5) provision of information to the Registers of Civil Servants and Legal Entities;
- 6) education and information of the public;
- 7) publicising the detected acts of corruption;
- 8) reporting of criminal acts of a corrupt nature;
- 9) other corruption prevention measures provided for by the law.

(Amendment to Article 5 of No. XIII-1298 of 27 June 2018)

Article 6. Analysis of the Risk of Corruption

1. The analysis of the risk of corruption shall mean the anti-corruption analysis of the activities of the state or municipal agency, carried out in compliance with the procedure prescribed by the Government, and the presentation of a grounded report on anti-corruption programmes as well as putting forward proposals concerning contents thereof, and making recommendations for additional corruption prevention measures to the state or municipal agency with the corresponding authority.

2. The state and municipal institutions, defined by this Article, will include all state and municipal institutions and enterprises operating in accordance with the Law on State and Municipal Enterprises, public limited companies, private limited companies in which the state-owned shares give more than 1/2 of the votes at the votes at the general shareholders' meeting, as well as public limited companies, private limited companies in which the shares owned by one or more municipalities give more than 1/2 of the votes at the general shareholders' meeting.

(Amendment to Article 6 of No XIII-1165 of 17 May 2018)

3. The head of the state or municipal agency, structural subdivisions thereof or persons therein who are authorised by the head of the corresponding state or municipal agency to carry out corruption prevention and control shall, in compliance with Section 4 Article 6 hereof, identify the areas of the activities of the state or municipal agency, particularly prone to corruption.

4. An area of the activities of the state or municipal agency shall be considered to be particularly prone to corruption if it meets one or several of the following criteria:

- 1) there has been a corruption-related criminal act committed in that area of activities;
- 2) its principal functions are control and oversight;
- 3) there is no detailed regulation of the functions and tasks, as well as no operational and decision-making procedures of separate civil servants;
- 4) the activities are related to the issue or restriction of permits, concessions, privileges and other additional rights;
- 5) most of the decisions do not require approval by another state or municipal agency;
- 6) there is access to the information classified as a state or professional secret;
- 7) instances of improper conduct have been established by the previous analyses of corruption risk.

5. The areas of the activities of the state or municipal agency, particularly prone to corruption, can be subjected to the analysis of corruption risk.

6. Determining the need for the corruption risk analysis of the areas of activities of the state or municipal agencies, the Special Investigation Service shall assess whether the activities of the state or municipal agency in question meet one or several of the following criteria:

- 1) there have been attempts made to influence the officials of the state or municipal agency or the decisions made thereby, in the manner violating the procedures prescribed by law;
- 2) there have been corruption-related criminal acts detected in the other state or municipal agencies, whose functions are similar to those of the agency in question;
- 3) the supervision system of the activities of the state or municipal agency in question has been improved;
- 4) decision-making is related to material or other benefit of the person served by the agency in question;
- 5) there have been violations of the prescribed procedure detected (for example, when allocating the budget funds, placing orders and making other decisions);
- 6) the state or municipal agency is an independent administrator of the budgetary allocations;

- 7) violations have been found in the activities of the state or municipal agency in question by the State Control, Ombudsman or another control or supervisory institution;
- 8) there is other information pointing to the signs of corruption in the activities of the state or municipal agency in question (intelligence, complaints and reports by the public, information provided by the media or available otherwise).

7. The analysis of corruption risk shall cover the areas of the activities of the state or municipal agency that are particularly prone to corruption as well as the supervisory systems of those areas.

8. The analysis of corruption risk shall be carried out by the Special Investigation Service in compliance with the procedure set by the Government.

9. The procedure for the analysis of corruption risk shall be put forward by the Special Investigation Service and shall be approved by the Government.

Article 7. Anti-corruption Programmes

1. Anti-corruption planning documents shall be the following:

- 1) National anti-corruption agenda;
- 2) Plan of the National anti-corruption agenda;
- 3) sectoral anti-corruption programmes;
- 4) departmental anti-corruption programmes;
- 5) other anti-corruption programmes.

2. The national anti-corruption agenda and the national anti-corruption agenda plan shall be drawn up developed in accordance with the procedure established by the Republic of Lithuania Law on Strategic Management, and their implementation shall be organised and controlled by the Government with the participation of the Special Investigation Service.

3. The anti-corruption programmes of sectoral (embracing the areas of the activities of several state or municipal agencies), departmental and other scope shall be developed by the state and municipal and non-governmental agencies, who have been charged with the development of such programmes by the National Anti-Corruption Agenda and other regulations. The departmental anti-corruption programmes can also be developed by the state and municipal agencies, where the analysis of corruption risk has been performed resulting in proposals to develop such a programme.

4. The development of the anti-corruption programmes specified in Clauses 3, 4 and 5 of Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be governed by the present Law, the National Anti-Corruption Agenda, the National Anti-Corruption Agenda Plan and other legislation, with regard given to the proposals made by the Special Investigation Service and other information available thereto.

5. The anti-corruption programmes specified in Clauses 3, 4 and 5 of Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be approved by the head of the state or municipal or non-governmental agency which developed the programme concerned. The head of the agency shall bear personal responsibility for the implementation of the programme approved by him or her.

6. The implementation of the anti-corruption programmes specified in Clauses 3, 4 and 5 of Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be coordinated and controlled by the heads of the agencies or the structural subdivision thereof or persons therein who have been authorised by the head of the corresponding agency to conduct corruption prevention and control in the agency. The Special Investigation Service shall monitor the implementation of the proposals made by it.

(Amendment to Article 7 of No. XIII-3130 of 25 June 2020)

Article 8. Anti-corruption Assessment of the Existing or Draft Legislation

1. The state or municipal agency drafting or passing a piece of legislation regulating the public relations particularly prone to corruption shall perform the anticorruption assessment of the draft and examine the anti-corruption assessment of the same draft performed by other state or municipal agencies:

- 1) transfer of the right of trust, ownership or management rights to the state or municipal property to private individuals;
 - 2) increase or reduction of revenues or expenditures of the state or municipal budgets due to the transfer of performance of functions of the state or municipalities to the state or municipal agencies, public institutions or private persons or entities;
 - 3) payment of subsidies, grants, compensations, rents, allowances, bonuses and other benefits from the State budget or municipal budgets;
 - 4) providing financial support, including from the European Union Structural Funds;
- (Amendment to Article 8 of No. XIII-1298 of 27 June 2018)**
- 5) public procurement of goods or services, or granting of concession;
 - 6) granting citizenship by way of exception;
 - 7) organization of tenders for office at the state agency; establishment, revocation or amendment of requirements for reputation, qualification, certification and rotation of persons working in the public service;
 - 8) registration of persons or things in public registers;
 - 9) establishing and publishing the technological protection measures for securities, document forms, wrappers and official markings; production of securities, document forms, wrappers and official markings assigned to the technological protection level and group;
 - 10) production, storage and sale of withdrawn or restricted items;
 - 11) supplying goods or providing services under public contracts;
 - 12) identification, forfeiture or modification of product safety requirements;
 - 13) establishment, revocation or amendment of the requirements for qualification and business reputation of subjects of the licensed economic commercial activities or economic commercial activities, which require authorization of the state or municipal authorities;
 - 14) production, storage, use, purchase and sale of excise goods;
 - 15) investigation of offences against the law under the conditions of liability for such offences;
 - 16) land-use, territorial planning, construction;
 - 17) pharmacy and medicine;
 - 18) in other cases, where, in the opinion of the legislation drafter, legal regulation under the legislation drafted may affect the scope of corruption.

2. The anti-corruption assessment of the valid legislation or drafts thereof, which are expected to regulate public relations referred to in paragraph 1 hereof, shall be carried out by the Special Investigations Service on its own initiative or at the request of the President of the Republic, the Chairman of the Seimas, the Prime Minister, the Committee, the Commission or the fraction of the Seimas.

3. The assistance of the state authorities and (or) academic institutions can be applied for anti-corruption assessment of legislation or drafted legislation.

4. The anti-corruption assessment of the existing or draft legislation (conclusions of the anti-corruption assessment) shall be made known to the state or municipal agency, which adopted it or on whose initiative it was adopted, or to the state or municipal agency that drafted such legislation. This agency shall determine whether it would be expedient to amend the piece of legislation in question.

Article 9. Providing Information about a Person Pursuing to Take or Taking Office in a State or Municipal Institution or an Enterprise

1. Information about a person pursuing to take or taking office in a state or municipal institution or enterprise (herein after – person) is provided to the head of the state or municipal institution or enterprise, a collegial management body or a state politician that is designating or has designated the person for office (hereinafter – the party designating or the one that has designated a person for office) in order to assess the reliability of the person and reduce the probability of occurrence of corruption in state or municipal institutions or enterprises. Information about the person is collected, provided and assessed regardless of whether she or he conforms to the special requirement for good repute as set out in the law or not.

2. The Special Investigation Service collects and presents information to the designating or the designated person about the following:

- 1) a person's criminal record (regardless of whether the conviction has expired or has been revoked);
- 2) convictions or orders in respect to the person who has committed a corrupt criminal offense that were made during the proceedings for corruption-related crime which terminated the criminal case or due to which the person was released from criminal responsibility or punishment;
- 3) allegations of corruption-related offences as well as procedural decisions taken in these cases in regard to this person;
- 4) the preventive measures against organized crime that are applied or have been applied in relation to a person in accordance with the Republic of Lithuania Law on Organized Crime Prevention;
(Amendment to Article 9 of No. XIII-3076 of 23 June 2020)
- 5) the dismissal of a person from office or duties owing to breach of oath, reduction of the name of an official (judge);
- 6) serious personal misconduct committed by a person (violation of duties) and imposed official (disciplinary) penalties for them (regardless of whether the penalties are valid or no longer valid);
- 7) cases where a person has been found to have violated the provisions of the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Approximation of the Public and Private Interests in Civil Service, the Law on Lobbying, the Code of Conduct of State Politicians or another legal act regulating the norms of professional ethics and conduct;
- 8) the fact that a person admitted to the public service has concealed or submitted data which does not correspond to reality and due to which the person could not be accepted to the position of a civil servant;
- 9) classified information on the person's preparation to commit, committing or a commission of a criminal offense;
- 10) administrative punishments or administrative measures imposed on the person when less than one year has elapsed since the day when the administrative instruction or the ruling by which the person was found guilty of administrative misconduct was executed;
- 11) tax inspections performed in regard to the person, investigations, during which violations of tax laws were established (information is provided for the last ten years, starting from the date of receipt of the written request to the Special Investigation Service to provide information about the person).

3. The Special Investigation Service in accordance with its competences collects the information referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article regarding the person from law enforcement, control, criminal intelligence subjects or the main criminal intelligence institutions, intelligence institutions, and other institutions, establishments and companies, data from civil service register, if necessary – from other state and service registers or information systems, as well as its own classified and unclassified information about a person, and provides it to the party that is designating or has designated a person for office.

4. The Special Investigation Service shall provide information referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article about the person no later than within 14 calendar days from the date of receipt of written request of information about a person. Institutions, agencies or enterprises referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article shall provide information and (or) data to the Special Investigation Service no later than within 7 calendar days from the date of receipt of a request of the Special Investigation Service's to provide information and (or) data, and, where necessary and if possible – without delay.

5. The Special Investigations Service, criminal intelligence subjects or the main criminal intelligence institutions can provide classified information referred to in clause 9 of paragraph 2 of this Article available to the intelligence institution to the party designating or the one that has designated a person for office on their own initiative.

6. A written request is mandatory when the Special Investigation Service is requested to provide information about a person who will be appointed by the President of the Republic, the Seimas, the Chairman of the Seimas, the Government or the Prime Minister, as well as about the persons who are going to be appointed as vice ministers, chancellors of the ministries, directors and their deputies of the municipal administration, prosecutors, for the office of the head and deputy head of state or municipal institutions, for the office of the head and deputy head of state and municipal institutions' departments (applicable to a structural unit that is not in another structural unit), the head and deputy head of enterprises important for national security, the head and deputy head of state or municipal enterprises operating in accordance with the Law on State and Municipal Enterprises, public limited companies, private limited companies in which the state-owned shares give more than 1/2 of the votes at the votes at the general shareholders' meeting, as well as public limited companies, private limited companies in which the shares owned by one or more municipalities give more than 1/2 of the votes at the general shareholders' meeting. The request to provide information shall be signed by the party that is designating a person for office or a person authorised by him or her. The request to the Special Investigation Service to provide information about a person, appointed by the Seimas, shall be signed by the Chairman of the Seimas or a person authorised by him or her, whereas information about the person appointed by the Government shall be signed by the Prime Minister or a person authorised by him or her.

(Amendment to Article 9 of No XIII-1165 of 17 May 2018)

7. Information about a person referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article who shall be appointed for office by criminal intelligence subjects, the main criminal intelligence institutions, shall be collected independently by the order of the head or a person authorised by him or her of the main criminal intelligence institutions, the intelligence institutions. Institutions, agencies or enterprises, referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article shall provide information and (or) data to the heads of criminal intelligence subjects, the main criminal intelligence institutions or intelligence institutions no later than within 7 calendar days from the date of receipt of written request for information and (or) data about a person, and, where necessary and if possible – without delay.

8. Written requests for the Special Investigation Service referred to in paragraph 6 of this Article must be provided before the person is appointed for his position. A person can be appointed for office only having received and assessed the information received from the Special Investigation Service. If information about a person is collected independently by the main criminal intelligence institutions, by the order of head or a person authorised by him or her of the main criminal intelligence institutions, the person can be appointed to his or her position only having received and assessed the information referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article.

9. If there is any doubt about the validity of information collected and provided about a person, the Special Investigations Service on its own initiative or on the request of the subject that is designating or has designated a person for office must verify such information.

10. A written request to the Special Investigation Service of a party designating or the one that has designated a person for office or a person authorised by him or her to provide information about a person who is holding the office referred to in paragraph 6 of this Article must be reasoned and based on the data raising doubts about the said person's eligibility to the appointed duties. If there are doubts about a person's eligibility to the duties in criminal intelligence subjects, the main criminal intelligence institutions or intelligence institutions, information referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article is collected independently in accordance with paragraph 7 of this Article, by the order of the head or a person authorised by him or her of the main criminal intelligence institutions, the intelligence institutions.

11. The party that is designating or has designated a person for office can use the collected information referred to in this Article only for decisions regarding the person's eligibility to perform the duties or enforce administrative (disciplinary) sanctions. The party that is designating or has designated a person for office cannot forward the collected information referred to in this Article to the third persons, except in the cases established by the law of the Republic of Lithuania.

12. The party that is designating or has designated a person for office, having evaluated their whole information referred to in this Article and having decided not to appoint a person to the position, must inform the person within 3 working days of the submitted information by signing except the part which consists of the classified information. The minor, accidental facts or circumstances cannot be the base for the decision not to appoint the person for office.

13. A person may appeal against a decision not to appoint to a position in accordance with the procedure established by the laws of the Republic of Lithuania.

14. The Special Investigation Service, the main criminal intelligence institutions, criminal intelligence subjects, intelligence institutions, the party that is designating or has designated a person for office must ensure that a person's data collected in accordance with this Article, will be processed and protected in accordance with the procedure established by legal acts of the Republic of Lithuania.

15. The form for request for information about a person shall be approved by the order of the Director of the Special Investigation Service.

Article 9 (1). Providing information about the person who is appointed to serve in the European Union or international institutions by the Republic of Lithuania

1. Submission of a written request for the Special Investigation Service to provide information about a person proposed by the Government to serve in the European Union or in international judicial and other institutions is mandatory.

2. Requests for the Special Investigation Service for information on a candidate to become a European Commissioner, members of the Court of Auditors, members of the Court of Justice of the European Union and of the General Court, members of the Committee of the Regions, members of the European Economic and Social Committee, as well as candidates for judicial and other international institutions shall be submitted by the Prime Minister or his authorized person.

3. The Special Investigation Service shall, in accordance with the procedure and terms established in Article 9 of this Law, collect and submit to the Prime Minister the information specified in Paragraph 2 of Article 9.

4. The form of the request for information on the person who is appointed to serve at the European Union or international judicial and other institutions by the Republic of Lithuania shall be approved by the order of the Director of the Special Investigation Service.

Article 10. Education and Information of the Public

1. Anti-corruption education is an integral part of raising public awareness with a view to instilling dignity and civic motivation, fostering the person's awareness of their social rights and duties, and the concept of the Lithuanian state, as well as to ensuring the implementation of the aims of corruption prevention.

2. Anti-corruption education of the public shall be carried out at the educational institutions of all types and levels in accordance with the corresponding educational programmes, through the media and other means.

3. The state and municipal agencies shall inform the public through the media or other means about their activities undertaken in the fight against corruption.

Article 10 (1). Reporting of Criminal Acts of a Corrupt Nature

1. A civil servant or a person treated as such must report the Prosecutor's Office, the Special Investigation Service or a pre-trial investigation institution of the Republic of Lithuania of a criminal act of a corrupt nature known to him or her, except for an act which may have been committed by his or her close relatives or family members (the concepts of close relatives and family members shall be understood as they are defined in Chapter XXXIV of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Lithuania) if he or she has received indisputable data proving the commission of this act, or he or she himself or herself observed or otherwise recorded the commission of this act unless the legislation establishes restrictions on the disclosure of information to be reported.

2. A civil servant or a person treated as such must report the entities referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article of a criminal act of a corrupt nature known to him or her as soon as possible from the moment of becoming aware of the criminal act of a corrupt nature.

3. The entities referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article must ensure the confidentiality or anonymity of the personal data of a civil servant or a person treated as such or another who has reported of a criminal act of a corrupt nature in accordance with the procedure established by laws and other legal acts.

4. Persons who have reported of criminal acts of a corrupt nature may be subject to assistance, protection and promotion measures in accordance with the procedure established by the Republic of Lithuania Law on the Protection of Whistleblowers and other legal acts.

(Supplement of the Law with Article 10¹No. XIII-1298 of 27 June 2018)

Article 11. Provision of Information to the Registers of Civil Servants and Legal Entities

1. The Register of Civil Servants shall be supplied with the information about civil servants who have been found guilty of corruption-related criminal acts by the final and valid court ruling, or who

have faced administrative or disciplinary proceedings for serious misconduct of office, related to the violation of the provisions of the Law on Approximation of the Public and Private Interests in Civil Service and committed in pursuit of illegal gains or privileges for themselves or other persons.

2. The Register of Legal Entities shall be supplied with the information about legal entities who have been found guilty of corruption-related criminal acts by a valid court ruling, or whose employee or authorised representative has, by a valid court judgment, been found guilty of corruption-related criminal acts while acting for the benefit or in the interests of the legal entity concerned.

3. The state or municipal agency, which has made or revoked the decision that the acts specified in Sections 1 and 2 Article 11 hereof have been committed shall notify thereof the administrators of the Registers of Civil Servants and (or) Legal Entities within 14 days from the date of the decision's entry into force.

4. The information specified in Sections 1 and 2 Article 11 hereof is one of the grounds for judging about the reliability of the natural or legal person. The persons who have lost confidence can be subject to the restrictions provided for in this and other laws.

5. The procedure for the issue of the register information shall be established by the regulations of the corresponding register.

CHAPTER THREE

CORRUPTION PREVENTION BODIES, RIGHTS AND DUTIES THEREOF IN THE FIELD OF CORRUPTION PREVENTION

Article 12. Corruption Prevention Bodies

The corruption prevention as provided for herein shall be implemented by the following bodies:

- 1) The Government;
- 2) The Chief Institutional Ethics Commission;
- 3) The Special Investigation Service;
- 4) Other state and municipal and non-governmental agencies.

Article 13. The Government

In implementation of the present Law, the Government:

- 1) shall ensure that the corruption prevention measures are implemented by the ministries and its subordinate agencies;
- 2) shall allocate the funds necessary for the effective implementation of the corruption prevention measures;
- 3) shall develop the National Anti-Corruption Agenda with the participation of the Special Investigation Service and submit it to the Seimas for approval, as well as shall develop and approve the Plan of the National Anti-Corruption Agenda;

(Amendment to Article 13 of No. XIII-3130 of 25 June 2020)

- 4) shall make recommendations to the Seimas as to the introduction and amendment of the laws and other legislation, necessary for the implementation of the prevention of corruption.

Article 14. The Chief Institutional Ethics Commission

In implementation of the present Law, the Chief Institutional Ethics Commission:

1) shall analyse the ethical problems faced by civil servants, and shall make proposals concerning anti-corruption planning documents and the introduction and improvement of legislation, seeking to eliminate preconditions for possible conflicts of the private and public interests;

(Amendment to Article 14 of No. XIII-3130 of 25 June 2020)

2) shall make recommendations to the Seimas, other state and municipal agencies as to the implementation of the provisions of this Law;

3) shall summarise the application of the legal rules setting out the institutional ethics requirements in different areas, and shall participate in the drafting and codification of such rules;

4) shall implement the corruption prevention measures delegated to it, together with the other state and municipal agencies.

Article 15. The Special Investigation Service

In implementation of the present Law, the Special Investigations Service:

1) shall participate in the Government's developing the National Anti-Corruption Agenda and the Plan of the National Anti-Corruption Agenda;

(Amendment to Article 15 of No. XIII-3130 of 25 June 2020)

2) shall put forward proposals to President, the Seimas and the Government as to the introduction and improvement of the new legislation necessary for the implementation of corruption prevention;

3) shall take part in the Government's discharge of its functions of coordination and supervision of the activities of the state and municipal agencies in the field of corruption prevention;

4) shall, together with the other state and municipal agencies, implement corruption prevention measures;

5) shall, together with the other state and municipal agencies, implement the National Anti-Corruption Agenda and the Plan of the National Anti-Corruption Agenda.

(Amendment to Article 15 of No. XIII-3130 of 25 June 2020)

Article 16. The Other State and Municipal Agencies, and Non-Governmental Agencies

1. In implementation of the present Law, the state and municipal agencies, and nongovernmental agencies in the Republic of Lithuania shall have the right:

1) to establish, in compliance with the procedure prescribed by law, internal units for corruption prevention and control in the area of the activities of the corresponding state or municipal agency, or non-governmental agency, or to appoint persons to discharge this function;

2) to make proposals concerning the issues of corruption prevention to the state and municipal agencies;

3) to introduce measures encouraging the enforcement of corruption prevention in the state and municipal agencies, and non-governmental agencies;

4) to receive methodological information from the state or municipal agencies, implementing the prevention of corruption, on the issues of corruption prevention.

2. In implementation of the present Law, the state and municipal agencies, and nongovernmental agencies:

1) shall, within the margins of their authority, implement the national policy in the field of corruption prevention;

2) shall ensure compliance with the requirements of the legislation on corruption prevention in the state and municipal and non-governmental agencies;

3) shall, within the margins of their authority, develop and approve anticorruption programmes;

4) shall promptly eliminate the violations of the provisions of the corruption prevention legislation;

- 5) shall, under the procedure established by the Government, supply the officers of the Special Investigation Service with the information necessary for the corruption risk analysis;
- 6) shall not, by action or inaction, create conditions for the corruption-related criminal acts;
- 7) shall raise the awareness of the issues of corruption prevention among their staff.

3. The liability for the prevention of corruption in the state and municipal and nongovernmental agency shall rest with its head. In their discharge of this function, the head shall take measures necessary for the implementation of this Law.

4. The measures necessary for the implementation of corruption prevention in the state and municipal and non-governmental agencies shall be financed from their own financial resources.

CHAPTER FOUR FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 17. Proposal to the Government and Other Agencies Mentioned Herein

The Government and other agencies mentioned herein shall adopt the statutory documents necessary for the implementation of this Law by 1 st September 2002.

I promulgate this Law passed by the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania.

PRESIDENT

VALDAS ADAMKUS