The right to political participation of persons with disabilities ahead of the 2024 European Parliament elections

Lithuania

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Contractor:

Mykolas Romeris university

Author(s):

Violeta Vasiliauskienė, Anželika Banevičienė

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1. Data on persons with disabilities exercising their right to political participation

Table 1

| Indicator | Answer(Choose one of the answers provided below) | Source and brief description/assessment  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Do national disability strategies include political participation? | National disability strategies address political participation indirectly  | In Lithuania, several policy documents address the issues of disabled persons; however, they do not provide a clear policy vision regarding the inclusion of disabled persons in political life.**The Lithuanian progress strategy "Lithuania 2030"**[[1]](#footnote-2) aims to create an intelligent, happy society where all individuals' social and political inclusion is ensured.The **2021-2030 National Progress Plan**[[2]](#footnote-3) stipulates that the principle of equal opportunities for all must be ensured. All persons, regardless of their disability and state of health, must be guaranteed equal rights and opportunities to use services, infrastructure, transport, and other means and to participate in public life. The plan also establishes that when implementing the Plan, it is mandatory to consider the needs of people with disabilities and provide measures that implement the principle of equality. To expand opportunities for people with disabilities, the plan aims to make the environment more adapted to their needs. The Plan foresees ensuring accessibility of the physical environment (public spaces, public buildings, housing), transport, infrastructure, services, and information for people with disabilities.The measures foreseen in the **Development Programme on Ensuring a Suitable Environment for the Disabled in all areas of life**[[3]](#footnote-4) aim to solve the complex problems of environmental inaccessibility, due to which the participation of disabled people in social, public and family life is limited. It seeks to increase disability-friendly buildings, public spaces, and public transport and adapt the information infrastructure and information to the needs of people with disabilities.**The Programme of the 18th Government of the Republic of Lithuania**[[4]](#footnote-5) (for the period 2020-2024) undertakes to ensure that all persons, including those with disabilities, such as mobility or vision, can properly exercise their political rights. However, the **Implementation Plan for the 18th Programme of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania**[[5]](#footnote-6) envisages specific measures only for including elderly persons in political life, but such measures are not directly named in relation to disabled persons. The general measures provided for in the plan to improve the quality of life of disabled persons, such as improving the accessibility of buildings of state and municipal institutions, the availability of information and the creation of a personal assistant system, provide prerequisites for disabled persons to participate more actively in political life.**The 2024-2026 Action Plan for the Social Integration of Disabled Persons**[[6]](#footnote-7) provides other specific measures that improve disabled persons' participation in public life (social rehabilitation of persons with disabilities, development of social participation of persons with visual impairments, personal assistance of persons with disabilities, provision of hearing, vision, communication, sensory and movement equipment for persons with disabilities, an adaptation of information infrastructure and information for persons with disabilities, etc.) |
| Can persons deprived of legal capacity vote?  | Limited Participation | In 2016, the amendments to the Civil Code changed the rules for depriving persons of legal capacity. Currently, the court, when deciding on depriving a person of legal capacity, must specify in which domains the person’s capacity is limited.[[7]](#footnote-8) A person has no right to vote or cannot be elected only when the court has recognised them as legally incapable in matters related to the elections and voting.[[8]](#footnote-9)  |
| Is there a requirement under law to register to vote? | Yes, for non-nationals | Based on the data of the Population Register, a list of Persons with the right to vote is compiled. This list must include every person who has the right to vote in the elections at least half a year before the elections.[[9]](#footnote-10) The Supreme Electoral Commission determines the procedure for compiling, maintaining, and revising the list of persons entitled to vote and providing the necessary data for compiling, maintaining, and revising this list.[[10]](#footnote-11) Based on the data of this list, a list of voters who have the right to vote in the respective elections is compiled. The Lithuania list of voters in elections to the European Parliament includes all citizens of Lithuania with the right to vote, as well as citizens of other EU member states permanently residing in Lithuania (according to Lithuanian legislation, have acquired the right to live in Lithuania and have declared their place of residence in Lithuania no later than 60 days before the election day), who have reached the age of 18 on the day of the elections and who have submitted a declaration in the prescribed form to the Supreme Election Commission in accordance with Article 9 of the *Council Directive 93/109/EC of 6 December 1993 laying down detailed arrangements for the exercise of the right to vote and stand as a candidate in elections to the European Parliament for citizens of the Union residing in a Member State of which they are not nationals*.[[11]](#footnote-12) |
| Are alternative ways of voting available to persons with disabilities? | Yes, disability-specific alternatives  | A person with a disability can vote at their temporary or permanent residence: at home, health care facilities and social care facilities.[[12]](#footnote-13) Members of the election commission arrive at the location of these persons and create conditions for them to vote.Persons with disabilities who are temporarily unable to work due to illness and voters aged 70 and over, if they are unable to arrive at the polling station on election day due to the condition of their health, can vote at home when they have submitted a request to vote at home and/or they have been included in the list of voters who are voting at home.[[13]](#footnote-14) A person who, due to a disability, is unable to fill out the request to vote at home or deliver it to the precinct election commission can entrust these actions to a member of his family, a neighbour or a person who cares for him, or a member of the election commission.[[14]](#footnote-15)The voting at home takes place before the election day. The election day is Sunday, whereas voting at home occurs on Friday and Saturday.[[15]](#footnote-16)  |
| Is there legislation regulating how people living in long-term institutions may vote? | Yes, as part of legislation on alternative forms of voting  | The Electoral Code, which applies to all voters, provides alternative voting methods. One of them is the possibility of voting in long-term care facilities (care and nursing facilities). Members of the election commission arrive at the location of these persons and create conditions for them to vote.The lists of persons voting in long-term institutions are made based on the information provided by the head of the institution.[[16]](#footnote-17) The votes of these people are collected before the election day. The election day is on Sunday, whereas voting at long-term institutions occurs from Wednesday to Friday.[[17]](#footnote-18) The premises for the voting must conform with the requirements defined by the Supreme Electoral Commission.[[18]](#footnote-19) |
| Is there a legal duty to provide assistance in voting to persons with disabilities? | Yes, for all persons with disabilities, the right to use assistive devices and technologies is guaranteed. Assistant support is not guaranteed. | A person with a disability is guaranteed the right to use assistive devices and technologies when voting. If a person cannot perform voting actions independently due to a disability, they can be performed by a person chosen by the voter at his request. This person must fill out the ballot in the presence of the voter according to the voter's instructions and perform related actions. The person assisting must keep the voter's vote secret.[[19]](#footnote-20) Election commission members, election observers and election representatives are prohibited from voting for disabled voters or assisting them.[[20]](#footnote-21)  |
| Are all persons with disabilities legally able to access complaints mechanisms if they have not been able to exercise the right to political participation? | No, only persons with legal capacity | A person or his representative can file a complaint regarding violating the rights and/or legitimate interests specified in the Election Code.[[21]](#footnote-22) However, a person the court has recognised as legally incapable in matters related to the elections and voting has no right to vote or cannot be elected.[[22]](#footnote-23) As a result, the complaint of such a person would not be processed.[[23]](#footnote-24) |
| Is information on complaints mechanisms regarding political participation accessible to persons with disabilities? | No  | Information about complaint mechanisms regarding political participation is available on the Supreme Electoral Commission website.[[24]](#footnote-25) However, the information is not easily accessible, making it difficult to search for. The webpage is not adapted for people with disabilities. There is only an icon for people with disabilities.The Supreme Electoral Commission determines the procedure for examining complaints.[[25]](#footnote-26) Complaints can be submitted orally (by telephone or directly when the person comes to the Commission), in writing or using electronic communication (e.g. e-mail, SPI - Information system subsystem "Complaints, reports, incidents"). |
| Have national courts considered cases related to the right to political participation of persons with disabilities? | Yes, cases considered.  | The Supreme Administrative Court on 18 February 2020 confirmed that Lithuanian institutions have infringed on the rights of two persons with physical disabilities. Regarding one person, the parking places for people with disability were not established at the polling station, and he could access the premises for voting only with the help of other persons, as the premises were not adjusted for people with disability. Regarding the second applicant, he could not get to another polling station and had to vote outside the premises, where the election commission members provided him with a ballot. Such practice infringes a person’s right to vote in secret. Each applicant was awarded 1000 Euros compensation for non-pecuniary damage.[[26]](#footnote-27) Supreme Administrative Court of Lithuania on 28 April 2021 confirmed that the blind person’s right to vote was infringed. In elections before 2019, the applicant voted with the help of other persons as the ballots were not printed in Braille. Thus, the secrecy of voting was violated. Furthermore, the polling stations were not adjusted to the needs of persons with disability. No tactile marking was destined for blind persons so they could reach the polling station by themselves. He was awarded 1400 Eur as compensation for non-pecuniary damage.[[27]](#footnote-28)  In 2022, the Election Code[[28]](#footnote-29) was adopted. Articles 135 (6) and 143 (6) of this Code only state that a voter with a disability must be provided with assistive devices and technologies for voting. However, the Code and other legal acts do not explain these assistive devices and technologies in detail. In practice, following this court decision, some conditions have been created for blind people to vote secretly. In the Set of Instructions for Election Organizers on the Elections of the Municipal Council and the Mayor in 2023, prepared by the Supreme Electoral Commission,[[29]](#footnote-30) it is instructed that when a blind person comes to vote, the member of the election commission must place the ballot in a paper pocket printed in Braille. The blind person marks his choice in the places where the holes are left in the paper pocket.However, it should be noted that since there is no legal act establishing requirements for the organisation of voting by blind persons, doubts are raised as to whether Braille information is the same as text information.  |
| Have non-judicial complaints mechanisms considered cases related to the right to political participation of persons with disabilities? | Yes, cases considered.  | The Supreme Electoral Commission's website[[30]](#footnote-31) publishes information about complaints received only from November 13, 2023. As a result, the data on the handling of complaints related to people with disabilities is not sufficient.The Equal Opportunities Ombudsperson has analysed a situation where a person with disability aimed to vote in the 2020 Parliament elections with the help of a trusted person. In this situation, the commission members at the polling station aimed to verify whether the will expressed by the woman with a disability was correctly reflected in the ballot filled out by her companion. The Ombudsperson did not find facts regarding the discrimination of a person due to her disability. It did not analyse the procedures carried out as it was considered not in the competence of the Ombudsperson but in the competence of the Supreme Electoral Commission.[[31]](#footnote-32)  |
| Are persons with disabilities members of the current national parliament? | Some MPs identify as having a disability (official data) | Mr Justas Džiugelis, a member of the Seimas since 2016. Information about him is available on the Seimas webpage[[32]](#footnote-33) and media information.[[33]](#footnote-34)Mrs Monika Ošmianskienė, a member of the Seimas since 2020. Information about her is available on the Seimas webpage[[34]](#footnote-35) and media[[35]](#footnote-36).  |
| Is data available on the number of members of municipal/regional governments who have a disability? | No data available | There are local self-government members with disabilities, but official statistical data based on the disability indicator are unavailable. An NGO representing people with disabilities provided examples of the members with disabilities elected to municipal government. A woman with a disability has served nine terms on the municipality council. Two more persons with disability were candidates for the municipality council. Their needs were considered, and they could participate in election campaigning.[[36]](#footnote-37)  |
| Is training for election authorities and officials on non-discrimination on the grounds of disability, accessibility and accommodation required by law? | Training not required by law, but some relevant training or guidance is available.  | The Election Code foresees that the Supreme Electoral Commission organises training for election commission members and chairpersons in accordance with its established procedure.[[37]](#footnote-38)The Supreme Election Commission organises training according to the training description.[[38]](#footnote-39) The description does not specify requirements for training regarding non-discrimination on the grounds of disability, accessibility and accommodation.The Ministry of Justice, considering the order of the Director of the Department of Disability Affairs under the Ministry of Social Security and Labor No V-37 approving Recommendations for the services for people with disabilities in the public and private sectors, prepared Recommendations for communication with disabled voters in the polling station.[[39]](#footnote-40) These recommendations advise commission members on how to communicate with persons with physical, hearing, speech, vision and mental disabilities. In 2020, the Forum of Lithuanian Disability Organizations prepared suggestions on how to organise elections that are accessible to all.[[40]](#footnote-41) |
| Are there mechanisms in place to ensure consultation and involvement of DPOs in the development of laws and policies which affect them? | Yes, mechanisms established by law  | Law on the Legislative Framework establishes the principles of legislation, the stages of legislation, the rights and duties of state and municipal institutions and bodies, and other persons participating in legislation. According to the law, each person, institution or other entity, including DPOs, can provide comments and recommendations to the draft laws and bylaws under the procedure of consultation with the public. The consultation with the public – the actions of institutions declaring legislative initiatives, preparing drafts of legal acts, adopting legal acts and/or performing an ex-post assessment of the impact of existing legal regulation, which includes submitting legislative initiatives or draft laws or bylaws to the public for consultation, informing about the ex-post impact of valid legal regulation evaluation, as well as the evaluation of received proposals from individuals and the publication of the results of this evaluation. The start of the consultation is announced to the public.[[41]](#footnote-42)The law establishes that the public must be consulted on time and essential issues (effectiveness of consultation) and to the extent necessary (proportionality of consultation).[[42]](#footnote-43)In the information system of legal acts, all persons can publish proposals on legislative initiatives and draft legal acts published in this system, as well as on valid legal regulation, the impact of which is evaluated ex-post.[[43]](#footnote-44) |
| Do national authorities provide guidelines on how to make polling stations accessible? | Yes, detailed guidance is available.  | In Lithuania, the Elections Code foresees that the municipal administration needs to consider the needs of the voters of a particular polling district and assess the polling stations for people with disability and elderly people.[[44]](#footnote-45) The decision of the Supreme Electoral Commission sets out detailed instructions in the Description of the Procedure for setting up and Evaluating the Polling Station.[[45]](#footnote-46)The Description provides, among other things, that the inscriptions must be of such a size that visually impaired voters can see them. It also states that the voting premises must be equipped in such a way that the right to vote is ensured for the disabled and elderly voters, and the possibility for them to easily enter and/or get up to the voting premises is provided. Entrance to the building and access to voting rooms (inside the building) must be arranged so that there are no obstacles for people with disabilities to enter the building and the voting room independently. If there are stairs at the entrance to the building or inside the building, a slope (ramp or ramp) must be installed next to them. The width of the slope must be at least 120 cm, the longitudinal slope must not be more than 1:12 (8.3%), and continuous handrails must be installed on both sides. Mobile stair climbers are not suitable for voters in wheelchairs to enter the building (premises).  |
| Does the website which provides instructions for voting and information on candidates meet accessibility standards? | No | Information about instructions for voting and information on candidates is available on the website of the Supreme Electoral Commission[[46]](#footnote-47) and at the web portal for voters: [www.rinkejopuslapis.lt](http://www.rinkejopuslapis.lt)The Supreme Electoral Commission webpage is not adapted for people with disabilities. There is only an icon for people with disabilities. The web portal for voters partially meets accessibility standards for people with disabilities. |
| Are some television programmes providing instructions for voting and information on candidates subtitled? | Yes, some key programmes are subtitled.  | Broadcasts of debates of candidates and parties are subtitled.[[47]](#footnote-48) |
| Do some television programmes providing instructions for voting and information on candidates have national sign language interpretation? | Yes, some key programmes have sign language interpretation.  | All official campaigning television programmes are translated into sign language. Broadcasts of candidate and party debates are interpreted into sign language.[[48]](#footnote-49) All information video clips prepared by the Supreme Electoral Commission are interpreted into sign language, and press conferences of the Supreme Electoral Commission broadcasted on election day are provided with interpretations into the sign language, too.[[49]](#footnote-50)An example is the legal act regulating campaigning for the 2024 constitutional referendum in Lithuania[[50]](#footnote-51) and the recent early elections in Kupiškis municipality.[[51]](#footnote-52)  |
| Are some television programmes providing instructions for voting and information on candidates audio described? | No | Information provided by the FRA National Liaison Officer |
| Were some political party manifestos provided in accessible formats during the most recent elections? | Supreme Electoral Commission provided accessible manifestos.  | Election programmes of parties and candidates are provided in printed and audio form. Before the 2020 election, the Supreme Electoral Commission, in cooperation with the Lithuanian Union of the Blind and Visually Impaired Persons, prepared an information publication about the election in Braille format, which contained lists of political parties, main provisions of the programmes and other important information.[[52]](#footnote-53) Braille publications were available at the Lithuanian Audiosensory Library in Vilnius and its branches in Kaunas, Klaipėda, Panevėžys, Šiauliai and Ukmergė. The Lithuanian Union of the Blind and Visually Impaired Persons has distributed this publication in 49 branches in various districts of Lithuania. A special audio publication with the most essential election information was also prepared. The audio is published on the Supreme Electoral Commission website.[[53]](#footnote-54)Main information about electoral and voting processes and political parties’ manifestos were provided in easy-to-read language during the 2020 Seimas elections.[[54]](#footnote-55)  |
| Are there legal accessibility standards for public and private providers of internet and web-based public information? | Yes, covering public only | The legal accessibility requirements are defined in the Description of general requirements for websites and mobile applications of state and municipal institutions and bodies approved by the Government of Lithuania.[[55]](#footnote-56)Recommendations on the Provision of Information to Persons with Disabilities through Accessible Means of Communication of Their Choice[[56]](#footnote-57) provide information to state and municipal institutions on how to adapt information to the needs of persons with various types of disabilities: electronic and paper documents should be adapted for persons with visual disabilities; video material should be audio described; information in easy-to-read language should be provided to persons with intellectual disabilities; information in Lithuanian sign language (or subtitled) should be provided to persons with hearing impairments. The Recommendations are prepared to implement Article 4 of the Law on the Fundamentals of Protection of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The Law requires the fulfilment of the right of persons with disabilities to receive information through accessible means of communication of their choice.[[57]](#footnote-58)  |
| Are there legal accessibility standards for public and private providers of media? | No | Both digital and conventional format information is not adapted to the needs of people with different disabilities and is not provided in an accessible way of communication.  |
| Are there mandatory accessibility standards for national and local authority buildings in the election context? | Yes  | The mandatory accessibility standards for national and local authority buildings are established by the Construction technical regulation STR2.03.01:2019 accessibility of buildings.[[58]](#footnote-59) |
| Are there legal accessibility standards for polling stations in place? | Yes, for all polling stations  | The municipal administration must assess polling stations for disabled and elderly voters within 20 days of election announcements. They can adapt or rent adapted stations, and the election commission must reassess stations at least two months before the election. Non-governmental organisations may be used to assess the suitability of polling stations. The adequacy of voting premises is assessed, and non-governmental organisations are used following the procedure established by the Supreme Election Commission.[[59]](#footnote-60) Commission sets out detailed instructions in the Description of the Procedure for setting up and Evaluating the Polling Station.[[60]](#footnote-61) |
| Is data available on the proportion of polling stations that are accessible to persons with disabilities? | Some official data available | The Supreme Electoral Commission gathered information from Lithuanian municipalities and stated that in 2020, 93 per cent of the polling stations were accessible to people with moving disability.[[61]](#footnote-62) |
| Is data available on the proportion of public buildings that are accessible for persons with disabilities? | Some official data available | In 2020, more than half (32) municipalities have not ensured that at least 30% of public buildings providing essential services are accessible. Social service centres are the most accessible (61%), and the number of educational institutions is the smallest (16%).[[62]](#footnote-63)By the end of 2019, 82 administrative buildings managed by police bodies, i.e. 68% of all such buildings, were adapted to persons with disabilities. |

1. Political participation of persons with disabilities in practice
	1. Positive and negative key development as regards political participation of persons with disabilities

The following positive developments can be singled out.

In 2022, different laws on Seimas, municipality councils, and President and European Parliament elections were replaced by one - the Elections Code, a comprehensive legal act covering all elections held in Lithuania. All implementing bylaws were also updated.

The accessibility of the polling stations has improved. The new Elections Code foresees the duty to adapt all polling stations to the needs of people with disability. The municipal administrations must consider the needs of the voters of a particular polling district and ensure access to polling stations for people with disability and elderly people. This must be done within 20 days of the election announcements. At least two months before the election day, the election commissions must reassess stations.[[63]](#footnote-64) Detailed instructions are set out by the decision of the Supreme Electoral Commission of the Republic of Lithuania of 25 August 2022 “On the Approval of the Description of the Procedure for the Setting-up and Evaluation of the Polling Station”.[[64]](#footnote-65) Thus, all polling stations will have to be adapted to the needs of persons with disabilities for the upcoming elections in 2024.

In 2020, amendments to the laws regulating elections were adopted, stipulating that ballot papers and other electoral materials specified by the Supreme Electoral Commission must be adapted to the needs of voters with disabilities. Such legal regulation shall include publicly available audio and video information about elections, election programmes, debates of candidates, information about election procedures, etc., as well as the provision of electoral materials to voters with disabilities in an easily understandable language and accessible form.

On election day, voters with hearing disabilities can contact a sign language interpreter via Skype to help them talk to members of the electoral committees. In addition, information posters for voters with disabilities indicating their polling districts are displayed in all polling districts.

Although there are efforts to improve conditions for people with disabilities to participate in elections in the legal regulation, there are examples of bad practices at the implementation level.

According to NGOs representing people with mental disabilities, several legally capable persons residing in social care institutions were not allowed to vote by the decision of the psychiatrist, providing arguments that they are not suitable for voting and disoriented.[[65]](#footnote-66) Furthermore, the employees of the social care institutions do not sufficiently explain the meaning and the process of the election.[[66]](#footnote-67)

Not all information (including information provided on the internet [www.vrk.lt](http://www.vrk.lt)) is adapted to the needs of people with disabilities.

* 1. Political participation: Promising practices

The materials for the needs of persons with sight impairments were prepared, printing essential information about elections in Braille and implementing additional measures (a covering film with Braille signs for ballots) so that blind persons and persons with sight impairments may vote.

During the elections of 2020 and 2023, part of the information about the elections was published in an *easy-to-read* format and was available to persons with intellectual disability. Organisations representing people with intellectual disability participated in the process. The Supreme Electoral Commission is responsible for such publications' production, editing, and layout.[[67]](#footnote-68)

The measures foreseen in the *Development Programme on Ensuring a Suitable Environment for the Disabled in all areas of life*[[68]](#footnote-69) aim to solve the complex problems of environmental inaccessibility, due to which the participation of disabled people in social, public and family life is limited. It seeks to increase disability-friendly buildings, public spaces, and public transport and adapt the information infrastructure and information to the needs of people with disabilities. It aims to improve the accessibility of physical infrastructure from 30 per cent to 70 per cent by 2030.

The representatives of an NGO representing people with disabilities indicated that in one of the municipalities, a woman with a disability has served nine terms on the municipality council. Two more persons with disability were raised as candidates for the municipality. Their needs were considered, and they could participate in election campaigning.[[69]](#footnote-70) Furthermore, their proposals were considered when preparing the political programmes for the election.

Long-term social care institutions allow election observers to monitor the election process. NGOs cooperate with the Supreme Electoral Commission in providing teaching on how to communicate with people with psychosocial or intellectual disability who come to vote. [[70]](#footnote-71)

Seimas (Lithuanian parliament) was partially adapted to a person in a wheelchair when two Members, Justas Džiugelis and Monika Ošmianskienė, who have a moving disability, were elected.

1. Lithuania, Seimas (2012), Decision on the Approval of the State Progress Strategy ’Lithuanian Progress Strategy ’Lithuania 2030‘ ([D*ėl Valstybės pažangos strategijos "Lietuvos pažangos strategija "Lietuva 2030" patvirtinimo*](https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/TAR.5EE74F9648A5)*)*, No. XI-2015, 15 May 2012, para 5.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. Lithuania, Government (2020), Resolution on the Approval of the 2021-2030 National Progress Plan *(*[*Nutarimas Dėl 2021–2030 metų Nacionalinio pažangos plano patvirtinimo*](https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/d492e050f7dd11eaa12ad7c04a383ca0/asr)*)*, No. 998, 9 September 2020, last amendment No. 797, 29 September 2021. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. Lithuania, Government (2021), Resolution on the Approval of the Development Programme on ensuring a suitable environment for the disabled in all areas of life for 2021 – 2030, governed by the Ministry of Social Security and Labour *(*[*Dėl 2021–2030 metų plėtros programos valdytojos Lietuvos Respublikos Socialinės apsaugos ir darbo ministerijos Neįgaliesiems tinkamos aplinkos visose gyvenimo srityse plėtros programos patvirtinimo*](https://e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/f228ffc0438411ec992fe4cdfceb5666)*)*, No. 933, 10 November 2021. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. Lithuania, Seimas (2020), Decision on the Programmeof the 18th Government of the Republic of Lithuania *(*[*Nutarimas dėl Aštuonioliktos Lietuvos Respublikos Vyriausybės programos*](https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/973c87403bc311eb8c97e01ffe050e1c?positionInSearchResults=6&searchModelUUID=3256d133-22a3-47e0-ba72-4befca2ff9de)*)*, No. XIV-72, 11 December 2020, para 191.7. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. Lithuania, Government (2021), Resolution on the Approval of the Implementation Plan of the Programme of the 18th Government of the Republic of Lithuania *(*[*Dėl Aštuonioliktosios Lietuvos Respublikos Vyriausybės programos nuostatų įgyvendinimo plano patvirtinimo*](https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/d698ded086fe11eb9fecb5ecd3bd711c)*)*, No. 155, 10 March 2021, paras 3.2 and 5.2.13. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. Lithuania, Ministry of Social Security and Labour (2022), Order On the approval of the 2024-2026 Action Plan for Ensuring the Integration of Persons with Disabilities ([*Dėl Asmens su negalia dalyvumo užtikrinimo 2024–2026 metų veiksmų plano patvirtinimo*](https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/0158a5d05b6711ee81b8b446907f594f/asr)), No. A1-622, 25 September 2023, last amendment No. A1-198, 14 March 2024. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. Lithuania, Seimas (2000), Civil code ([*Lietuvos Respublikos Civilinis kodeksas*](https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/TAR.8A39C83848CB/asr)), No. VIII-1864, 18 July 2000, last amendment No. XIV-2256, 16 November 2023, Article 2.10. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. Lithuania, Seimas (2022), Constitutional law on approval, entry into force and implementation of the Election Code of the Republic of Lithuania ([Lietuvos Respublikos rinkimų kodekso patvirtinimo, įsigaliojimo ir įgyvendinimo konstitucinis įstatymas](https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/418f26f0082b11edb4cae1b158f98ea5/asr)), No. Nr. XIV-1381, 19 July 2022, last amendment No. XIV-2216, 7 November 2023, Articles 9 (1) and 11 (1)(2). [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. Lithuania, Seimas (2022), Constitutional law on approval, entry into force and implementation of the Election Code of the Republic of Lithuania ([Lietuvos Respublikos rinkimų kodekso patvirtinimo, įsigaliojimo ir įgyvendinimo konstitucinis įstatymas](https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/418f26f0082b11edb4cae1b158f98ea5/asr)), No. Nr. XIV-1381, 19 July 2022, last amendment No. XIV-2216, 7 November 2023, Article 53 (1). [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. Lithuania, Seimas (2022), Constitutional law on approval, entry into force and implementation of the Election Code of the Republic of Lithuania ([Lietuvos Respublikos rinkimų kodekso patvirtinimo, įsigaliojimo ir įgyvendinimo konstitucinis įstatymas](https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/418f26f0082b11edb4cae1b158f98ea5/asr)), No. Nr. XIV-1381, 19 July 2022, last amendment No. XIV-2216, 7 November 2023, Article 53 (4). [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
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