

REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA

Public Administration Country Profile

Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM)
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LITHUANIA

[Click here](#) for detailed map



Source: [The World Factbook - Lithuania](#)

Government type

Parliamentary democracy

Independence

11 March 1990 (independence declared from Soviet Union);
6 September 1991 (Soviet Union recognizes Lithuania's independence)

Constitution

Adopted 25 October 1992
([click here](#))

Legal system

Based on civil law system

Administrative divisions

10 counties (apskritis)

Source: [The World Factbook - Lithuania](#)

Until mid-1988, all political, economic, and cultural life was controlled by the Lithuanian Communist Party (LCP). Inspired by the reform movement "Sąjūdis", the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet, inter alia, passed constitutional amendments on the supremacy of Lithuanian laws over Soviet legislation, annulled the 1940 decisions on proclaiming Lithuania a part of the U.S.S.R. and legalized a multi-party system.

In 1990, Sąjūdis-backed candidates won the elections to the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet. On March 11, 1990, its chairman Vytautas Landsbergis proclaimed the restoration of Lithuanian independence.

On January 10, 1991, U.S.S.R. authorities seized the central publishing house and other premises in Vilnius and three days later the Soviets forcibly took over the TV tower, killing 14 civilians and injuring 700.

Since 1991, Lithuanian voters have shifted from right to left and back again, swinging between the Conservatives and the Labor (former communist) Party. This pattern was broken in the October 2000 elections when the Liberal Union and New Union parties won the most votes and were able to form a centrist ruling coalition with minor partners. The then-government got off to a rocky start and collapsed within 7 months. In July 2001, the center-left New Union Party forged an alliance with the left-wing Social Democratic Party and formed a new cabinet.

Lithuania joined the European Union on May 1, 2004.

Source: [U.S. Department of State \(Background Notes\) - Lithuania](#)
(See also: [European Commission \(Enlargement\) - Lithuania](#))

1. General Information

1.1 People	Lithuania	Estonia	Latvia	1
Population				a
Total estimated population (,000), 2003	3,443	1,323	2,307	
Female estimated population (,000), 2003	1,838	715	1,249	
Male estimated population (,000), 2003	1,605	608	1,058	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females), 2003	87	85	85	
Average annual rate of change of pop. (%), 2000-2005	-0.58	-1.1	-0.93	
Youth and Elderly Population				b
Total population under age 15 (%), 2003	19	16	16	
Female population aged 60+ (%), 2003	24	26	27	
Male population aged 60+ (%), 2003	15	17	17	
Human Settlements				c
Urban population (%), 2001	69	69	60	
Rural population (%), 2001	31	31	40	
Urban average annual rate of change in pop. (%), '00-'05	-0.03	-1.08	-0.56	
Rural average annual rate of change in pop/ (%), '00-'05	-0.69	-1.27	-0.56	
Education				d
Total school life expectancy, 2000/2001	14.2	14.4	13.3	1
Female school life expectancy, 2000/2001	14.7	15	14.3	1
Male school life expectancy, 2000/2001	13.7	13.9	12.3	1
Female estimated adult (15+) illiteracy rate (%), 2000	0.5	0.2	0.2	2
Male estimated adult (15+) illiteracy rate (%), 2000	0.3	0.2	0.2	2
Employment				e
Unemployment rate (15+) (%), 2001	17	12.6	12.8 ⁱⁱⁱ	1
Female adult (+15) economic activity rate (%), 2001	55 ⁱ	58 ⁱⁱ	50 ^{iv}	2
Male adult (+15) economic activity rate (%), 2001	67 ⁱ	69 ⁱⁱ	65 ^{iv}	2

Notes: ⁱ 2000, Excl. conscripts; ⁱⁱ Age 15 to 74 years; ⁱⁱⁱ Estimate based on the 2000 census, Month of November; ^{iv} Excl. conscripts; ^v

1.2 Economy	Lithuania	Estonia	Latvia	2
GDP				a
GDP total (millions US\$), 2002	13,796	6,413	8,406	
GDP per capita (US\$), 2002	3,969	4,722	3,600	
PPP GDP total (millions int. US\$), 2002	34,811	15,904	20,932	
PPP GDP per capita(int. US\$), 2002	10,015	11,711	8,964	
Sectors				b
Value added in agriculture (% of GDP), 2003	7.3	5.4	4.5	
Value added in industry (% of GDP), 2003	33.8	30.1	24.4	
Value added in services (% of GDP), 2003	59.0	64.5	71.0	
Miscellaneous				c
GDP implicit price deflator (annual % growth), 2003	1.3	2.7	-1.1	
Private consumption (% of GDP), 2003	64.4	61.8	61.6	
Government consumption (% of GDP), 2003	20.1	18.1	17.7	

Notes:

¹ [United Nations Statistics Division](#):

^a [Statistics Division and Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); ^b [Statistics Division and Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); ^c [Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); ^{d1} [UNESCO](#); ^{d2} [UNESCO](#); ^{e1} [ILO](#); ^{e2} [ILO/OECD](#)

² [World Bank - Data and Statistics](#):

^a [Quick Reference Tables](#); ^b [Data Profile Tables](#); ^c [Country at a Glance](#)

1.3 Public Spending	Lithuania	Estonia	Latvia	
Public expenditures				3
Education (% of GNP), 1985-1987	5.3 ⁱ	..	3.4	a
Education (% of GNP), 1995-1997	5.9	7.2	6.5	a
Health (% of GDP), 1990	3	1.9	2.7	
Health (% of GDP), 1998	4.7 ⁱⁱ	5.1 ⁱⁱ	4 ⁱⁱ	
Military (% of GDP), 1990	..	..	..	b
Military (% of GDP), 2000	1.8	1.6	1	b
Total debt service (% of GDP), 1990	..	..	..
Total debt service (% of GDP), 2000	8	8.6	7.9	

Notes: ⁱ Data refer to a year or period other than that specified; ⁱⁱ 1999

1.4 Public Sector Employment and Wages						
<i>Data from the latest year available</i>		Lithuania 1991-1995	Lithuania 1996-2000	Europe & Central Asia average ⁴ 1996-2000	Central & Eastern Europe average ⁴ 1996-2000	Middle income group average ⁴ 1996-2000
Employment						
Civilian Central Government ⁵	(,000)	37.0	46.8			
	(% pop.)	1.00	1.26	0.61	0.45	0.59
Sub-national Government ⁵	(,000)	22.0	18.0			
	(% pop.)	141.0	146.2	0.61	0.45	0.59
Education employees	(,000)	3.80	3.95			
	(% pop.)	104.0	92.6	1.58	1.43	1.20
Health employees	(,000)	2.80	2.50			
	(% pop.)	..	18.7	1.15	1.04	0.70
Police	(,000)	..	0.50			
	(% pop.)	..	..	0.68	0.31	0.30
Armed forces	(,000)	..	..	
	(% pop.)	..	..	0.87	0.77	0.46
SOE Employees	(,000)	396.0	65.2			
	(% pop.)	10.64	1.76	20.08	8.28	3.61
Total Public Employment	(,000)	..	..	
	(% pop.)	..	..	..	..	6.05
Wages						
Total Central gov't wage bill	(% of GDP)	3.6	10.3	5.9	6.7	8.5
Total Central gov't wage bill	(% of exp)	15.9	15.2	13.1	14.4	21.6
Average gov't wage	(,000 LCU)	4.360	13.826			
Real ave. gov't wage ('97 price)	(,000 LCU)	72.571	13.057			
Average gov't wage to per capita GDP ratio		4.8	1.2	6.3	1.1	4.2

Source: World Bank - Public Sector Employment and Wages

³ UNDP - Human Development Report 2002

^a Data refer to total public expenditure on education, including current and capital expenditures.

^b As a result of a number of limitations in the data, comparisons of military expenditure data over time and across countries should be made with caution. For detailed notes on the data see SIPRI (2001).

⁴ Averages for regions and sub regions are only generated if data is available for at least 35% of the countries in that region or sub region.

⁵ Excluding education, health and police – if available (view [Country Sources](#) for further explanations).

2. Legal Structure

State power is exercised by a unicameral Parliament (*Seimas*), the President of the Republic, the Government and the judiciary, which is made up of the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeal and district courts. The Constitution also establishes the Constitutional Court. Territorial units established by virtue of statute are entitled to the right of self-government

Source: [OSCE \(Legislationline\) - Lithuania](#)

2.1 Legislative Branch

Unicameral Parliament or Seimas (141 seats, 71 members are directly elected by popular vote, 70 are elected by proportional representation; members serve four-year terms.⁶

women in parliament: 15 out of 141 seats: (11%).⁷

The Lithuanian Constitution confers legislative power upon the Seimas (Lithuanian Parliament). The Seimas consists of 141 members being representatives of the people [Article 55] The MPs are elected for a term of four years with the Parliament being deemed elected when at least three-fifths of the Parliament members have been elected. In the Seimas the members work in factions, committees and commissions.

By virtue of Article 67 of Constitution the Seimas consider and enact amendments to the Lithuanian Constitution, as well as enacting other laws and adopting resolutions for the organization of referendums.

The Seimas have wide powers as expressed in Article 67. Among others, the Seimas announce presidential elections, form State institutions, accept or reject the candidature for the office of the Prime Minister, consider and decide upon the approval of the program of the Government as well as, supervise their activities.

Upon recommendation of the Government, the Seimas also establish or abolish ministries and appoint the Members and Chairman of the Constitutional Court and Supreme Court (pursuant to the recommendation made by the President). The Seimas also approve and supervise the implementation of the State budget, equally, they may appoint and dismiss the State Controller.

Source: [OSCE \(Legislationline\) - Lithuania & Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania](#)

Fact box:

elections: Last held 8 October 2000 (next to be held October 2004)
election results: seats by faction - Social Democratic Coalition 51, New Union-Social Liberals 25, United Political Group-Group of Liberals 24, Liberal Democrats 13, Conservatives 9, Farmers and New Democracy Parties 8, Mixed Group 6, independent 1 (four seats unfilled as of 1 June 2003)

2.2 Executive Branch

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president on the nomination of the premier

elections: President elected by popular vote for a five-year term; election last held 22 December 2002 and 5 January 2003; premier appointed by the president on the approval of the Parliament

The President of the Republic is the Head of State [Art. 77(1)]. The citizens of the Republic of Lithuania elect the President for a five year term of office, with elections

⁶ Source of fact boxes if nothing else stated: [The World Factbook - Lithuania](#)

⁷ [Inter-Parliamentary Union - Women in National Parliaments](#)

held on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot. The Constitution stipulates that the same person may not be elected to the office of the President for more than two successive terms. Strictly speaking, the President is not the chief of the executive branch or chief administrator.

In a Presidential election fifty per cent of voters must participate in voting and a candidate must receive more than half of the total votes cast. In the event that this threshold is not met, a second round of voting must be organized between the two candidates who receive the greatest number of votes in the first, unsuccessful round. The candidate receiving the greatest number of votes in this second round will assume the office of the President.

Fact box:

chief of state: President
Rolandas PAKSAS
(since 26 February
2003)
head of government:
Premier Algirdas
Mykolas BRAZAUSKAS
(since 3 July 2001)

Executive power is vested in the Government of Lithuania, consisting of the Prime Minister and Ministers (Council of Ministers). The Government is the main central policy-making and executive body. The Prime Minister, subject to the approval of the Seimas, is appointed and dismissed by the President. The President also appoints and dismisses the Ministers, in accordance with the recommendations made by the Prime Minister. The activities of the Government are set out by the Constitution and the laws of Lithuania, that is, acts adopted by the Seimas as well as, decrees of the President.

Article 2 of the Law on Government (adopted on 28 April 1998) sets out the main powers held by the executive. In order for a new Government to obtain authorization to act, the Seimas must first approve its program by majority vote of the Seimas members present at the sitting. All governmental structures are defined by statute. One of the most important responsibilities of the Government is to prepare the draft budget of the state and submit it to the Seimas for approval.

The Prime Minister represents the government and directs its activities. Pursuant to Article 92 of the Constitution, he or she has, inter alia, the power to form government and submit its composition for the approval of the President of the Republic.

Source: [OSCE \(Legislationline\) - Lithuania \(edited\)](#) &
[Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania](#)

2.3 Judiciary Branch

Constitutional Court; Supreme Court; Court of Appeal; judges for all courts appointed by the President.

The formation and competence of courts are defined in the Law on Courts of the Republic of Lithuania (1994).

The court system of the Republic of Lithuania consists of the Supreme Court of Lithuania (*Lietuvos Aukščiausiasis Teismas*), the Court of Appeal of Lithuania (*Lietuvos apeliacinis teismas*), 5 County Courts (*apygardų teismai*) and 54 District Courts (*apylinkių teismai*). These are the courts of general jurisdiction.

On May 1, 1999, for the adjudication of administrative cases specialized administrative courts were established. A two-tier system of administrative courts consists of 5 County Administrative Courts (*apygardų administraciniai teismai*), the Superior Administrative Court (*Aukštesnysis administracinis teismas*) and the Administrative Cases Division of the Court of Appeal of Lithuania (*Lietuvos apeliacinio teismo administracinį bylų skyrius*).

Source: [Department of Courts - The Judicial System of the Republic of Lithuania](#)

Since 2001, the five regional administrative courts have had a Head Administrative Court, which is the appellate court for administrative cases. Cassation is not available in the administrative courts system, currently, this jurisdiction is exercised by the Supreme Court, which is the only institution responsible for cassation review. Additionally, the jurisdiction of the economic courts, within the district and regional court system was abolished in 1998 and all cases have been referred to commercial arbitrators. There are no military courts in Lithuania and in accordance with Article 111 extraordinary courts are not permitted in times of peace.

On 3 February 1993, the Lithuanian Parliament adopted the Law on the Constitutional Court of Lithuania. This Law defines the status and procedures of functioning of the Constitutional Court. The Constitutional Court operates as an independent institution alongside the regular court system. Article 102 of the LC stipulates that the role of the Court is to review the constitutionality of the acts of Parliament and the legality and constitutionality of acts of the President and Government. The decisions of the Constitutional Court on issues within its jurisdiction are final and are not subject to appeal. The Court consists of nine judges who are appointed for non-renewable nine-year terms. One-third of the Court is appointed every three years. Parliament appoints all judges by selecting three each from the nominees recommended by the President, the Chairman of Parliament, and the President of the Supreme Court, respectively. The Constitutional Court is financed directly from the State budget and has a separate budget line.

Source: [OSCE \(Legislationline\) - Lithuania \(edited\)](#) & [Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania](#)

2.4 Local Government

Source: [Institution - Title](#)

3. The State and Civil Society

3.1 Ombudsperson

The establishment of the Ombudsman institution in the Republic of Lithuania is provided in the Constitution of 1992. On November 1, 1994, the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania adopted the [Law on the Seimas Ombudsmen](#) to set down in detail the organization and the functions of the Ombudsman.

They are appointed by the Seimas for the term of 4 years from the candidates nominated by the Speaker of the Seimas.

In the Republic of Lithuania there are five Ombudsmen: two Ombudsmen for the investigation of activities of state institution officials, one Ombudsman for the investigation of activities of military institution officials and officials of institutions having the status of military institutions, and two Ombudsmen for the investigation of activities of officials of local government institutions.

They have equal rights and duties, and each of them functions independently. Among them is appointed the head of the Ombudsmen's Office who, alongside with the direct duties of the Ombudsman, also performs administrative functions - he employs or dismisses from office deputies of the Ombudsmen, employs or dismisses other employees of the Office, monitors their work, represents the Office, and organizes the preparation of annual reports.

The Ombudsmen investigate complaints concerning abuse of official position or bureaucracy of officials of state or local government institutions. Excluded from the examination by the Ombudsman are the activities of the President, Seimas members, Ministers, judges, prosecutors, investigators. Each year the Ombudsman is obliged to submit a written report on his general activities during the previous calendar year to the Seimas. The report must be made public and considered in the Seimas.

Source: [Ombudsman Information Network \(anticorruption.bg\)](#) - [Lithuania: The Siemas Ombudsmen](#)

3.2 NGOs

A civic organization, the prevailing legal form of nongovernmental, nonprofit institution in Lithuania, is a voluntary membership-based union of citizens seeking common goals or needs. The NGO sector has been developing steadily in recent years, but public awareness about it remains rather low. Most organizations are registered in the largest cities.

Over the past two years, the regulation of NGOs and charitable activity has improved significantly. NGOs may bid for government contracts, and the range of services they provide has expanded to include social, economic and environmental services. However, this practice remains rather uncommon for most NGOs owing to complex administrative process. Government support in the forms of grants comes mostly from the Ministries of Education, Culture and Social Security and Labor, as well as municipalities.

The organizational and managerial capacity of NGOs has improved considerably in recent years, and today the management and administration of approximately 200 NGOs is comparable to that of leading business enterprises. Yet, weak public relations skills and the absence of properly functioning boards of directors still pose constraints.

Source: [Freedom House](#) - [Nations in Transit \(2003\)](#)

3.3 Civil Society

Source: Institution - Title

4. Civil Service

In 2000, the Ministry of Public Administration Reform and Local Authorities was disbanded and its jurisdiction transferred to the Ministry of the Interior. An amending Law relating to the civil service was passed by Parliament on 29 April 2002.⁸

New legislation set up a Department of Public Administration under the Ministry of the Interior. This department, which became operational in December 2002, is responsible for formulating policy proposals, drafting implementing legislation, approving training programmes and managing the register of civil servants, which is currently being set up.

Source: [European Commission - Comprehensive monitoring report on Lithuania's preparations for membership \(11/2003\)](#)

4.1 Legal basis

In 1995 a Ministry of Public Administration Reform and Local Authorities was created. A Law relating to Officials was promulgated in April 1995. In 1997, the Government drew up a new Law on Public Service aimed at aligning the civil service with the standards and principles prevailing in EU Member States. The law was adopted in July 1999.

Several Acts regulate the Lithuanian civil service. The [Public Service Law](#) of July 1999 is the basic legislation in force. It establishes the fundamental principles of the civil service as being subject: to the rule of law; to equal opportunity based on merit; to political neutrality and transparency. The Law sets up as well the legal basis for the management of the civil service. The Law in general defines the regulations common to all public servants. The Public service Law was amended in April 2002.

There also exist several specific statutes for different public service corps. The Labor Code is partially applicable to those public employees providing public services, mainly in health care and education. The Public service Act also contains some provisions which apply to public service employees on a supplemental basis, in particular concerning rights, duties and recruitment procedures.

According to the Law of 1999, each institution and ministry was instructed to classify their employees into civil servants (called career public servants) and non-civil servants. This caused some problems because of ambiguities in the legislation. The scope of the civil service has been reduced by the [2002 Amendments](#), as auxiliary posts in ministries are no longer deemed civil service positions.

The Law of 1999 was inspired by the French, German and Spanish civil services, incorporating many elements of their career systems, though introducing some elements of more position-based civil service systems. The 2002 Amendments aim at introducing more elements of position systems.

The 1999 Act has contributed to the de-politicization of the administration, despite the fact that the application of the Law was almost entirely limited to the recruitment system.

Source: [SIGMA \(OECD & EU\) - Public Service and the Administrative Framework \(2002\)](#)

⁸ [SIGMA \(OECD & EU\) - Public Service and the Administrative Framework \(2002\)](#)

4.2 Recruitment

The 1999 Public service Act establishes a recruitment system based on merit and open competition in which legality, transparency and the right to equal opportunity, are guaranteed. Each institution concerned is in control of its recruitment process and appoints the successful candidates. Commissions exist, within each institution, to deal with the recruitment process. The commissions are composed of career civil servants and experts, though sometimes political appointees also participate.

Candidates are assessed by a written examination, and there exists an administrative appeal procedure before the courts against appointment decisions. Career civil servants need to undergo a probation and training period of up to two years, at the end of which there is a performance appraisal. This appraisal may lead either to an appointment as a career civil servant, or to dismissal for the civil service.

Recruitment provisions are the part of the 1999 Act that has been more resolutely implemented. This is widely recognized as a strong contribution to enhancing professionalism and reducing politicization in the civil service, although patronage practices still appear at times in civil service management.

The Amendments to the Civil service Law of 2002 introduce significant changes in the existing recruitment procedure. Candidates compete for career civil servant posts by undergoing an examination and interview. Public managers do not have to undergo this method of selection, they are recruited through "competition on the basis of political or personal confidence" [Art. 13].

Source: [SIGMA \(OECD & EU\) - Public Service and the Administrative Framework \(2002\)](#)

The positions of public servants shall be divided into career civil servants, civil managers, acting civil servants and civil servants of political (personal) confidence.

It means that the Law separates civil servants admitted to a position for the term of office of a state politician or a collegial state institution that has recruited him. Recruitment to the office of civil servants of political (personal) confidence shall be made without a competition by the choice of a state politician or a collegial state institution. Recruitment to this office shall be made for a period not exceeding the term of office of the state politician or collegial state institution, which has recruited him to office

Civil servant of political (personal) confidence shall not have the right to a career in the civil service according to their qualifications. Civil servant of political (personal) confidence shall be dismissed from office when he loses the confidence of the state politician or collegial state authority, which has admitted him to office. Career civil servants shall have the right to a career in the civil service according to their qualifications. Different reasons of dismissal from the civil service apply here.

Source: [Council of Europe \(Legal Affairs\) - The Right to Good Administration in Lithuania](#)

4.3 Promotion

Promotion and horizontal transfers are possible and it is not necessary to compete for promotion, but the individual performance of incumbents must be subject to certification. A Certification Commission is set up in each institution to carry out performance appraisal and issue certificates [Art. 22]. It is a shortcoming of a current legislation that promotion is decided by performance appraisal alone, to the exclusion of a more objective competitive procedure.

The Public Service Act states the obligation to carry out performance appraisal [Art. 22]. The immediate superior will perform these evaluations annually. Three appraisal

ratings will be possible. An Evaluation Commission (Certification Commission) examines the higher and the lower ratings and certifies the public servant's performance. The results of the appraisal may lead to promotion, the award of a bonus, or to being demoted, or even dismissed from the civil service, under certain circumstances defined in law. Promotion will be based almost exclusively on performance appraisal.

Source: [SIGMA \(OECD & EU\) - Public Service and the Administrative Framework \(2002\)](#)

4.4 Remuneration

There is a unified pay scheme for the whole civil service administration. Salaries are based on the category and grade of the post. Grades are attributed in accordance with a unified methodology for job assessment within the administration. They are regulated by the Law on Government Officials' Pay, and refined by several government resolutions, the last being made on September 2001, implementing the pay system for civil servants, including the political appointees. Elected politicians are outside the scope of these regulations.

Remuneration is composed of a basic salary and a seniority rating (up to 30 percent of the basic salary), allowances for overtime and other circumstances, plus performance bonuses. Using funds from unfilled vacancies to pay bonuses is not permitted, but the practice still persists. The broad discretion awarded to managers to assign allowances and bonuses makes the system neither fully transparent nor predictable.

Source: [SIGMA \(OECD & EU\) - Public Service and the Administrative Framework \(2002\)](#)

4.5 Training

The Ministry of the Interior holds the general responsibility for the training policies of civil servants, and it has an Office for Training directly in charge of it. The Lithuanian Institute of Public Administration ([LIVADIS](#)), subordinate to the Ministry of the Interior, is the main central training institution. It provides training activities to all central administration and coordinates with training centers attached to other ministries.

Article 27 of the Public service Act regulates initial and continuous training for civil servants. Initial training is obligatory for career civil servants and public managers within the first year after taking office, if they have not previously undergone such training. Continuous training is the right and duty of civil servants according to law and has been developed in practice. The contents of training programs for initial training, continuous training and public managers are determined by the LIVADIS. Training and training institutions are funded from the State budget, from municipal budgets and from training fees.

Source: [SIGMA \(OECD & EU\) - Public Service and the Administrative Framework \(2002\)](#)

All government institutions have to allocate for training between 1 and 5 % of the amounts allocated for salaries. However, actual spending for training has fallen short of this objective. The Lithuanian Institute of Public Administration has significantly increased its capacities. The training courses cover a wide range of issues: improvement of management skills, European affairs and strategic management for Structural Funds. The training courses are open for national and local civil servants as well as for elected officials and representatives of the private sector.

Source: [European Commission - Comprehensive monitoring report on Lithuania's preparations for membership \(11/2003\)](#)

[Click here](#) for paper on Public Administration Education in Lithuania.

4.6 Gender

Source: Institution - Title

5. Ethics and Civil Service

5.1 Corruption

2003 CPI Score relates to perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people and country analysts and ranges between 10 (highly clean) and 0 (highly corrupt).

Corruption Perceptions Index							
Rank	Country	2003 CPI Score	Surveys Used	Standard Deviation	High-Low Range	Number Inst.	90 percent confidence range
1	Highly clean	9.7	8	0.3	9.2 - 10.0	4	9.5 - 9.9
41	Lithuania	4.7	10	1.6	3.0 - 7.7	8	4.0 - 5.6
133	Highly corrupt	1.3	8	0.7	0.3 - 2.2	6	0.9 - 1.7

Source: [Transparency International - Corruption Perceptions Index 2003](#)

Surveys Used: Refers to the number of surveys that were used to assess a country's performance. 17 surveys were used and at least 3 surveys were required for a country to be included in the CPI.

Standard Deviation: Indicates differences in the values of the sources. Values below 0.5 indicate agreement, values between 0.5 and c. 0.9 indicate some agreement, while values equal or larger than 1 indicate disagreement.

High-Low Range: Provides the highest and lowest values of the sources.

Number Institutions: Refers to the number of independent institutions that assessed a country's performance. Since some institutions provided more than one survey.

90 percent confidence range: Provides a range of possible values of the CPI score. With 5 percent probability the score is above this range and with another 5 percent it is below.

Surveys indicate that corruption remains a source of concern, in particular in sectors such as customs, the police (notably the traffic police) and the health system. However, there has been considerable further progress in the fight against corruption at both legislative and administrative level.

In January 2002, the Seimas adopted a National Anti-Corruption Program (comprising a National Anti-Corruption Strategy and an Action Plan for the implementation of the Strategy). The Program outlines practical measures and actions for preventing corruption, investigating corruption-related offences, and involving the public through anti-corruption awareness campaigns.

In May 2002, the Seimas adopted the Law on Corruption Prevention. The Law establishes the main principles for preventing corruption in the private and public sectors, identifies preventive measures, determines which authorities are charged with the prevention of corruption, and defines their responsibilities.

In order to ensure alignments with the requirements of the *acquis* in the field of organized crime and corruption, in January 2002 the Seimas adopted amendments to the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure as currently in force.

Source: [European Commission - Regular Report on Lithuania's Progress Towards Accession \(2002\)](#)

The Special Investigation Bureau, an independent institution set up in 1997 to carry out official anti-corruption activities, is in charge of implementing the National Anti-Corruption Program. The Bureau reports to the President and Parliament. The President appoints and dismisses the director of the Bureau at the recommendation of the Parliament.

Source: [Freedom House - Nations in Transit \(2003\)](#)

The Special Investigation Service is actively supervising and monitoring the implementation of the national anti-corruption programme. In this context, the line ministries have approved the sectoral anti-corruption strategies and action plans.

Source: [European Commission - Comprehensive monitoring report on Lithuania's preparations for membership \(11/2003\)](#)

[Click here](#) for Evaluation Report on Lithuania by GRECO (Council of Europe).

5.2 Ethics

A number of ethical principles are mentioned in the Public Administration Act and in the Public Service Act. This latter requires that civil servants comply with the Law on Compatibility of Public and Private Interests (2 July 1997), which is an important piece of legislation stating behavioural norms for civil servants and politicians. The High Commission on Ethics in Parliament and the heads of the public institutions are responsible for the implementation of this Law.

Source: [SIGMA \(OECD & EU\) - Public Service and the Administrative Framework \(2002\)](#)

6. e-Government

e-Government Readiness Index:

The index refers to the generic capacity or aptitude of the public sector to use ICT for encapsulating in public services and deploying to the public, high quality information (explicit knowledge) and effective communication tools that support human development.

The index is comprised of three sub-indices: Web Measure Index, Telecommunications Infrastructure Index and Human Capital Index.

Web Measure Index:

A scale based on progressively sophisticated web services present. Coverage and sophistication of state-provided e-service and e-product availability correspond to a numerical classification.

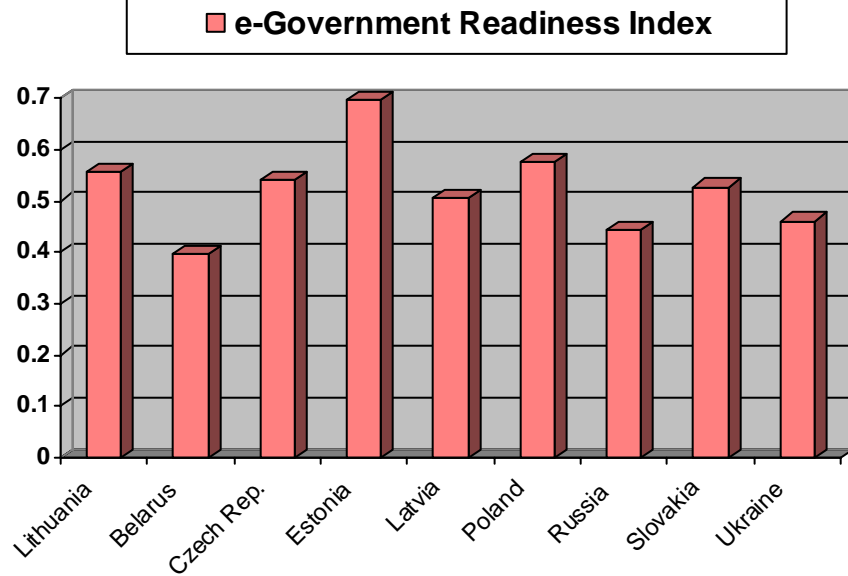
Telecommunications Infrastructure Index:

A composite, weighted average index of six primary indices, based on basic infrastructural indicators that define a country's ICT infrastructure capacity.

Primary indicators are: PC's, Internet users, online population and Mobile phones. Secondary indicators are TVs and telephone lines.

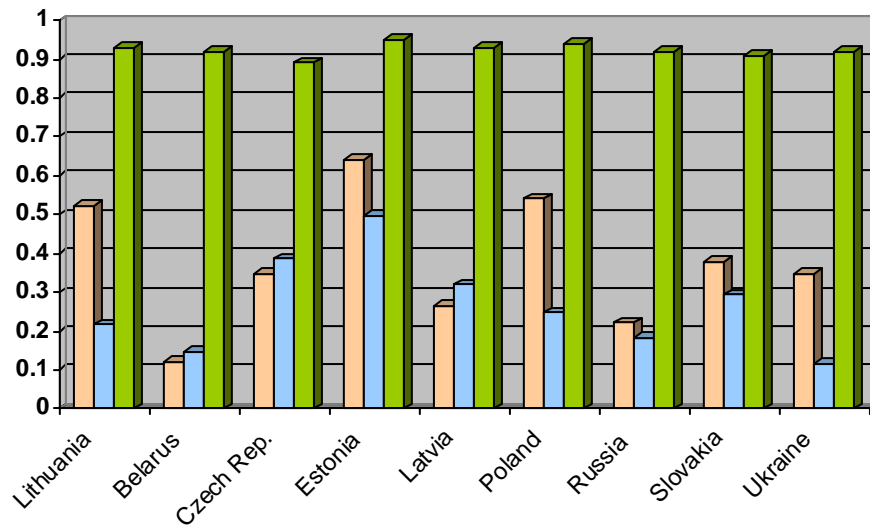
Human Capital Index:

A composite of the adult literacy rate and the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio, with two thirds of the weight given to adult literacy and one third to the gross enrolment ratio.



Source: United Nations – World Public Sector Report 2003

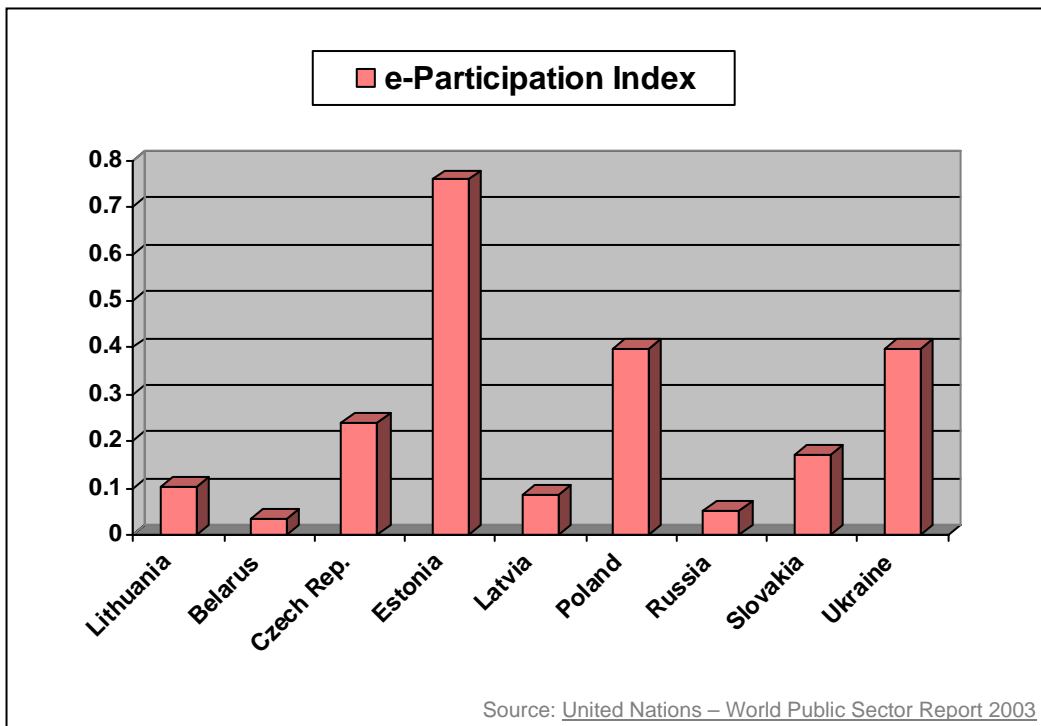
Web Measure Index, Telecom. Infrastructure Index, Human Capital Index



Source: United Nations – World Public Sector Report 2003

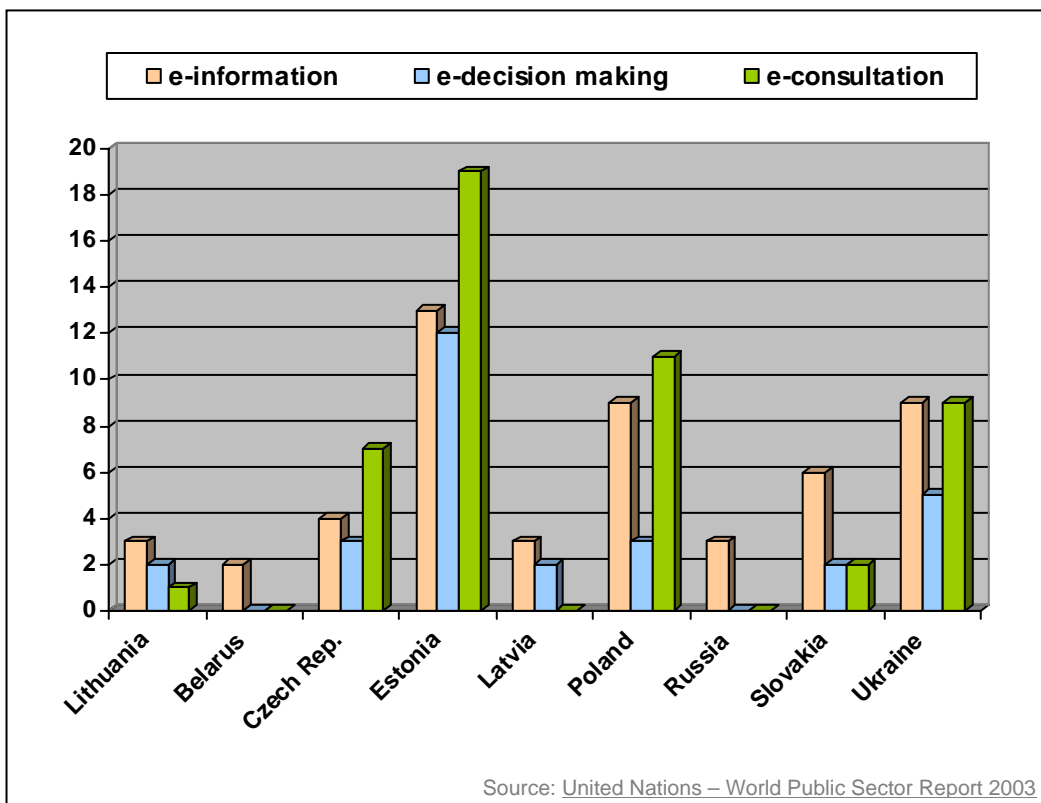
e-Participation Index:

Refers to the willingness, on the part of the government, to use ICT to provide high quality information (explicit knowledge) and effective communication tools for the specific purpose of empowering people for able participation in consultations and decision-making both in their capacity as consumers of public services and as citizens.



e-information:

The government websites offer information on policies and programs, budgets, laws and regulations, and other briefs of key public interest. Tools for disseminating of information exist for timely access and use of public information, including web forums, e-mail lists, newsgroups and chat rooms.



e-decision making:

The government indicates that it will take citizens input into account in decision making and provides actual feedback on the outcome of specific issues.

e-consultation:

The government website explains e-consultation mechanisms and tools. It offers a choice of public policy topics online for discussion with real time and archived access to audios and videos of public meetings. The government encourages citizens to participate in discussions.

7. Links

7.1 National sites	
Authority	Topic
President	http://www.president.lt/
Government	http://www.lrv.lt
Seimas (parliament)	http://www.lrs.lt/
Ministries	http://www.lrv.lt/main_en.php?cat=2&d=4002
Constitutional Court	http://www.lrkt.lt/
Central Electoral Committee	http://www.vrk.lt
Statistics Lithuania	http://www.std.lt

7.2 Miscellaneous sites	
Institution	Topic
Council of Europe (COE)	http://www.coe.int
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)	http://www.ebrd.com/country/country/lith/index.htm
European Union (EU)	http://europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/lithuania/index.htm
EU - Lithuanian Links	http://europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/lithuania
International Labour Organization (ILO)	http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex_browse.home
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	http://www.oecd.org/infobycountry/...
Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) - legislation	http://www.legislationline.org
SIGMA (EU & OECD)	http://www.sigmaweb.org/countries/lthoverview.htm
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	http://www.undp.lt
World Bank (WB)	http://www.worldbank.org/lt