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14 January 1999 No. VIII-1029

Vilnius

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**1. ~~1.1~~**

1. This Law establishes the procedure for hearing of administrative cases concerning disputes arising from administrative legal relations.

2. When holding hearings, the Administrative Tribunal shall be governed by the provisions of this Law, and in the cases not regulated under this Law - by the Code of Civil Procedure.

3. The procedure of hearing administrative cases of different categories may also be regulated by other laws.

2. "State administration" means administration whereby the functioning (structure management, personnel management, management of available material financial resources) of a specific state government institution, agency, service or organisation is ensured so as to enable to implement in the due manner the tasks of public administration or other state activities assigned to it.

3. "Entities" means entities which implement the functions of public or internal administration.

4. "Public administration" means institutions, agencies, services, employees (officers), possessing public administration rights granted by law and implementing in practice the executive power or certain functions thereof.

Note. The classification of employees (officers) according to administrative powers granted to them is specified and their belonging to the entities of administration of a certain type is defined by the laws regulating civil service or other special laws.

5. "Public administration" means the system comprised of: 1) entities of state administration, 2) entities of municipal administration, 3) other entities of administration. The said entities of public administration shall be granted the powers of public administration by laws or other legal acts adopted on the basis thereof.

6. "Civil servants" means state institutions, agencies, services as well as civil servants (officers), who are conferred by law the rights of public administration.

7. "State administration" (institutions, agencies, services, their employees (officers)) means entities which effect administration in the entire territory of the state.

8. "Municipal administration" (institutions, agencies, services, their employees (officers)) means entities which effect administration in the designated territory.

9. "Municipal administration" means the municipal council, municipal controller, the mayor, the board, agencies, services subordinate to them, municipal employees (officers) who are empowered under law or by the decisions of the municipal council to effect public administration.

10. "Public institution" means public institutions and NGOs, empowered in the manner prescribed by law to effect public administration.
11. "Group" means an institution in which the decisions are taken not arbitrarily by the head of the institution, but by a group of persons by a majority vote.
12. "Person" means a natural person or a group of natural persons, a legal person or another person without the rights of a legal person.
13. "Law" means a law or any other legal act (act of secondary legislation) which establishes rules of conduct and is intended for an individual indefinite group of entities.
14. "Act" means a single act of application, intended for a specific entity or a group of entities characterised by specific features.
15. "Administrative act" means a legal act adopted by the entity of administration in the exercise of administrative functions.
16. "Public relations" means public relations developing in the process of implementation of public administration as well as internal administration, which are regulated by laws and other regulatory enactments.
17. "Dispute" means conflicts of persons with the entities of public administration or conflicts between entities of public administration which are not subordinate to each other. The disputes between the employees and the administration as well as electoral disputes shall also be assigned to administrative disputes.
18. "Tax dispute" means disputes between the taxpayer (or the person deducting the tax) and the tax administrator or his officer regarding tax calculation, payment or recovery, underpayment or overpayment of tax as well as regarding penalties for non-compliance with or violation of tax obligations.
19. "Appeal" means the forms of appeal to the competent institution requesting the settlement of an administrative dispute. Complaints shall be lodged with the competent institution by private persons, whereas state institutions, their representatives, employees shall file applications. Laws may also provide for other forms of appeal.

19. ~~Public institution~~

1. The Administrative Tribunal shall settle

8) appealing from the judgement irthebase of an administrative violation of law;

9) legality of decisions taken by public institutions and NGOs and their actions in the sphere of public administrations;

10) legality of general acts adopted by public organisations, societies, political parties, political organisations or associations.

#### **15. Article**

#### **15. Article**

1. Administrative Tribunals shall not hear cases assigned to the competence of the Constitutional Court, also cases within the competence of courts or other tribunals.

2. Investigation of the activities of the President of the Republic, the Seimas, members of the Seimas, the Prime Minister, the Government (as a collegial body), the Seimas Ombudsmen, judges of the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court of Lithuania and the Court of Appeal of Lithuania, also the procedural actions of judges of other courts, prosecutors, investigators and persons conducting the inquiry, connected with the administration of justice or investigation of a case shall be outside the jurisdiction of Administrative Tribunals.

3. Administrative Tribunals shall not adjudicate in cases concerning administrative violations of law, to be heard under the Code of Administrative Violations of Law by district courts as the courts of first instance.

#### **16. Article**

1. The County Administrative Tribunal is:

1) the first instance for the cases specified in Article 4 of this Law, other than those assigned to the competence of the High Administrative Tribunal;

2) the appeals instance for rulings in administrative cases.

2. The County Administrative Tribunal shall be the court of the first instance hearing the following cases:

1) cases concerning the legality of regulatory administrative enactments adopted by the territorial entities of state or municipal administration;

2) cases concerning the applications by the Seimas Ombudsmen pursuant to the Law on the Seimas Ombudsmen;

3) cases concerning the applications filed by municipal councils regarding the infringement of their rights, where the opposite party are territorial entities of state administration;

4) cases concerning the applications of the Government representative concerning the acts of local authorities and their officials, which are not in compliance with the Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania and the laws, concerning failure to implement laws and Government resolutions, concerning acts or actions infringing the rights of the residents and organisations;

5) cases concerning compensation for material and moral damage inflicted on a natural person or organisation by unlawful acts or omission in the sphere of public administration by territorial state or local government authorities, institutions, agencies, services and their staff performing the duties of an office (Civil Code, Article 485);

6) cases concerning the applications of civil servants and municipal employees concerning employment relations (paragraph 5 of Article 4 of this Law), except in cases where one of the parties to the dispute is a central administration institution, agency, service or its staff member;

7) cases concerning the applications in the event of disputes about competence or violation of laws between the entities of public administration not subordinate to each other (paragraph 6 of Article 4 of this Law), except in cases where one of the parties to the dispute is the central administration institution, agency, service;

8) following a complaint about the decision of the district electoral committee or the district committee for the referendum concerning the mistakes made in the voter list or in the list of citizens entitled to participate in the referendum;

9) on the basis of complaints (applications) about the decisions of municipal and county administrative disputes commissions;

10) cases concerning the applications requesting to ensure enforcement of decisions of administrative disputes commissions.

## **IV. ~~High~~**

1. The High Administrative Tribunal is:

1) the first instance for the cases specified in Article 4 of this Law, where one of the parties to the proceedings is the central entity of state administration, also for tax cases, except for disputes concerning compulsory payments and levies;

2) the appeals instance for the cases which have been heard in the county Administrative Tribunals as the courts of the first instance.

2. The High Administrative Tribunal as the court of the first instance shall hear the following cases:

1) concerning the legality of regularly administrative enactments adopted by central entities of state administration;

2) on the applications by the Seimas

10) on applications requesting to ensure enforcement of decisions of the administrative disputes commissions.

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1. The Administrative Division of the Court of Appeal is:

- 1) the appeals instance for cases heard by the High Administrative Tribunal in the competence of the court of the first instance;
- 2) the last instance for matters of jurisdiction of administrative cases.

2. The Division of Administrative Cases of the Court of Appeal of Lithuania shall create uniform jurisprudence of Administrative Tribunals in law application.

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**19. ~~19~~**

1. The right to lodge a complaint (application) concerning an administrative act adopted by an entity of public or internal administration or about the said entity's act (or omission) shall be vested in persons, other entities of public administration, including civil servants or local government employees when said persons believe their rights have been infringed upon.

2. The complaint (application) shall be lodged with the administrative disputes commission or directly with the Administrative Tribunal. The complaint (application) may be sent to the administrative disputes commission by post.

3. The Administrative Tribunal may be directly applied to with an application (complaint) by the state and local government institutions, agencies, services, employees or persons prescribed by law.

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1. Appeals (applications) shall be lodged with the administrative disputes commission or the Administrative Tribunal in writing.



2. The following must be specified in the complaint (application):

- 1) the name of the commission Tribunal with which the complaint (application) is lodged;
- 2) the complainant's name, first name (name of the institution), place of residence (head office), also name, first name and address of the agent, if any;
- 3) name, first name and the office held or the name and head office of the institution whose actions are complained about;
- 4) name, first name (name of the institution), place of residence (head office);
- 5) the specific challenged action or act, date of its performance (adoption);
- 6) the circumstances upon which the complainant's request is based, supporting evidence, names, first names and address of residence of witnesses, location of other evidence;
- 7) the complainant's request, as necessary, also for the compensation of damage;
- 8) the list of appended documents;
- 9) place and date of drawing up the complaint (application).

3. The complaint (application) shall be signed by the complainant or his agent and, in case of appeals and in other cases provided for by law, also by the lawyer. The authorisation or any other document confirming the agent's authority must be attached to the complaint (application) lodged by the agent.

#### **11. 11**

1. The following documents shall accompany an complaint (application): the challenged act, a relevant decision of the administrative disputes commission if the complaint (application) has been discussed in the administrative disputes commission; when appropriate - a document confirming the date of filing of requests or objections addressed to the institution, agency, service against which the complaint is lodged..

2. The stamp duty bill or a justified request for exemption must accompany the complaint (application) except in cases specified in Article 26 of this Law.

3. The number of copies of the complaint and the appended items must be sufficient to deliver copies thereof to each party to the proceedings, with a copy of documents being reserved for the court file.

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1. Individual acts adopted by public administration entities specified by law as well as their acts (or omission) may be contested prior to applying to the Administrative Tribunal.

2. When a complaint (an application) lodged prior to applying to the Tribunal, the form and contents thereof must meet the requirements set in Article 10 of this Law.

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1. Unless the laws provide otherwise, pre-trial consideration of disputes shall be effected by public administrative disputes commissions, county administrative disputes commissions and the Supreme Administrative Disputes Commission,.

2. The procedure of establishment of administrative disputes commissions and the principles of their work shall be laid down by a separate law.

3. The obligatory pre-trial consideration of disputes over taxes and other mandatory payments shall be prescribed by tax laws and other laws regulating obligatory payments.

4. Other pre-trial dispute settlement institutions may also be prescribed by law for separate categories of administrative disputes.

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1. Unless the laws provide otherwise, a person's complaint concerning administrative acts adopted by entities of public administration or their acts (or omission) may be lodged with the municipal public administrative disputes settlement commission.

2. Unless the laws provide otherwise, complaint (application) concerning individual administrative acts adopted by territorial entities of state administration located in the county, their acts (or omission), also to individual administrative acts

adopted by the entities of municipal administration located in the county territory or their actions (or omission) may be lodged with the county administrative disputes commission.

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Unless the laws provide otherwise, complaints (applications) about administrative acts or acts (or omission) in the sphere of public administration where one of the parties to the dispute is the entity of state administration may be lodged with the Supreme Administrative Disputes Commission,.

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Disputes which are outside the jurisdiction of municipal, county administrative disputes commissions and the Supreme Administrative Disputes Commission shall be specified in Article 5,

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1. Upon the applicant's request the Administrative Tribunal may extend the time period set for the lodging of complaints (applications) if it is recognised that the time period has been missed for a valid reason.

2. When lodging an application for an extension of the time period, the reasons for the missing of the time period shall be stated therein. The complaint (application) must be lodged together with the application for the extension of the time period.

3. Upon extending the time period for the lodging of complaints (applications), the Administrative Tribunal shall take the case and take a decision on the merits of the case.

## **22. § 6 p**

## **(A) § 6 h**

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The complaint (application) shall be lodged with the Administrative Tribunal within the territory of whose jurisdiction the head office of the entity of public or internal administration whose legal acts or acts (or omission) are contested is located.

## **23. § 10 p**

In cases where, pursuant to the Law on the Seimas Ombudsmen, the Seimas Ombudsman appeals to the Administrative Tribunal on account of the citizen's complaint, his application must be in compliance with the requirements of paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 10 of this Law and paragraph 3 of Article 11 of this Law.

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## **24. § 11 p**

Except in cases provided for by law, complaints (applications) shall be accepted and considered by Administrative Tribunals only after the payment of the stamp duty prescribed by law.

## **25. § 12 p**

1. Every complaint (application) in administrative proceedings shall be subject to a stamp duty in the amount of LTL 100, excluding the exceptions specified in Articles 26 and 27 of this Law.

2. An appeal for the review of a court judgement shall be subject to a stamp duty at the 50% rate payable upon the lodging of the complaint (application) with the court of the first instance.

3. A stamp duty in the amount of LTL 10 shall be payable for reissue of a copy of the court judgement, ruling or other court act.

## **26. ~~26.~~ ~~26.~~**

1. Exempt from stamp duty shall be complaints (applications) relating to:

1) unlawful refusal by the entities of public administration to perform the actions assigned within their remit or delay in performing same;

2) overstepping of one's authority when adopting administrative acts;

3) awarding of pensions or refusal to award;

4) violation of the electoral laws and the Law on the Referendum;

5) applications by civil servants and local government employees when they concern legal relations in the office;

6) applications by tax administrators and their officers concerning recovery of taxes and other payments into the budget, also their applications concerning other tax disputes; disputes about levies;

7) applications by state and municipal control officers relating to the recovery into the State or municipal budgets of unlawfully received income or misappropriated grants, subsidies and allocations;

8) applications by the prosecutors and their deputies, other State institutions, agencies or services, relating to State interests, also applications by public authorities or agencies prescribed by law or their employees concerning the protection of other individuals' rights;

9) applications by the Seimas Ombudsmen pursuant to the Law on the Seimas Ombudsmen;

10) application by the Government representative concerning the acts adopted by municipal institutions, agencies, services as well as unlawful actions of their staff members;



in compliance with must also be appended to the application requesting investigation of legality of the regulatory administrative enactment of the entity of public administration.

~~129. 661~~

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~~129. 661~~

1. Entities specified in paragraph 1 of Article 9 of this Law shall have the right to apply to the Administrative Tribunal requesting investigation of compliance of a regulatory administrative enactment (or ~~part~~ thereof) with the law or a regulatory



- 2) the name and address of the court which makes the ruling;
  - 3) the composition of the court which makes the ruling, persons participating in the proceedings;
  - 4) a short statement of the matters asserted and the legal acts upon which the parties to the proceedings base their demands or rebuttals;
  - 5) information regarding the contested act: the agency which adopted the act, date of adoption; full title of the act;
  - 6) legal arguments upon which the applying court bases its doubt about the legality of the contested act (part thereof);
  - 7) request of the applying court and explanation to which Administrative Tribunal the request is addressed.
2. The following documents shall be appended to the court ruling:
    - 1) the stayed proceedings before the court or the tribunal;
    - 2) a copy of full text of the contested legal act.
  3. Having completed the hearing of the case the Administrative Tribunal shall remand the referred stayed proceedings to the appropriate court.

2. If the Tribunal is appealed to without prior lodging of a complaint with the district committee, the judge shall refer the complaint to the appropriate committee and notify the applicant thereof.

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1. Persons specified in the Law on Presidential Elections, Law on the Elections to the Seimas, Law on the Referendum, as well as in the Law on the Elections to the Local Government Councils may complain against the decisions of the Central Electoral Committee on the grounds within time limits specified in this Law.

2. Complaints shall be lodged with the High Administrative Tribunal.

**134. 106**

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1. The Administrative Tribunal shall conduct hearings of complaints relating to infringement of electoral or Referendum laws within the time limits established by the electoral or Referendum laws.

2. The Administrative Tribunal shall conduct hearings on appeals upon notifying the applicant and the appropriate election committee thereof. Default of the said persons to appear in court after proper service of notice shall not preclude the conduct of a proceedings and the making of the order.

**135. 1066**

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**1066**

1. The final order of the Administrative Tribunal in the proceedings on the complaint relating to infringement of electoral or Referendum laws shall become effective immediately after it is pronounced.

2. Upon the making of the final order copies shall be immediately sent to the appropriate electoral committee and the applicant.

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**36. Appeal**

**36. Appeal**

1. The imposition of an administrative sanction may be appealed against by the person on whom it is imposed, the plaintiff, also the institution whose officer drew up the record of an administrative offence. The appeal may be lodged with the county Administrative Tribunal for the locality where the institution whose (whose officers') act is appealed against is situated within 10 days from the day of decision making. Laws may also provide for another time limit for lodging an appeal.

2. The appeal may also be sent to the Administrative Tribunal through the institution (officer) which/who imposed the sanction. Unless the law provides for a different time limit, the institution (officer) shall within 3 days send the appeal together with the case to the county Administrative Tribunal.

**37. Hearing**

**37. Hearing**

1. The Administrative Tribunal shall conduct hearings on the appeal within 10 days following the day of receipt thereof, unless the law provides for a different time limit for the hearing.

2. The appellant and the institution (officer) which/who imposed the administrative sanction shall be notified of the time and place of the hearing. The failure of the said persons to appear in court after proper service of notice shall not preclude the Tribunal from conducting hearings on the appeal.

3. When conducting a hearing on the appeal the Administrative Tribunal shall verify the legality of and the grounds for the imposition of the administrative sanction.

**38. Other**

**38. Other**

2) to revoke the imposed administrative sanction and to refer the case for a rehearing;

3) to revoke the imposed administrative sanction and to discontinue the proceedings;

4) to change the sanction without violating the legal act regulating the imposition thereof, however in such a manner as not to increase it.

2. Where it is established that the decision has been issued by the institution

1. Parties to the proceedings shall defend their interests in court themselves or through their representatives. The participation of the party in the proceedings shall not deprive it of the right to be represented in the case. State institutions, agencies, services shall have the right to have representatives from the interested superior state institutions.

2. Heads of appropriate institutions, agencies, services shall be considered as legal representatives, acting within the powers granted on the basis of laws or other legal acts. The persons shall produce to the court documents confirming their official duties. The court which applied to the Administrative Tribunal shall be represented by judge who made the ruling (or the chairman of the court division).

3. As a rule, legal counsels shall act as authorised representatives in court (acting under the power of attorney). The powers of the legal counsel shall be confirmed by the warrant of attorney. The powers of other representatives must be specified in the power of attorney issued and documented according to the procedure laid down in the Civil Code.

4. Where a party to the proceedings is a minor or a disabled person, their legal representatives (parents, adoptive parents, foster parents, guardians) shall have the right to represent their interests.

#### **11.1.11**

1. As a rule, the third interested parties shall be named by the applicant in his  
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2. The party or the institution which produces to the Tribunal documents or material which constitutes a state, professional, commercial or official secret may request the Tribunal not to grant access to the documents and the material or to make copies thereof. The Tribunal shall make a corresponding ruling on the issue.

### **14.3. ~~14.3.1~~**

1. The parties shall have equal procedural rights.

2. Parties to the proceedings shall have the right to challenge and file motions, submit evidence, take part in the examination of evidence, pose questions to other participants in the proceedings, make submissions, present their arguments and pleas, object to the motions, arguments and pleas of other participants in the proceedings, receive copies of the final judgements, rulings of the Tribunal, appeal from the judgements, rulings of the Tribunal and exercise other rights provided for by the Code of Civil Procedure.

3. Parties to the proceedings must exercise their procedural rights fairly.



### **14.4. ~~14.4.1~~**

1. The hearing of cases before the Administrative Tribunal shall be conducted by the chamber of 3 judges. For the purpose of hearing of complicated cases the chamber may be constituted by 5 judges. The constitution of the chamber shall be established and its president shall be appointed by the chairman of the Administrative Tribunal or of the Administrative Division of the Court of Appeal of Lithuania.

2. Cases shall be prepared for hearing and separate procedural actions provided for by law shall be performed by one judge on behalf of the court.

### **14.5. ~~14.5.1~~**

1. The hearing of a case shall be conducted only after the parties to the proceedings have been given prior notice of the time and place of the hearing by sending a summons or making a public announcement in the press.

2. In cases relating to violation of electoral or Referendum laws as well as those involving appeals or disputes for hearing whereof special time limits have been prescribed, the time for filing the petition shall be 15 days from the date of receipt of the complaint.



#### **49. Article**

1. The Administrative Tribunal shall pass judgement in relation to the heard case in the chambers by a majority vote of judges. Judges shall have no right to refuse to vote or to abstain. The passed judgement shall be signed by all judges participating in the hearing.

2. The judgement passed by the Administrative Tribunal shall be publicly announced in the chambers.

3. Judgement in cases relating to the legality of administrative acts and in other complex cases may be passed and pronounced not on one and the same day but not later than within 10 days upon the completion of the hearing of the case. Pending the passing of judgement, the judges of the chamber may hear other cases.

4. The Administrative Tribunal judgement shall be passed and pronounced on behalf of the Republic of Lithuania.

#### **50. Article**

Having completed the hearing of a case the Administrative Tribunal shall pass one of the following judgements:

1) to reject the complaint (application) as devoid of merit;

2) to meet the complaint (grant the application) and rescind the contested act (or a part thereof), or to obligate the appropriate entity of administration to rectify the committed violation or to comply with any other order of the Tribunal;

3) to meet the complaint (grant the application) and to obligate the entity of municipal administration to implement accordingly the law, the Government resolution or any other legal act;

4) to meet the complaint (grant the application) and to order payment of monetary damages sustained by or compensation of moral damage inflicted on a natural person or organisation by unlawfully performed in the sphere of public administration by state or municipal institutions, agencies, services and their staff members in the performance of their duties in an office or by their failure to act (Civil Code, Article 485).



## **51. ANA**

A contested act (part thereof) must be rescinded if it is:

- 1) illegal *per se*, i.e. contradicts by its contents the legal acts of higher order;
- 2) illegal by reason of having been adopted by an incompetent entity of administration;
- 3) illegal because it was adopted in violation of the principal established procedures, especially in breach of the rules intended to ensure an objective evaluation of all circumstances and the validity of the decision.

#### 154. ~~154A~~

The rescission of the contested act (annulment of the contested action) shall signify the restoration in the specific case of the situation which existed prior to the adoption of the contested act (action), i.e., restoration of the infringed rights or lawful interests of the complainant, however, the legal power of another act in effect prior to the rescinded act shall not be automatically restored in this case.

#### 155. ~~155~~

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1. A regulatory enactment (a part thereof) adopted by an entity of public administration shall be deemed rescinded, as a rule, shall not be applicable as from the day of official pronouncement of the effective judgement of the Administrative Tribunal regarding the recognition of the appropriate regulatory enactment (of a part thereof) as unlawful.

2. Taking into account the specific circumstances of the case and having assessed the likelihood of negative legal consequences, the Administrative Tribunal may establish by its judgement that the rescinded regulatory administrative enactment (or a part thereof) may not be applicable as from the day of its adoption.

3. As necessary, the Administrative Tribunal may suspend the validity of a regulatory administrative enactment (or a part thereof) pending the coming into effect of the judgement.

#### 156. ~~156A~~

1. Unless the law prescribes otherwise, the parties to the proceedings and the third parties shall be sent transcripts of the Administrative Tribunal judgement within 3 days from the passing thereof.

2. In the cases when the proceedings is initiated by the Seimas Ombudsman, upon the passing of the judgement (ruling) a transcript thereof shall be sent to the Seimas Ombudsman as well.

#### 157. ~~157A~~

1. A judgement of the Administrative Tribunal regarding the recognition of a regulatory administrative enactment (or a part thereof) as unlawful and its subsequent

rescission must be in any case published in the publication in which such an enactment was promulgated. The judgement may also specify another publication in which it is to be published.

2. All expenses occasioned by publication of the Administrative Tribunal judgement shall be born by the institution, agency, service, whose administrative act (or part thereof) has been recognised unlawful. As necessary the publication expenses shall be recovered on the basis of the ruling taken following the publication of the judgement.

#### **158. 158**

1. Upon the coming into effect of the judgement whereby the complaint is met its transcript shall be sent for execution to the entity of administration whose acts or omission have been complained against. Upon the coming into effect of the judgement its transcript shall also be delivered to the appropriate bailiffs' office, charging it with the control of the judgement execution.

2. If the entity of administration fails to enforce within the time period specified by Tribunal the judgement imposing the entity under an obligation, the Tribunal which passed the judgement shall, upon the bailiff's request, impose on the employee, responsible for non-compliance a fine in the amount of 75% of his last month's wage and set a new time limit for the execution of the judgement.

3. If a collegial body refuses to execute the judgement, its chief officer or the officer acting for him shall be held liable and shall incur punishment.

4. If the employees, responsible for the execution of the judgement for the second time and subsequently fail to execute the judgement within the time period set for the purpose, the Tribunal shall impose upon the responsible employee a fine in the amount of 1 to 3 of his monthly wages.

5. The fine shall be recovered from the punished employee into the state revenue.

6. The complainant may also appeal the Tribunal because of the non-compliance with the judgement. The issue of imposition of a fine shall be heard at the court session upon giving due notice to the complainant and the employee responsible for the execution of the judgement.

7. Judgements regarding compensation for damage as well as reimbursement of costs awarded by the Tribunal shall be executed according to the procedure laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure. The procedure shall also be applied for recovering unpaid fines specified herein.



**59.6**

1. The party for which the judgement has been rendered shall be entitled to the payment by the other party of the costs incurred by it.

2. When the judgement has been rendered for the complainant, the latter shall have the right to demand the payment of the following costs incurred by him: the paid stamp duty; other expenses incurred through the writing and filing of the complaint (application); legal costs; transportation expenses; the cost of renting residential

1. The Tribunal shall consider applications for reimbursement of expenses

Judgements of the Administrative Tribunals shall not be subject to appeal in cassation.

~~65. 65~~

The Law shall come into effect on 1 May 1999.

I hereby promulgate this Law enacted by the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania.

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

VALDAS ADAMKUS