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Anti-Bribery Regulations - Lithuania (April, 2013)

1. What types of bribery & corruption offences exist under domestic law?	<p>Please note that there are other offences and/or rules that may be applicable. However, the main bribery and corruption offences in the Criminal Code of the Republic of Lithuania are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bribery (A civil servant or a person equivalent thereto who, for own benefit or for the benefit of other persons, directly or indirectly accepts, promises or agrees to accept a bribe, demands or provokes giving it for a lawful or unlawful act or inaction in exercising his powers;• Bribery of an Intermediary (A person who, by taking advantage of his social status or person who seeking that other person taking advantage of his social status, office, powers, family relationship, contacts or other likely influence on a state or municipal institution or agency, international public organisation, a servant thereof or a person equivalent thereto, promises to exert an influence, in return for a bribe, on the respective institution, agency or organisation, civil servant or person equivalent thereto to ensure their lawful or unlawful act or inaction;• Graft (A person who, whether directly or indirectly, offers, promises to give or gives a bribe to a civil servant or a person equivalent thereto for a desired lawful act or inaction in exercising his powers or to an intermediary seeking to achieve the same results);• Abuse of Office (A civil servant or a person equivalent thereto who abuses his official position or exceeds his powers, where this incurs major damage to the State, an international public organisation, a legal or natural person.
2. Do such offences concern only payments or gifts to officials or also to other persons (please describe)?	See above for examples.
3. Who (including what entities) can be held liable for such offences?	For all above indicated offences legal and natural persons can be held liable.
4. Is prosecution possible for any offences committed outside the jurisdiction?	Yes, it is possible (under some circumstances and with some restrictions).
5. Are there any special rules concerning gifts and corporate hospitality?	No.
6. What procedures or policies should be implemented by individuals and/or corporations? How can such persons mitigate their potential exposure?	<p>A compliance program would be helpful – adequate to the specific risks.</p> <p>Individuals should comply with their company's compliance program and – in cases of doubt – reject any gift/invitation or ask for advice.</p> <p>According to Law on Prevention of Corruption, there can also be such measures as various analysis, education, information activities, disclosure of corruption acts and others.</p>
7. What kind of penalties are	Restriction of liberty, fine, arrest, imprisonment for a term of up to



provided for bribery and/or similar offences?	eight years.
8. Are there any other relevant requirements/ provisions?	No.

Contact: Attorney at law Mr. Laimonas Marcinkevičius, Law Firm Marcinkevičius, Čaikovski and Partners Juridicon, e-mail: laimonas@juridicon.com, phone: + 370 5 26 911 01.