

**REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA
LAW ON TOBACCO CONTROL**

1995 December 20. No. I - 1143

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Vilnius

CHAPTER I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 1. Basic Principles Employed Within the Law

Within this Law:

Tobacco denotes a plant member of the potato family (Nicotiana) of the genus (Nicotiana tabacum, Nikotiana rustica and other varieties);

Tobacco products include materials for smoking, produced from the potato family tobacco plant leaves (Nicotiana) of the genus (Nicotiana tabacum, Nicotiana rustica and other varieties) (cigarettes, cigarillos, Russian cigarettes, pipe tobacco, low-grade tobacco, chewing and snuff tobacco) containing nicotine, tar and other harmful substances and also causing nikotinism (nicotine dependency);

Tobacco tar refers to a condensate of tobacco smoke, containing carcinogens and other harmful to health substances;

Advertising of tobacco products denotes information published in any form and by any means of transmission, by means whereof, the acquisition and use of tobacco products is directly promoted;

Surreptitious advertising of tobacco products includes information presented for advertising purposes through audio or video means, concerning enterprises which manufacture, import or sell tobacco products, their firms' names, product mark or activity, in such a fashion which may prove to be misleading for the consumers of this advertising, insofar as the real aim of this advertising may be. This type of information presentation shall be considered concealed advertising in all instances, when it is paid for or otherwise compensated.

Promotion of tobacco products includes actions involving information and persuasion, aimed at the consumer, encouraging the decision to purchase tobacco products. The displaying of the name the manufacturer (promoter) of tobacco products or the goods mark during the time period of the promotional events sponsored by the manufacturer (promoter) and in the lists of promoters of these events, is not deemed as promotion.

Control of tobacco and the products thereof means all of the State regulation measures established within this Law and other legal acts, aimed at manufacture, import and domestic trade of tobacco products and tobacco advertising intended for use of tobacco products, and also to reduce the harmful consequences thereof, to health and economy.

Educational institutions denotes pre-school educational institutions, general education, vocational college-level schools, children's additional education institutions: art, sport, language, technical, other types of schools as well as children's summer camps.

Place of trade in tobacco products means the premises of shops, kiosks, pavilions, restaurants, cafes, bars, buffets and other enterprises engaged in the sale of tobacco products (including **autosshops**), in which tobacco products are sold (serving the customers outdoors, the site of the cash register, is considered the location of the sale of tobacco products), and the premises where wholesale sales of tobacco products are carried on;

Social advertisement means social benefits, including a healthy lifestyle, health strengthening and prevention of diseases and habits, which are detrimental to health, propagation by any forms and means of advertising.

ARTICLE 2. Purpose of the Law and the Relations Regulated by It

Purpose of the Law on Tobacco Control shall be to decrease consumption of tobacco products and the harmful consequences to population health occasioned thereby.

This Law shall regulate the relations linked to tobacco growing, manufacture transportation, import, tobacco advertising and consumption of tobacco products of tobacco products, domestic trade in tobacco products, their keeping and establish the principles of state tobacco control in the Republic of Lithuania.

CHAPTER II. REGULATION OF TOBACCO GROWING, PRODUCT MANUFACTURE, DOMESTIC TRADE, AND IMPORT

ARTICLE 3. Principles of State Tobacco Control Policy

The principles of State tobacco control policy shall comprise:

- 1) protection of the human rights to a life without smoking;
- 2) protection of the rights to a smoke free environment;
- 3) reduction of smoking product availability through taxation;
- 4) prohibiting of use of state and local budget funds for growing tobacco, manufacture of its products and development of domestic trade and import thereof;
- 5) supplementary use of the established portion of excise tax revenues on tobacco products and for preparation and implementation of health programmes;
- 6) prohibiting of tobacco product advertising and sales and consumption promotion thereof;
- 7) increase public information concerning the social and economic harm inflicted upon health through the consumption of smoking products;
- 8) encouragement of smokers to quit smoking.

Should the relations indicated in paragraph two of Article 2 of this Law fail to be regulated by laws and should it become impossible to apply legal acts, and provisions to similar relations, the principles listed in paragraph one of this Article shall be applied in arising arbitration.

ARTICLE 4. Tobacco Growing

Legal and natural persons, having a licence issued, according to the procedure established by the Government of Lithuania, as well as those persons using a plot of land of up to 100 square meters in size, for their own personal use, shall be permitted to grow tobacco without a licence. The Government of Lithuania shall decide the size of a maximum plot of land for use in growing tobacco.

ARTICLE 5. Limitation of Tobacco Product Assortment

Manufacture of snuff and chewing tobacco shall be prohibited in Lithuania.

ARTICLE 6. Right to Manufacture Tobacco Products

Enterprises in the Republic of Lithuania shall be prohibited from the manufacture of tobacco products without a licence issued in accordance with the procedure established by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania, or at its direction, by the State Tobacco and Alcohol Control Service under the Government of the Republic of Lithuania (further-STACS). The licence to manufacture tobacco products shall be issued for an unlimited length of time.

The Government of the Republic of Lithuania shall set the regulations of the licensing of manufacture of tobacco products based upon this Law and the Republic of Lithuania Law on Enterprises.

ARTICLE 7. Requirements of Tobacco Product Quality and Levels of Harmful Substances Contained Therein

Quality and hygiene indicators of tobacco products, which are manufactured and (or) sold within the Republic of Lithuania, must conform to the requirements of legal acts of the Republic of Lithuania, which shall be drafted and approved according to the procedure set by the Government of Lithuania.

Hygiene norms, prepared and approved according to the procedure established by the Government of Lithuania, shall regulate the maximum amounts of harmful to health substances in tobacco products.

Enterprises which have manufactured and (or) sold tobacco products, which do not meet established quality demands, with regard to the amount of substances harmful to health, which exceed the established norms, shall be liable in accordance with the laws and other legal acts.

The Government of the Republic of Lithuania shall implement control of tobacco product quality and hygiene indicators to meet regulation requirements, in accordance with the established procedure.

The Government of the Republic of Lithuania or an institution authorised by it, shall establish the principles, procedure and valuations of tobacco product quality and hygiene expert analysis.

Should the control institutions, authorised by this Law and other legal acts, in the course of examining, according to established procedure, the samples taken from tobacco products, establish that these samples do not meet the established requirements, it shall be construed that the entire shipment of tobacco products, from which the samples were taken, shall not meet the established requirements. Tobacco product shipments, which have been confirmed by results of the expert analysis performed at the request of control institutions, as having failed to meet the requirements of this Law and legal acts must be destroyed according to the procedure established by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania.

ARTICLE 8. Requirements of Tobacco Product Import

The Government of the Republic of Lithuania shall establish the amount of tobacco products allowed for citizens of Lithuania and of other countries to be brought into Lithuania for personal use. It shall be prohibited to import snuff and chewing tobacco into the Republic of Lithuania.

Enterprises shall be prohibited from importing tobacco and tobacco products into the Republic of Lithuania without:

1) a licence issued by the Government of Lithuania or, upon its direction, by STACS;

2) without a conformity declaration and (or) certification (certificate), issued by the manufacturing enterprise, attesting to the quality of each shipment of tobacco products and in importing tobacco intended for the manufacture of tobacco products namely, without a conformity declaration issued by the manufacturer, attesting to the fact that the tobacco is suitable for the manufacture of tobacco products.

3) inscriptions in Lithuanian on the sides of the tobacco product packages, indicating the amounts of the maximum allowed levels of tar and nicotine they contain;

4) tax stamps ;

5) warning inscriptions in Lithuanian on tobacco product packages concerning the detrimental effects of tobacco upon health.

Enterprises shall be allowed to import into the Republic of Lithuania only such tobacco products, in which the levels of the detrimental to health substances shall not exceed the limits established by the legal acts of the Republic of Lithuania. The Government of the Republic of Lithuania shall establish the regulations of the licensing of the import of tobacco products, based upon this Law and the Republic of Lithuania Law on Enterprises. A licence to import tobacco products shall be issued for an unlimited length of time.

It shall be prohibited for enterprises holding licences to import into the Republic of Lithuania tobacco or tobacco products, to transfer according to a contract, the right to import such, to other economic subjects, using the names of these enterprises in their transport documents.

The Government of the Republic of Lithuania shall establish the procedure of special marking of tobacco products imported into Lithuania and the application thereof.

Should the requirements of this Article be violated, the tobacco products shall be confiscated and destroyed according to the procedure established by the Government of Lithuania.

ARTICLE 9. Licences for Domestic Trade in Tobacco Products

Wholesale trade in tobacco products shall be permitted only with licences issued by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania or, upon its direction, by STACS. Licences for wholesale trade of tobacco products shall be issued for an unspecified length of time.

Retail trade in tobacco products shall be permitted only with licences issued in accordance with the procedure established by local executive institutions.

The Government of the Republic of Lithuania shall establish the regulations of licensing the trade of tobacco products, based upon this Law and the Republic of Lithuania Law on Enterprises.

ARTICLE 10. Limitations of Sale of Tobacco Products and State Regulation of Domestic Trade Thereof

Snuff and chewing tobacco trade shall be prohibited in the Republic of Lithuania.

The sale, storage, and transportation of tobacco products with the exception of those being transported in transit and exported shall be prohibited in the Republic of Lithuania:

- 1) Without a declaration of conformity and (or) certification document (certificate), issued by the manufacturing enterprise, attesting as to the quality of these products, or without a mark in legally valid documents, which accompany the products confirming the quality of the tobacco products as conforming to the requirements of the standard documents. An institution authorised by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania shall establish the requirements for official registration of documents, which attest to the quality of tobacco products.
- 2) if the levels of detrimental to health substances contained therein exceed the limits established in the regulations of the Republic of Lithuania;
- 3) when selling (cigarettes, cigarillos, Russian cigarettes) by the piece;
- 4) without tax stamps;
- 5) without inscriptions in Lithuanian on tobacco product package sides concerning the amount of tar and nicotine contained therein;
- 6) without warning inscriptions in Lithuanian concerning the tar and nicotine levels contained therein on tobacco product packages concerning the harmful effect of smoking to health;
- 7) if the trade marking on the tobacco products does not comply with the requirements of this Law and the legal acts of the Republic of Lithuania;
- 8) to individuals of up to 18 years of age.
- 9) In the absence of any documents having legal significance which confirm product acquisition. The documents having legal significance, which confirm product acquisition must be on hand in all the places where tobacco products are being sold, kept and stored in warehouses;
- 10) if they are falsified;

11) if they are contraband;

12) keep and store tobacco products, namely for enterprises not having a licence to engage in the manufacture or import of tobacco products and wholesale or retail trade thereof.

Should it become necessary, the sellers of tobacco products shall have the right to request from individuals purchasing tobacco products, to furnish a document attesting to their age;

The Government of the Republic of Lithuania or an institution authorised by it shall establish the requirements for the contents and form of warning inscriptions on tobacco product packages, the space they should occupy and the design and time limits of the renewal thereof.

Trade in tobacco products shall be prohibited in the Republic of Lithuania:

1) in pharmaceutical companies, health care and educational institutions;

2) in retail trade enterprises, where the goods intended for children comprise 50% or more of the retail goods circulation;

3) in vending machine sales;

4) for salespersons under 18 years of age.

In places where tobacco products are sold, with the exception of the premises where wholesale trade in tobacco products is being conducted, there must be display signs with warnings of the detrimental to health effect of smoking, and with information about the sale of tobacco products being prohibited to individuals under 18 years of age. The Government of the Republic of Lithuania or an institution authorised by it shall establish the texts of warnings and the procedure of the inscription and design requirements thereof.

Legal or natural persons, who are engaged in the sale, storage or transportation of low quality, falsified, contraband tobacco products and tobacco products that have not been marked with tax stamps according to established procedure, have falsified the documents attesting tobacco product acquisition, certificates or tax stamps attesting the quality conformity, selling tobacco products to persons under 18 years of age, shall be held accountable according to this and other laws.

CHAPTER III. DECREASE AND CONTROL OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS CONSUMPTION

ARTICLE 11. Limiting of Tobacco Product Sales Promotion and Prohibiting of Advertising

The following promotional practices of tobacco products shall be prohibited in Lithuania:

1) to issue part of its production gratis or as a bonus;

2) to apply discounts to owners by way of coupons published by the mass media;

3) to circulate tobacco products or new samples thereof, gratis;

4) to supply tobacco products to lotteries, contests, sports competitions, and games as prizes or in conjunction with such;

5) to organise retail trade subject competitions which would promote tobacco product sales;

6) to promote events intended for persons under 18 years of age and also invite persons under 18 years of age to engage in activity promoting tobacco products;.

The Government of the Republic of Lithuania shall have the right to establish other limits for promotion of their sales, to enterprises engaged in domestic trade in tobacco products.

Tobacco product advertising as well as surreptitious advertising of tobacco products shall be prohibited in the Republic of Lithuania.

The prohibiting of tobacco product advertising stipulated in paragraph three of this Article shall not apply to information about tobacco products in places of the manufacture of such products, through informational announcements, which are intended for tobacco trade specialists, and the registered names of the enterprises producing tobacco products or selling them (if the name of the manufacturer of tobacco product or tobacco products, the enterprise producing it is a component part of the registered name of name of these enterprises) and also, the trademarks of the goods, when these names are trade marks are presented on the signs hanging on the headquarters or division building of those enterprises and the specialised transport of these enterprises.

According to the procedure established by the Government or an institution authorised by it, it shall be permitted to provide only the following information about tobacco products, at tobacco product sales locations:

- 1) name and address of manufacturer and sales enterprise, and type of trade (wholesale or retail);
- 2) name and brand of tobacco products;
- 3) words “We trade in” or “We sell;”
- 4) concentration in the smoking products of tobacco tars, nicotine or other harmful materials;
- 5) prices of tobacco products;
- 6) information regarding the damage to health resulting from the use of tobacco products.

The manufacturers and (or) importers of tobacco products must in accordance with the procedure established by the Government submit an annual written report no later than by May first, to an institution authorised by the Government, on what component parts are the tobacco products manufactured in the Republic Lithuania produced. This report shall provide:

- 1) a general list of all types of tobacco products projected for sale in the Republic of Lithuania and of all the component parts added to them;
- 2) a general list (sorting them according to all the component parts of the tobacco products) of all the component parts, added to the other non component parts, which are used in the manufacture of any type of tobacco products, designated to be sold in the Republic of Lithuania;
- 3) information with respect to all kinds of tobacco products sold in Lithuania, indicating all the component parts, added to tobacco with the exception of the information which is considered a commercial secret concerning the content of a specific product.

ARTICLE 12. Requirements for Tobacco Product Brand Names

The State Patent Bureau shall establish brand name requirements of tobacco products, manufactured within the Republic of Lithuania.

ARTICLE 13. Measures for Economic Regulation of Reduction in Consumption of Tobacco Products

The procedure of customs taxation and excise taxes on tobacco products shall be established by laws and other legal acts.

Inclusion of tobacco products into the minimum food product and non- foodstuffs assortment in order to calculate the minimum standard of living shall be prohibited.

ARTICLE 14. Restriction of Tobacco Product Consumption

In the Republic of Lithuania smoking shall be prohibited in:

- 1) all educational, development and healthcare institutions, and also in halls where sports and other events take place;
- 2) work places in enclosed areas, excepting specially-designated smoking areas;
- 3) common living areas and other common use areas where non-smokers may be forced to breathe smoke-polluted air;
- 4) all types of public transport, with the exception of long-distance trains, which must have separately designated cars for non-smokers and smokers, and also planes;
- 5) public places for uniformed officials of the Republic of Lithuania, with the exception of specially-designated smoking areas.

Smoking shall be permitted in enterprises, institutions and organisations solely in specially-set up areas (locations), the requirements for the setting up and use whereof, shall be established by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania.

Hotels, restaurants and cafes must have areas designated for non-smokers.

Local governments shall have the right to prohibit smoking in public places (parks, squares etc.).

Employers and managers must ensure that warning signs concerning smoking restrictions in designated areas are displayed in visible places.

ARTICLE 15. Public Information Concerning Tobacco Products, Dangers of Smoking Posed to Health

All educational institutions, following co-ordination with the Ministry of Health, must include in their development programmes information concerning tobacco products, the danger posed to health, healthy environment by the use thereof, and formation of a healthy lifestyle, barring the way to damage caused by smoking.

ARTICLE 16. Tobacco Control Programmes

The Government of the Republic of Lithuania shall prepare, approve and implement a state tobacco control programme. The state tobacco control programme shall be financed from funds of the State Health Fund.

Local governments shall prepare and implement tobacco control programmes for the purpose of state tobacco control programme. Local government tobacco control

programmes shall be funded from the local health fund monies. The Law on the Health System of the Republic of Lithuania, other laws and legal acts establish the procedure for establishment of local health funds and the procedure for forming funding sources thereof.

Other natural and legal persons and public organisations may prepare other tobacco control programmes as well, and submit proposals concerning their preparation and implementation to the Government of the Republic of Lithuania, National Health Organisation, STACS and other institutions involved in tobacco control policy formation and implementation.

Tobacco control programmes shall be prepared, funded, implemented and managed in accordance with the principles established by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on preparation, approval, implementation and control of the health programmes.

ARTICLE 17. Statistics on Tobacco Product Manufacture, Trade, Import, Export, Consumption and Damage Inflicted upon Health and Economy

The Government of the Republic of Lithuania shall approve the procedure of tobacco product manufacture records employed in domestic and foreign trade statistics and statistical information supply and publication.

CHAPTER IV. STATE TOBACCO CONTROL POLICY CO-ORDINATING AND EXECUTIVE SUBJECTS AND THEIR COMPETENCE

ARTICLE 18. Executive Institution System of State Tobacco Control Policy

STACS, local government executive institutions, State Tax Inspector's Office, police, State Non-Food Products Inspector's Office, under the Ministry of the Economy and institutions of the State healthcare system conduct state tobacco control within the scope of their competence. The scope of competence of these institutions, within the tobacco control area, shall be established by this and other laws and legal acts of the Republic of Lithuania.

Adherence to the prohibiting of advertising of tobacco products, including that of misleading and comparative as well as surreptitious advertising thereof shall be controlled by STACS, the National Council of Consumer Rights Protection, Competition Council of the Republic of Lithuania and executive institutions or the national office, which is responsible for the protection of cultural properties. This Law and other laws of the Republic of Lithuania shall determine the scope of competence of these institutions within the sphere of control of the advertising of tobacco products.

CHAPTER V. PROCEDURE FOR THE APPLICATION OF LIABILITIES FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE LAW ON TOBACCO CONTROL

ARTICLE 19. Liability for Violations of the Law on Tobacco Control

Individuals, having violated requirements of the Law on Tobacco Control, shall be held liable in accordance with this Law and other laws of the Republic of Lithuania.

ARTICLE 20. Procedure for the Application of Administrative Liability for the Violation of the Law on Tobacco Control

Officials of institutions authorised by the State shall hold citizens and officials administratively liable and set administrative penalties according to the procedure established by the laws of the Republic of Lithuania, for violations of the Law on Tobacco Control.

Citizens and officials who have incurred administrative liability shall not be relieved of the obligation to rectify the damage caused to health through violations of the Law on Tobacco Control.

Tobacco products manufactured in the Republic of Lithuania or imported and sold therein, which do not meet the requirements established by legal acts of the Republic of Lithuania, must be confiscated and destroyed according to the procedure established by the Code of the Republic of Lithuania on Administrative Offences.

ARTICLE 21. Application of Economic Sanctions For Violations of the Law on Tobacco Control

The State Tobacco and Alcohol Control Service under the Government of the Republic of Lithuania or the National Council for Consumer Rights Protection, or State Non-Food Products Inspector's Office under the Ministry of the Economy, or the State Tax Inspector's Office, or local executive institutions or courts according to the scope of their competence, shall have the right to set penalties for enterprises, institutions and organisations for violations of this Law.

Tobacco growing and the manufacture and import thereof and trade in the products thereof, without an appropriate licence for such activity, shall incur upon subjects engaging in commercial and economic activity a penalty of fifty thousand litas. STACS and local government executive institutions shall set the penalties.

The manufacture, supply to market and sale, storage and transporting of tobacco products in the Republic of Lithuania, without observing the requirements of paragraphs one and three of Article 7, failure to have documents of legal significance attesting to product acquisition, shall incur upon the commercial and economic subjects a twenty thousand litas penalty, while a violation stipulated in this paragraph committed within one year from the previous violation, shall incur a penalty of fifty thousand litas. The National Council for Consumers Rights Protection, The State Tax Inspector's Office, STACS and the courts shall, according to the scope of their competence, set the penalties for violations of the requirements of this Article. The National Council for Consumers Rights Protection, having examined the documents submitted by the State Inspector's Office for Non-Food Products under the Ministry of the Economy, shall assign the penalties stipulated in this Paragraph if the tobacco product, which does not meet the established quality requirements and in which the amount present of substances harmful to health exceeds the prescribed norms, has been supplied to market. In this case, the State Inspector's Office of Non-Food Products under the Ministry of Economy shall draw up a record of a form stipulated by the National Council of Consumers Rights Protection,

attesting that an unsafe product was supplied to market, and along with the required proofs shall transfer it to the National Council for Consumers Rights Protection, no later than within three business days.

Violation of tobacco product import requirements, established in subparagraphs 2, 3, 4 and 5 of paragraph two, and paragraphs three and five, and a violation of the requirements in the sale of tobacco products, set forth in paragraph one, two, five and six of Article 10, shall incur a twenty thousand litas penalty for subjects engaged in commercial and economic activity.

Violation of these requirements, occurring repeatedly within the course of one year from the earlier violation, shall incur a fifty thousand litas penalty for subjects engaged in commercial and economic activity.

The following shall set penalties for violations of requirements of this Law:

1) for failure to observe the requirements of subparagraphs 2, 3 and 5 of paragraph 2, paragraph 3, of Article 8, the State Inspector's Office for Non-Food Products under the Ministry of Economy, for subparagraphs 1, 5, 6, and 7 of paragraph 2 of Article 10, the State Inspector's Office for Non-Food Products under the Ministry of Economy; STACS;"

2) for failure to comply with the requirements of subparagraph 4 of paragraph 2 of Article 8, The State Tax Inspector's Office and courts, and for non-adherence to subparagraph 4 of paragraph 2, The State Inspector's Office, STACS and the courts; under the Ministry of Finance and the courts;

3) for failure to comply with the requirements of subparagraphs 3 and 8 of paragraph two of Article 10, and paragraphs one, five and six of Article 10, by STACS and executive institutions of local governments.

The failure to adhere to the requirements of restrictions on the promotion and prohibiting of advertisement of tobacco products advertising, set forth in paragraphs one, three, four and five, Article 11, shall incur a five thousand litas penalty for subjects engaged in commercial and economic activity, and for a a ten thousand litas penalty. The State Service for the Control of Tobacco and Alcohol, under the Government of Republic of Lithuania shall set the penalties for these violations (except for the violations the mass media). Penalties for the violations of the requirements set forth in paragraphs one, three, four and five of Article 11 of this Law for the violations of the stipulated requirements in the mass media shall be assigned by the National. Council for Consumer Rights Protection.

ARTICLE 22. Exaction of Cash Penalties

The decision of the institutions indicated in paragraph one of Article 21 of this Law, to set a cash penalty for violations of this Law, which indicates the size (sum) of the penalty, shall be submitted to the violator of the legal acts.

The cash penalty must be paid into the state budget no later than within the course of one month from the day, on which the decision has been handed to the violators of this Law.

ARTICLE 23. Exaction of Unpaid Penalties and Calculation of Penalties for Delinquent Cash Late Charges

Institutions indicated in paragraph one of Article 21 of this Law shall exact without suit delinquent penalties of economic subjects, along with late charges, which shall accrue at the rate of 0.2 per cent, per day.

ARTICLE 24. Postponement of Decision to Implement Economic Sanction Application

Should circumstances arise which preclude implementation of applying an economic sanction without delay, the official of an institution listed in paragraph one of Article 21, who had adopted the decision in accordance with the justified application of the economic subjects, regarding whom the decision has been adopted, may postpone implementation of the decision for a period of up to two months.

The Government of the Republic of Lithuania shall establish the bases for postponement of decisions on economic sanction application.

ARTICLE 25. Appeal against Decisions on Economic Sanction Application

Economic subjects who shall not be in agreement with the decision of institutions indicated in paragraph one of Article 21 of this Law, to apply economic sanctions may, within one month from the handing down of a decision, appeal to court, regarding repeal of the aforementioned decision or its change and compensation of expenses.

Appeal to court shall not suspend the decisions of institutions specified in paragraph one of Article 21 of this Law to apply economic sanctions, unless the court determines otherwise.

The decision of the institution specified in paragraph 1 of Article 21 of this Law, relative to economic sanctions for the violations of legal acts, and the grounds thereof shall be made available to the public.

ARTICLE 26. Order of Damage Compensation

Damages received by economic subjects, due to decisions of institutions listed in paragraph one of Article 21 of this Law, which violate the requirements of this Law, shall be compensated from funds of such institutions, and later exacted from the culpable individuals.

ARTICLE 27. Utilisation of Collected Economic Sanction Sums

Funds, which shall be exacted by institutions indicated in Article 21 of this Law, shall be utilised according to the procedure established by laws.

ARTICLE 28. Disputes on Violations of the Law on Tobacco Control

Disputes arising between legal and natural persons, due to violations of this Law and material liability with regard to such, shall be resolved in accordance with court procedure.

Disputes arising between the Republic of Lithuania and legal and natural persons of other states, concerning violations of this Law, shall be resolved according to the procedure established by the laws of the Republic of Lithuania, unless provided for to the contrary in international agreements of the Republic of Lithuania.

CHAPTER VI. THE FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 29. Entry into Force of the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Tobacco Control

1. Article 4, paragraph two of Article 6, paragraphs one, two, four, five and six of Article 7, paragraphs three, six and seven of Article 8, paragraph three of Article 9, paragraphs four and six of Article 10, paragraph five of Article 11, Article 12, paragraph two of Article 14, paragraphs one and four of Article 16, Article 17, paragraph two of Article 24 and Article 27 of the Law on Tobacco Control of the Republic of Lithuania shall come into force according to the procedure established by the Law on Implementation of the Tobacco Control Law of the Republic of Lithuania.

I promulgate this law passed by the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

ALGIRDAS BRAZAUSKAS