



EUROPOS SĄJUNGA  
Europos fondas trečiųjų  
šalių piliečių integracijai



#### IV. Lithuanian government system

The Republic of Lithuania is a multi-party parliamentary democracy. The country's main law is the Constitution, approved by referendum in 1992. The Constitution defines what are the rights and duties of a citizen, establishes the principle of separation of powers of the **Seimas**, the **Government**, the **President** and the **Court**.

**The Seimas** is the parliament, supreme legislative body. Seimas has 141 members who are elected for a 4-year term.

Executive power is in the hands of **the Government**. It consists of the Prime Minister and ministers who are the heads of the ministries which totally are 14 in Lithuania.

The people elect the **President** for a term of 5 years. One of the main functions of the president is formation of foreign policy. The President nominates the Prime Minister, ministers and judges and is the chief military commander of the country.

**The court** is an institution exercising judicial power. Their main purpose is pursuing justice by solving criminal, civil and administrative cases.



**More information about Lithuanian political system can be found here:**

[http://lt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lietuvos\\_politin%C4%97\\_sistema](http://lt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lietuvos_politin%C4%97_sistema)

#### State bank holidays:

January 1st – New Year' Day

February 16th – Lithuanian State Restoration Day

March 11th – Lithuanian Independence Restoration Day

Easter (Easter eve and the first Monday)

May 1st – International Workers Day

June 24th – Rasos (St. Johns)

July 6th – Statehood Day (King Mindaugas Coronation Day)

August 15th – Assumption Day

November 1st – All Saints' Day

December 25/26th – Christmas