

LAW ON EDUCATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA

CHAPTER ONE GENERAL PROVISIONS

Education is activity intended to give a person principles of mature and independent life and help him improve his skills throughout his whole life. To study is a birth right of every person.

Education is a way of shaping the future of a person, the society and the state. It is based on unconditional value of a person, recognition of his freedom of choice and moral responsibility, democratic relationships and cultural traditions of the country. It guarantees preservation of national identity, creative capacity of the nation and its historical continuity. Education guards and creates identity of the nation, hands down values that bring meaning into a person's life, harmony and solidarity into the society's life and progress and safety into the state's life.

Education fulfils its designation best when its development goes ahead of the general development of the society. For this reason, it is the area of societal development given priority support of the state.

Article 1. Designation of the Law on Education

The Law on Education of the Republic of Lithuania shall set the goals of education, principles of the education system, grounds for the structure of the education system, education activity, education relationships and obligations of the state in the area of education.

Article 2. Concepts Used in the Law

1. **Accreditation** shall be defined as regular evaluation of the implementation quality of the education program in a specific school.

2. **A school of general education** shall be defined as a school implementing preschool preparatory, primary, basic, secondary or respective special education programs.

3. **Formal education** shall be defined as education carried out under programs approved by the Government or its authorised institution according to the procedure established, graduation of which results in acquisition of primary, basic, secondary, college or higher education and (or) qualification.

4. **A privately working teacher** shall be defined as a person holding a patent and (or) license for engaging in educational activity on a private basis.

5. **Informal education (self-study)** shall be defined as self-sufficient and independent, ongoing study based on the knowledge and practical experience acquired by an individual from various sources.

6. **Education** shall be defined as competence, abilities, skills certified according to the procedure established by legal acts of the Government or its authorised institution.

7. **Competence** shall be defined as ability to perform certain activity using the combination of acquired knowledge, skills, abilities and value beliefs.

8. **A qualification** shall be defined as the whole body of skills and abilities allowing to engage in certain professional activity, according to the procedure established by the law and legal acts of the Government or its authorised institution.

9. **A licence** shall be defined as a document certifying the right granted to a legal or natural entity to implement education programs issued according to the established procedure by the Government or its authorised institution.

10. **A pupil** shall be defined as a person who is learning.

11. **A school** shall be defined as an institution, the main activity of which is formal or non-formal education.

12. **School audit** shall be defined as the evaluation of the state of a school setting its improvement objectives.

13. **A school community** shall be defined as teachers, pupils, their parents of one school and other related persons connected by relationships of studying in that school and common educational goals.

14. **Teaching environment funds** shall be defined as funds indirectly related to the education process (funds allocated for managing and running of the school facilities, transportation of pupils and other utility expenses).

15. **Teaching funds** shall be defined as funds directly related to the education process (funds allocated for the teaching process, upgrading of teachers' qualification, textbooks and other teaching aids, management of the education process, school library, psychological, special pedagogical, special and social pedagogical assistance).

16. **A teaching agreement** shall be defined as an agreement between a pupil and an education provider regarding teaching and studying.

17. **A teacher** shall be defined as a person educating or teaching pupils according to formal or non-formal education programs.

18. **Non-formal education** shall be defined as education delivered under various programs of meeting educational needs, qualification upgrading and supplementary competence acquisition.

19. **Non-governmental school** shall be defined as a school set up by a legal (with the exception of the Seimas, the Government, Ministry of Education and Science, other ministry, an institution authorised by the Government, a county governor and municipal council) and natural person of the Republic of Lithuania, a legal or natural person of another state and a school set up by the said person in cooperation with legal or natural persons of other states.

20. **A pedagogue** shall be defined as a person that acquired education and the qualification of a pedagogue required by the state.

21. **A certificate** shall be defined as a document certifying study results of a person issued – according to the procedure established by the law: graduation from an education program, education module, acquisition of education, qualification and competence.

22. **Compulsory education** shall be defined as a study in the school of general education or other mandatory and guaranteed by the state until 16 years of age to citizens of the Republic of Lithuania and foreigners holding a residence permit or a temporary residence permit in the Republic of Lithuania,.

23. **A municipal school** shall be defined as a school founded by the municipal council and a school founded by the municipal council together with legal and natural entities of the Republic of Lithuania.

24. **A special-needs pupil** shall be defined as a pupil whose opportunities to study and participate in the public life are limited due to innate or acquired disabilities.

25. **Funds of special programs** shall be defined as –program and project funds, support, payment for educational and other services granted by legal and natural entities.

26. **A student** shall be defined as a pupil studying according to college and higher education study programs.

27. **Educational work** shall be defined as focused activity of an education provider intended for the development of values and beliefs, knowledge and competence of a pupil.

28. **Education monitoring** shall be defined as regular analysis, evaluation and projecting of the state and change of education.

29. **Educational assistance** shall be defined as assistance provided by specialists to pupils, their parents (trustees, guardians), teachers and education providers, enabling to increase efficiency of education services.

30. **Educational planning** shall be defined as setting educational goals, objectives and ways of their implementation.

31. **An education program** shall be defined as beforehand-defined formal or non-formal educational work directed at achieving the planned result.

32. **A module of an educational program** shall be defined as a self-sufficient part of an education program defined in advance.

33. **An education provider** shall be defined as a natural or legal entity (a school, a privately working teacher and other education provider (an institution, company, organisation, education is not the main activity line of which) holding a right to engage in education, according to the procedure established by the law herein.

34. **Development** shall be defined as teaching, training and shaping of their skills, abilities and values and beliefs.

35. **A development program** shall be defined as a variously formalised education program (module), the content, delivery modes and methods of which are directed at achieving the planned result.

36. **Development content** shall be defined as an integrated system of values and beliefs, abilities, skills and knowledge.

37. **An educational content centre** shall be defined as an education period regulated by education goals and objectives, didactic provisions, content of a development program and results to be achieved.

38. **A government school** shall be defined as a school founded by the Seimas, the Government, the Ministry of Education and Science, other ministry, an institution authorised by the Government or a county governor and a school founded by a government institution together with legal and natural entities of the Republic of Lithuania.

39. **General education** shall be defined as education accessible to all citizens of the Republic of Lithuania and foreigners holding a residence permit or temporary residence permit in the Republic of Lithuania, provision of is a direct concern of the state.

Article 3. Goals of Education

1. To introduce an individual into the information society, to help him acquire modern cultural and social competence and become an honest, independent and responsible human being willing and able to learn constantly and create his life self-sufficiently.

2. To help an individual to acquire professional qualification matching the up-to-date level of culture and technology, to provide conditions for constant meeting of cognition needs, learning to seek new competence and qualification throughout the lifetime.

3. To strengthen the powers of the society in ensuring sustainable development of the national economy and environment and human resources, domestic and international economic competitiveness f, national security and democratic development of the state.

4. To ensure continuity of the nation and national culture and preservation and constant development of its identity, to promote openness and interactivity of the said culture.

Article 4. Principles of the Education System

1. Accessibility – the education system shall be just, it shall ensure equal opportunities to studying; it shall guarantee each individual acquisition of general education and the first qualification and provide conditions for upgrading the existing qualification or to acquire a new one.

2. Contextuality – the education system shall be closely related to the context of national economic, social and cultural development and shall constantly update along with it; the quality of education shall be contextual: one of its essential indicators being how education matches the needs of the changing society.

3. Efficiency – the education system shall be directed at achieving quality results through rational and economic use of available resources, regular evaluation, analysis and planning of its activity and effective management – adequate and timely decision-making.

4. Continuity – the education system shall be flexible, interactive and open, based on the interaction of various forms and institutions; it shall provide conditions for each individual to study throughout his lifetime.

CHAPTER TWO STRUCTURE OF THE EDUCATION SYSTEM

Article 5. Education System

1. The education system of Lithuania shall consist of formal, non-formal and informal education (self-study) and assistance to a pupil, a teacher and a school.

2. Formal education includes primary and basic, secondary education, vocational training, college and higher education studies.

3. Non-formal education includes preschool, preschool preparatory development and other non-formal children's and adult education.

4. Informal education (self-study) includes self-sufficient or independent study.

5. Assistance to a pupil includes information, psychological, social pedagogical, special pedagogical and special assistance and medical aid at school.

6. Assistance to a teacher and school includes information, consulting, qualification upgrading and other types of assistance.

Article 6. Preschool Development

1. The designation of preschool development shall be to assist a child in meeting birth, cultural, social and cognitive needs. Preschool development shall take place in the family or, at the request of parents (trustees) or at the recommendation of institutions in charge of protection of the rights of the child, according to the preschool development program.

2. Preschool development shall be made provided to children from 1 to 5 (or 6) years of age.

3. Preschool development program shall be implemented by various schools (nurseries, kindergartens and other schools), a privately working teacher holding a licence and other education provider.

4. Families raising children of preschool age at home shall be provided education assistance, according to the procedure established by the Government or its authorised institution.

Article 7. Preschool Preparatory Development

1. The designation of preschool preparatory development shall be to assist a child to get prepared for a successful start of studies according to the primary education program.

2. Preschool preparatory development shall be part of general non-formal children's education and shall be provided to children starting from 5 years of age. It may be compulsory to individual children if institutions in charge of protection of the rights of the child decide so.

3. A one-year preschool preparatory development program shall be delivered by schools (nurseries, kindergartens and other schools), a privately working teacher holding a licence and other education provider.

4. 5–6-year-old children taught at home shall be provided education assistance, according to the procedure established by the Government or its authorised institution.

Article 8. Primary Education

1. The designation of primary education shall be to provide an individual with the basics of cultural, social maturity, basic literacy, to assist him in getting prepared for studies according to the basic education program.

2. The provision of primary education shall start when children reach 6 years of age.

3. A four-year primary education program shall be delivered by schools (nurseries, kindergartens and other schools).

4. Primary education shall be acquired upon graduation from the primary education program.

Article 9. Basic Education

1. The designation of basic education shall be to provide an individual with the basics of personality, moral, cultural, social cultural and civil maturity, general literacy, the basics of technological literacy, to develop an drive and ability to make a decision and a choice and to continue with studies.

2. Basic education shall be made available to pupils having acquired primary education.

3. A six-year basic education program or its part thereof shall be delivered by schools (secondary, primary, youth, gymnasias, vocational and other schools). A basic education program shall include two basic education content centres. The first basic education content centre shall take four years, and the second – two years.

4. Basic education shall be acquired upon graduation from the basic education program.

Article 10. Secondary Education

1. The designation of secondary education shall be to assist an individual in acquiring general subject, social cultural, technological literacy, general personality, moral and civil maturity, the basics of professional competence and (or) qualification.

2. Secondary education shall be general. It shall be made available to pupils having acquired basic education.

3. A two-year secondary education program shall be delivered by schools (secondary, gymnasias, vocational training and other schools). The secondary education program shall consist of various general education and possible vocational training modules, partly optional to a pupil. The secondary education program, under which qualification is awarded, may be three-year.

4. The secondary education program may include program modules evaluated and recognised by vocational, college and schools of higher education, meeting the requirements of programs delivered in the said schools and credited when continuing studying and studies in the said schools.

5. Secondary education shall be acquired upon graduation from the secondary education program and passing of graduation examinations.

Article 11. Vocational Training

1. The designation of vocational training shall be to assist an individual in acquiring, changing or upgrading qualification and preparing for participation in the changing labour market.

2. Vocational training shall include initial and advanced vocational teaching.

3. Initial vocational training shall be formal, general and intended to acquire initial qualification. It shall be provided to pupils that have acquired basic or secondary education. It may be provided to pupils that have acquired basic education together with secondary education. Initial vocational training may be provided to pupils under 14 years of age that have not acquired basic education.

4. Advanced vocational training shall be provided to individuals holding initial qualification. It shall be intended for upgrading the existing qualification or acquiring another vocational qualification. Advanced vocational training shall include adult formal vocational training (teaching) and non-formal adult education.

5. Formal vocational training programs shall be delivered by vocational schools, gymnasias and other education provider holding a licence for teaching under the said programs.

6. A vocational training program may include program modules evaluated and recognised by college and schools of higher education, meeting the requirements of programs delivered in the said schools and credited when continuing studying and studies in the said schools.

7. The qualification shall be awarded upon graduation from the vocational training program and (or) passing of qualification examinations.

8. Initial and adult formal vocational training shall be regulated by the Law on Vocational Training, and non-formal adult education – by the Law on Non-Formal Adult Education.

Article 12. College Studies

1. The designation of college studies shall be to assist an individual in acquiring college education and a corresponding qualification and preparing for participation in the changing labour market and the public life of the country.

2. College studies shall be general, they shall be available to pupils that have acquired secondary education and that are able to study self-sufficiently.

3. College study programs may include program modules evaluated and recognised by a higher school, meeting the requirements of study programs of first-level consecutive studies of a higher school. The said study program modules shall be credited when continuing studies in the higher school.

4. College study programs shall be delivered by college schools and other schools holding a licence to teach under the said programs.

5. College education and qualification shall be acquired upon graduation from the college study program and presentation of a final thesis (project) (and) or passing graduation examinations.

Article 13. Higher Education Studies

1. The designation of higher education studies shall be to assist an individual in acquiring higher education and a corresponding qualification and preparing for participation in the changing labour market, the public life of the country and in developing of economic, social and cultural powers of the society.

2. Higher education studies shall be general, they shall be made available to pupils that have acquired secondary education and are able to study self-sufficiently.

3. Higher education study programs shall be delivered by schools of higher education: universities and colleges. A student, studying with breaks in various schools of higher education, may complete the said programs by taking separate modules.

4. Graduation from higher education study programs shall result in awarding higher education and (or) qualification. A degree may also be awarded.

5. Operation principles of schools of higher education and their study procedure shall be provided for by the Law on Higher Education.

Article 14. Special education

1. The designation of special education shall be to assist a special-needs pupil to develop, learn, to acquire education and qualification depending on ability and to bridge a social gap.

2. Special education shall be delivered under primary, basic education and all general education programs, by modifying, adapting them, if required, and making use of special programs and providing additional assistance.

3. Special education shall be delivered by all schools offering primary, basic education programs and providing general education, other education providers holding a licence, and in some cases by special schools.

4. Under special education, formal education programs may be implemented over a longer than established period of time. A pupil, taking breaks in his studies, may take the said programs in individual modules.

5. Special education allows to acquire education degree and (or) qualification. In some cases qualification may be acquired without being awarded an education degree.

6. Special education shall be regulated by the Law on Special Education.

Article 15. Non-Formal Children's Education

1. The designation of non-formal children's education shall be to provide conditions for pupils to satisfy cognition, development and self-expression needs and socialisation.

2. Non-formal children's education programs shall be delivered by music, fine arts, art, sports and other schools, a privately working teacher and other education provider. The said schools may deliver program modules providing in-depth knowledge of formal education programs and meeting the self-expression needs of pupils.

3. During pupils' holidays non-formal children's education programs shall be delivered by the school founder or education provider, according to the established procedure.

4. Under non-formal education, competence acquired by an individual may be recognised as part of the formal education program or qualification, according to the procedure established by the Government or its authorised institution or according to the procedure established by schools of higher education. Competence acquired upon graduation from the long-term artistic development program in a children's music, fine arts, art, sports and other school may be recognised as a vocational training module.

Article 16. Non-formal Adult Education

1. The designation of non-formal adult education shall be to provide conditions to an individual to study throughout his lifetime, to satisfy cognition needs, to upgrade the acquired qualification, to acquire supplementary qualifications.

2. Non-formal adult education shall be provided to any pupil that chooses it, provided he is over 18 years of age.

3. Non-formal adult education may be provided by all education providers.

4. Competence acquired by an individual by non-formal education may be recognised as part of the formal education program or qualification, according to the procedure established by the Government or its authorised institution or according to the procedure established by a school of higher education.

5. Non-formal adult education shall be regulated by the Law on Non-Formal Adult Education.

Article 17. Informal Education (Self-Study)

1. The designation of informal education (self-study) shall be to provide opportunities to an individual to learn constantly, self-sufficiently and independently using the surrounding information space (libraries, media, internet, museums, etc.) and life experience sources from others.

2. Competence acquired by an individual by informal education (self-study) may be recognised as part of the formal education program or qualification, according to the procedure established by the Government or its authorised institution.

Article 18. Information Assistance

1. The designation of information assistance shall be to assist a school and other education provider, teachers, pupils, all citizens and residents of the Republic of Lithuania to access information on education, its quality, the demand for educational and vocational qualifications in the labour market.

2. Information assistance shall include the system of information networks ensuring constant informing on opportunities of required education and qualification acquisition, development, ensuring of

network operation, information accessibility, provision, development and implementation of special information educational programs.

3. On the national, county, municipal and school levels information assistance shall be provided by education, culture and research institutions, other institutions and individuals.

Article 19. Psychological Assistance

1. The designation of psychological assistance shall be to assist a pupil to recover spiritual harmony and ability to live and study.

2. Psychological assistance shall be available generally to pupils with personality and development problems, with assistance providers cooperating with their parents (trustees, guardians) and teachers, by consulting them.

3. Psychological assistance shall be provided and prevention of psychological problems shall be performed by psychologists of pedagogical psychological services and schools. The procedure for providing psychological assistance and requirements pertaining to the educational degree and qualification of psychologists shall be set by the Government or its authorised institution.

Article 20. Social Pedagogical Assistance

1. The designation of social pedagogical assistance shall be, helping a child to implement his right to education, to ensure his safety in the school: to eliminate reasons for which a child cannot or avoids going to school, to return to school children that left it, together with help a child to choose a school by mental and physical abilities and to adapt in it.

2. In providing pupils with social pedagogical assistance, a school shall cooperate with services providing social assistance, institutions of personal health care and law enforcement and counsel pupils' parents (trustees, guardians) and teachers.

3. Provision of social pedagogical assistance to children and pupils shall be regulated by the general regulations for provision of social pedagogical assistance approved by the Government or its authorised institution.

Article 21. Special Pedagogical and Special Assistance

1. The designation of special pedagogical and special assistance shall be to increase the effectiveness of the development of a special-needs person.

2. Special pedagogical assistance shall be provided to individuals under 21 years of age by pedagogical psychological services, special school pedagogues, according to the procedure established by the Government or its authorised institution.

3. Special assistance to special-needs individuals that are in need of it shall be provided by supplying them with compensation equipment designed for education, ensuring services of a gesture language interpreter, reader, escort and teacher assistant, according to the procedure established by the Law on Special Education.

4. Pedagogical psychological services and special school pedagogues shall counsel parents (trustees, guardians) and teachers of the recipients of special assistance.

Article 22. Medical Aid at School

1. The designation of medical aid at school – the first medical aid to sick or injured pupils, preventive pupils' health check-ups, supervision of compliance with hygiene requirements and education of pupils and teachers on issues of personal health — shall be to assist a pupil to retain and to strengthen his health and to ensure constant care of his health.

2. Medical aid shall be provided to a pupil by personal health care personnel in the school, delivering preschool, preschool preparatory, primary, basic, secondary, special education, vocational training programs, according to the procedure established by the Government or its authorised institution.

3. Information on the pupil's health shall be disclosed to the very pupil, his parents (trustees, guardians), if required, teachers, and the headmaster. Statistical information on pupils' health shall be used for auditing and monitoring purposes.

Article 23. Assistance to a School and a Teacher

1. The designation of assistance to a school and teacher shall be to provide conditions for ongoing study of teachers, to create environment encouraging school development and teacher's professional upgrading, and to provide the required information, exert and counselling assistance.

2. Counselling assistance shall be provided to teachers by psychological, special pedagogical, special and social pedagogical assistance providers, teacher counsellors and other individuals.

3. Assistance to teachers on qualification upgrading shall be a comprising part of non-formal adult education.

4. The Ministry of Education and Science shall form the network of teachers' qualification upgrading institutions, the activity of which shall be regulated by the general regulations of qualification upgrading institutions approved by the minister of education and science and shall ensure implementation of the national qualification upgrading programs.

CHAPTER THREE ACCESSIBILITY AND QUALITY OF EDUCATION

Article 24. The Right and Duty of Lithuanian Residents to Study

1. Each citizen of the Republic of Lithuania, a foreigner holding a residence permit or temporary residence permit in the Republic of Lithuania, shall have a right to study, to acquire education and qualification.

2. In Lithuania Each child shall study until 16 years of age in the general education or other school.

3. Each citizen of the Republic of Lithuania, a foreigner holding a residence permit or temporary residence permit in the Republic of Lithuania, shall be guaranteed by the state:

1) primary and basic education;

2) accessibility of general secondary, special education, college, higher education studies or vocational training, granting initial qualification programs.

4. A pupil having discontinued studying or studies, according to the procedure established by legal acts or agreements, may resume them in the same or another school.

5. Individuals, having acquired basic or secondary education and willing to prepare better for further studying, shall be provided conditions to study the desired general education subjects repeatedly and to take examinations, according to the procedure established the minister of education and science.

6. Lithuanian residents shall have a right to study in other countries. The said right shall be exercised at the initiative of an individual, its guarantees shall be established by the law of the Republic of Lithuania or international agreements.

Article 25. Informing about Education

1. The designation of informing about education shall be to provide an individual with information that would help in choosing education matching his interests, likings and abilities and its provider, desired education degree and profession.

2. Information on formal and non-formal education programs offered in schools, possible alternatives, opportunities to choose them, admission requirements, paid services, teachers' qualification, traditions and achievements of a school community shall be disclosed publicly, according to the procedure established by the minister of education and science.

3. Vocational informing and counselling services – information on studying opportunities under vocational training, college and higher education study programs, studying opportunities in schools of other countries and employment opportunities in the Lithuanian labour market and counselling – shall be provided in schools, information centres, counselling services, labour exchange offices, according to the requirements established by the minister of education and science and the minister of social security and labour.

Article 26. Opportunities of to Choose Education Programs

1. In choosing development programs, an individual shall observe the sequence of programs established by Article 6-13 of the law herein.

2. A pupil shall be offered an opportunity to choose education programs, their different options, modules, subject course programs by ability and likings. A pupil shall also choose a school, other education

provider delivering the education program or, according to the procedure established by the minister of education and science, self-study.

3. In addition to teaching subjects, their various programs (courses), a pupil may study optional subjects offered by the school.

4. A person may freely choose non-formal education programs and informal education (self-study).

Article 27. The Network of Education Providers

1. The designation of the network of education providers shall be to ensure all citizens of the Republic of Lithuania and foreigners holding a residence permit or a temporary residence permit in the Republic of Lithuania, accessibility of compulsory and general education, its diversity, opportunities to study throughout one's lifetime.

2. The network of education providers shall consist of providers of various education programs: governmental, municipal and non-governmental schools of general education, vocational training, college and higher education studies, privately working teachers and other education providers.

3. The network of education providers shall be developed:

1) by developing diversity of education programs and education;

2) by setting up, reorganising, closing down and restructuring schools;

3) by coordinating provision of the identical education programs.

4. The minister of education and science together with municipalities and counties shall guarantee optimum national vocational training and the network of adult education providers, the Government – the network of higher education study providers.

5. A county governor shall guarantee that in the county territory there is a sufficient network of special and general education schools, the environment of which is adapted to satisfying development and education needs of special-needs persons.

6. A municipality shall have sufficient network of primary, basic, secondary, preschool preparatory development and other non-formal education program providers, ensuring education to individuals and their right to study in the official state language, and a network of institutions providing assistance to a pupil, a teacher and a school. It shall initiate the shaping of the network of vocational training and adult education providers meeting local needs.

7. The procedure for setting up a network of schools delivering formal education programs shall be approved by the Government.

Article 28. Admission into a School, Transfer to a Different School and Expulsion from School

1. A person shall have a right to choose a governmental, municipal or non-governmental school and to change it.

2. The procedure for admission into a governmental, municipal school of general education, a vocational school or a school delivering college study programs shall be established by its founder, based on the general admission criteria approved by the minister of education and science.

3. Individuals residing in the servicing area assigned to a particular school by the founder shall have a priority right for admission in the said governmental and municipal school of general education. At parents (trustees, guardians) and child's request, he may be admitted in another school of general education if the school has vacancies.

4. The procedure for admission into a non-governmental school delivering formal education programs shall be established by the founder, based on the admission requirements for respective programs.

5. Admission procedure into a school delivering non-formal children's education programs shall be set by the founder.

6. Admission conditions into a school of higher education shall be established by the school of higher education, upon coordination with the minister of education and science.

7. Admission of individuals into schools of special education, vocational training and delivering non-formal adult education programs shall be regulated by the Laws on Special education, Vocational training and Non-formal Adult Education.

8. A pupil shall not discontinue his studying before he turns 16 years of age.

9. A school, due to objective reasons to ensure to a pupil, studying under primary and basic education programs, psychological, special pedagogical, special or social pedagogical assistance, having

coordinated with his parents (trustees, guardians), pedagogical psychological and protection of children's rights service, shall recommend him to study in another school.

10. A pupil, studying under primary and basic education programs, may be expelled, upon coordination with the protection of children's rights service, from the governmental and municipal school of general education if his behaviour puts under threat safety of member of the school community. The school headmaster together with the school founder or by a joint agreement of the founders, with the participation of his parents (trustees, guardians) in taking the decision, may transfer a pupil to another school. A school shall notify the municipality of his place of residence of the expulsion or transfer of a pupil under 16 years of age.

Article 29. The Right to Study in the Lithuanian and Other Native Language

1. Each citizen of the Republic of Lithuania and a foreigner holding a residence permit or a temporary residence permit in the Republic of Lithuania shall be guaranteed teaching in the Lithuanian language and the study of the Lithuanian language.

2. In general education and non-formal education school, the regulations approved by the founder of which provides for the teaching in the language of a national minority and promotion of the national minority culture, the education process shall be carried out or some subjects will be taught in the language of a national minority.

3. A governmental, municipal preschool education and general education school shall provide conditions for pupils belonging to national minorities to study additionally their mother tongue, if there is a real need, shall have a specialist of the said language and the teaching process shall be carried out in another teaching language.

4. A person belonging to a national minority may study his mother tongue at a school delivering non-formal education programs or with another education provider.

5. Children of individuals holding a residence permit or a temporary residence permit in the Republic of Lithuania shall be provided with conditions to study the Lithuanian language, in the Lithuanian language and, depending on possibilities, to study their mother tongue.

Article 30. The Right to Study Religion

1. Teaching religion shall be integral part of primary, basic and secondary education. At parents' (trustees, guardians) request, the subject of religion may be integrated into preschool development, at the request of pupils and students– into vocational training, college and higher education study programs. Religious non-formal and informal education (self-study) may be carried out.

2. A pupil, having turned 15 years of age, of the school delivering primary, basic and secondary education programs shall have a right to choose one of the compulsory education subjects: religion or ethics of the traditional religious community or association.

3. The subject of religion or ethics of the traditional religious community or association shall be chosen for pupils younger than 15 years by their parents (trustees, guardians), for a pupil in the custody of the state –religion or ethics of the traditional religious community practised in his family or homeland shall be chosen by the school.

4. Teaching program of religion in the formal education school (with the exception of the school of higher education studies) shall be developed by a respective traditional religious community or association, shall be, within their competence, evaluated and approved by its superiors and the minister of education and science or an institution authorised by him.

5. Religion may be taught, following formal education programs (with the exception of higher education studies) by a person having acquired higher or college education and pedagogue qualification or special training required for this purpose and holding a permit (referral) for teaching religion issued by the superiors of the traditional religious community or association, according to the established procedure.

6. A school, unable to ensure teaching of religion of traditional religious community or association, requested by pupils or their parents (trustees, guardians), shall credit teaching of religion to the pupil in the Sunday school or other group of teaching religion, according to the requirements established in part 4 and 5.

7. Teaching religion and implementation of modules of the said program providing in-depth study to the religion program and satisfying self-expression needs of pupils shall be provided identical conditions as teaching of other study subjects and implementation of in-depth modules under their programs and satisfying self-expression needs of pupils. At the request of religious pupils and their parents (trustees, guardians),

rituals of traditional religious communities or associations may be performed at school may, without violating the right of an individual to freedom of choice to participate in them.

Article 31. Education Accessibility to Working Individuals

1. An employer shall provide conditions to employed individuals to study in the working place, at school or with some other education provider. Studying conditions and procedure shall be provided for the in the employment or other the agreement.

2. The state and a municipality may provide financial and other support for the studies of the employed.

3. Vocational, college schools and schools of higher education shall provide conditions for employed individuals to study in various ways, including distance studies.

Article 32. Education Accessibility Individuals Experiencing the Social Exclusion

1. Accessibility of education shall be ensured to children from poor families experiencing social exclusion, abandoned, refugee children and children not going to school, the unemployed, individuals released from imprisonment institutions, undergoing treatment for alcoholism and drug addiction and individuals unable to adapt to the society by providing them with social services and pedagogical assistance.

2. Target social and education programs shall be administered by the Government and municipalities directly or through schools. The said programs may be developed and delivered by nongovernmental organizations and other legal and natural entities.

3. The Government and municipalities, using databases of the Population Register and Pupils, shall identify the number of children not attending school and their educational needs, together with schools shall implement target programs for involvement of these children into educational activity.

Article 33. Education Accessibility to Special-Needs Individuals

1. Special-needs children, at the request of their parents (trustees, guardians), shall be provided conditions to study at a preschool development and general education school in the form of full or partial integration or at school delivering special education program located closer to their place of residence. Special educational needs of a child shall be evaluated and the form of education shall be suggested by the special school education commission or the pedagogical psychological service. A school for the child shall be recommended by the pedagogical psychological service.

2. Vocational, college schools and schools of higher education shall establish the procedure for supplementary advantage admission of special-needs individuals into the said schools.

3. Accessibility of education to special-needs individuals shall be ensured by adapting the school environment, providing psychological, special pedagogical and special assistance, providing with compensation equipment designed for teaching and special teaching aids and other ways established by the law.

Article 34. Education Accessibility to Individuals of Restricted Mobility

1. A child, unable to study at a general education school due to illness and pathological condition, shall be provided with conditions to study in the medical institution, at home, to engage in self-study and to take examinations, according to the procedure established by the health care and education and science ministers.

2. Individuals, who has been sentenced to temporary imprisonment or put on probation, according to the procedure established by the Government or its authorised institution, shall be provided with conditions to study in order to acquire primary, basic and secondary education, qualification, to engage in self-study in places of their imprisonment or rectification.

3. Soldiers in the mandatory national defence service shall be provided, during the term of their mandatory military service, with conditions to study under programs modules of the general education school, to participate in non-formal education programs, according to the procedure established by education and science and national defence ministers, and in informal education (self-study).

Article 35. Transportation, Accommodation, Meals

1. Pupils shall be transported to the school delivering a respective educational program following the route specified in the pupil's certificate by public transport for a distance established in the Law on

Transportation Advantages. Pupils of preschool groups and forms 1-8 of general education schools living rural areas further than 3 kilometres away from the school shall be transported to and from the nearest respectively municipal school or a school set up by other founders by school busses or other transport.

2. Transportation of special-needs individuals under 21 years, unable (unable to walk on their own, unsafe when in the street due to severe disabilities) to arrive on their own to the general education school, shall be arranged for by the school founder.

3. Full time students of college schools and schools of higher education, pupils of vocational training and non-formal children's education schools shall be transported to school by local (town) and (or) country transport.

4. Advantages for travel to (from) the school for full time pupils of general education, vocational, non-formal children's education schools and full time students of higher and college schools shall be provided and expenses shall be reimbursed, according to the procedure established by the Law on Transportation Advantages.

5. Pupils, admitted to study into a general education school residing outside the servicing area assigned to the school by the school founder, at the request of their parents (trustees, guardians), shall be accommodated in a dormitory. Admission procedure to the school dormitory shall be established by the school founder.

6. Pupils and students (with the exception of orphans and children abandoned by their parents (trustees, guardians)) shall pay for living in dormitories of vocational, college schools and schools of higher education partly. The fee amount and advantages, taking into account the social status of parents (trustees, guardians), for accommodation in dormitories of vocational and college schools shall be set by the founder, in the dormitory of higher school – by the school of higher education. The fees shall be used for covering partial dormitory running expenses.

7. Expenses of accommodation of pupils on the dormitory of the general education school shall be covered by the school founder. Parents (trustees, guardians) shall pay for their meals, according to the procedure established by the Government or its authorised institution.

8. Meals shall be provided to pupils in preschool development, general education, basic vocational training schools.

9. Children of preschool preparatory age and pupils from low-income families shall be provided free meals, according to the procedure established by the ministers of social security and labour and education and science.

10. Arranging children and pupils' meals in a preschool development and general education school shall be the responsibility of the school founder, in a vocational school – of the school headmaster.

Article 36. Quality of Education

1. The quality of education shall be the responsibility of the education provider. The quality of formal and partly non-formal education services shall be guaranteed by the state.

2. The Government or its authorised institution shall establish:

1) general requirements for formal education programs, general criteria for non-formal education programs financed from the national and municipal budgets, general requirements for education and qualification of pedagogues, environment and means of formal and non-formal children's education, and shall supervise their observation;

2) criteria and procedure for licences issue, shall supervise the observation of licensing conditions;

3) standards of education and qualifications provided by formal education, procedure of evaluation of competences, acquisition and legalising of education and qualifications.

3. Within its competence, educational programs shall be shaped and their quality shall be guaranteed by the state, the school founder and the education provider.

4. The minister of education and science (institutions authorised by him) shall approve general preschool preparatory development and general education programs, vocational training, college and non-university study programs, shall set the criteria of preschool and non-formal children's education programs, shall approve general development plans of general education schools, standards of general education and vocational training, regulations of study directions, programs of graduation examinations, the procedure for their organisation and implementation. The ministry, its authorised institution shall ensure updating of formal education programs, based on the conclusions of investigation of education quality and in response

challenges of the societal change, introduction of new programs, interaction and harmony of different level programs.

5. A school founder shall approve the options of the optional part of the formal education program delivered by the school it finances, non-formal education programs. A county governor, a municipal council shall guarantee the matching of the supply of education programs delivered by the school set up by it and the needs of the local community (region).

6. A school shall:

- 1) detail and customise formal education programs;
- 2) initiate options of their optional parts;
- 3) develop modules for in-depth study under formal education programs and satisfying self-expression needs of pupils;
- 4) develop non-formal education programs;
- 5) choose methods for conveying program content;
- 6) shall guarantee flexibility and options of the program content, harmonisation of the program content and methods of its conveyance, the matching of the customised program and pupils' needs and abilities, delivered programs and standards of education and qualifications set by the state.

7. Quality improvement of an education program may be initiated by legal and natural entities, by addressing persons in charge of the development of education programs or institutions of a respective level.

Article 37. Evaluation of Study Achievements

1. The designation of the evaluation of study achievements shall be to assist a pupil in checking learning progress, to identify his achievements and, in comparison with national standards of education or (and) qualifications, to assist in taking decisions regarding further study or activity.

2. Study achievements shall be evaluated by the teacher, the education provider, the school founder, the ministry of education and science and its authorised institution.

3. Evaluation of study achievements and using the evaluation results of pupils participating in preschool, preschool preparatory and formal education (with the exception of higher education) programs shall be regulated by a respective procedure approved by the minister of education and science.

4. An institution authorised by the minister of education and science shall organise examinations and order other methods of achievement evaluation.

5. Study achievements of students of schools of higher education shall be evaluated according to the procedure established by the Law on Higher Education.

Article 38. Documenting of Study Achievements

1. Study achievements acquired as a result of individual formal, non-formal or informal education (self-study) shall be legalised by a document (certificate, secondary school graduation certificate, diploma), issued according to the procedure established by the law, the content, form and the issue procedure of which shall be established by the Government or its authorised institution.

2. Study achievements documents shall be issued as follows:

- 1) a basic education certificate – upon graduation from the basic education program;
- 2) secondary school graduation certificate – upon graduation from the secondary education program and passing of graduation examinations;
- 3) college education diploma – upon graduation from the college studies program and presentation of a final thesis (project) and (or) passing of final examinations.

3. Awarding and issue of study achievement documents, certifying completion of training or study programs, higher education, qualification, qualification degree and scientific degree shall be regulated by the Law on Vocational Training and by the Law on Higher Education.

4. Pupils, upon completion of a part (module) of the primary, basic, secondary education program, special programs or having failed the secondary education examinations, shall be issued study achievement certificates.

5. Individuals, upon graduation from non-formal or informal education (self-study) programs, may be issued certificates.

6. Acceptance of education acquired abroad as equal to education acquired in Lithuania and certification of education acquired in Lithuania for those going abroad shall be regulated by legal acts of the Republic of Lithuania and international agreements.

Article 39. Material Supply of Education

1. The learning environment in the school shall comply with the hygiene standards set by the state and shall guarantee the implementation of education programs.

2. Material environment of a school delivering preschool development, general education programs shall be supplied, according to the Education Supply Standards approved by the minister of education and science.

3. The ministry of education and science shall approve the fitness to use of textbooks, teaching aids and school equipment that are mandatory according to general education, vocational training and college study programs. The minister of education and science shall, together with the minister of health care, establish hygiene standards for schools.

CHAPTER FOUR SETTING UP, ACTIVITY, CLOSURE AND REORGANISATION OF SCHOOLS AND ASSISTANCE INSTITUTIONS

Article 40. Types of Schools

1. Schools, the principal activity of which is formal education, shall be classified into the following groups:

- 1) general education schools;
- 2) vocational schools;
- 3) college schools;
- 4) schools of higher education.

2. The type of school shall be determined by the highest level of formal education program it delivers.

3. The group of general education schools shall consist of the following school types:

- 1) kindergarten school (primary education program);
- 2) primary school (primary education program);
- 3) basic school (basic education program; basic and primary education programs; in some cases – the program of the first basic education content centre and primary education; the program of the first basic education content centre);
- 4) youth school (basic education program);
- 5) special children's rearing and care home (primary education program; primary and basic education programs);
- 6) hospital school (basic and primary education programs);
- 7) sanatorium school (basic and primary education programs);
- 8) secondary school (secondary education program; secondary education and programs of the second basic education content centre; secondary and basic education programs; secondary, basic and primary education programs);
- 9) gymnasium (secondary education program; secondary education and programs of the second basic education content centre; secondary education, programs of the second basic education content centre and for international bachelor's degree; in certain cases – secondary and basic education programs; secondary, basic and primary education programs);
- 10) adult school, adult training centre (secondary, basic and primary education programs; secondary and basic education programs);
- 11) educational centre (secondary, basic, primary and special education programs);
- 12) special school (secondary, basic, primary and special education programs; adapted secondary, basic, primary and special education programs);
- 13) special education centre (secondary, basic, primary education and adapted secondary, basic, primary and special education programs).

4. Types of vocational schools and schools of higher education and requirements applied to them shall be regulated by the Law on Vocational Training and the Law on Higher Education.

5. College schools shall not be classified into types.

6. Upon a decision of its founder and according to the procedure established by Article 41 of the law herein, a school, in addition to the program determining its main activity, may deliver non-formal education and other formal education programs.

7. The type of a non-formal education school shall be determined by the principal activity it engages in – preschool, preschool preparatory development, other non-formal children’s and adult education:

1) the type of preschool development school shall include a nursery, a nursery-kindergarten, a kindergarten, a nursery, a nursery-kindergarten and a kindergarten specialising in preschools preparatory development of special-needs children;

2) the type of non-formal children’s education school shall include a music, fine arts, art, sports school, a development centre intended for training of special-needs children, pupils’ house, creative centre, a station of junior naturalists, a station of technicians, a club, a Saturday/Sunday school of national minorities, etc.;

3) the type of on-formal adult education school shall include adult training centre, folk school of higher education, various courses, etc..

8. Requirements for types of schools (with the exception of schools of higher education) shall be established by the Government or its authorised institution.

9. The rules for setting schools names and their spelling rules shall be established by the National Lithuanian Language Commission.

41. Setting up of Schools and Assistance Institutions

1. Schools and assistance to a pupil, a teacher and a school institutions may be founded by:

1) the Seimas – a school of higher education of university studies;

2) the Government – a school of higher education of non-university studies;

3) the ministry of education and science – vocational training, non-formal adult education school, in some cases – a school intended for satisfying educational (learning) needs of pupils of the whole country (national art school, special school, etc.), an institution providing assistance to a pupil, a teacher and a school, upon a written consent of the minister of finance;

4) other ministry and an institution authorised by the Government – a vocational training, non-formal adult education school, upon a written consent of the minister of education and science and minister of finance;

5) a county governor – a special education, vocational training school, in some cases – a general education school, an institution providing assistance to a pupil, a teacher and a school, upon a written consent of the minister of education and science and minister of finance;

6) a municipal council – a preschool development and non-formal education school – independently, and a general education, special education, vocational training school, an institution providing assistance to a pupil, a teacher and a school, upon a written consent of the minister of education and science;

7) other legal and natural entities of the Republic of Lithuania and legal and natural entities of other states– a general education, special education, non-formal education, vocational training, college study schools, schools of higher education study or their divisions.

2. School founders may be a number of legal and natural entities that entered into the transaction of the school incorporation.

Article 42. Activity of the School

1. A school shall be a public legal entity, acting as a budgetary or public institution. A school shall observe in its activity the laws on budgetary institutions or public institutions in as much as the law herein does not provide otherwise.

2. A school shall commence its activity upon its registration with the Register of Legal Entities, according to the procedure established by the Civil Code and the Regulations of the Register of Legal Entities.

2. A school activity, rights, duties and responsibility of its community members shall be regulated by the school regulations (statute) and the transaction of the school incorporation.

3. School regulations shall be drafted according to the specific requirements for the regulations for a respective school type approved by the minister of education and science.

4. Activity of a school of higher education shall be regulated by its statute, prepared and approved according to the procedure established by the Law on Higher Education.

5. A school may deliver secondary education, vocational training, college and higher education study programs, and a non-governmental school, in addition to the afore mentioned, preschool preparatory, primary, basic education programs, only if holding a licence issued by the minister of education and science (the Government). Licensing regulations shall be approved by the Government or its authorised institution

6. A non-governmental school shall start admission and teaching of pupils only after the receipt of a licence, if it is required.

7. A school may:

1) deliver formal and non-formal education programs;
2) to assume obligations, within the scope set by the founder or specified in the regulations, enter into teaching and other agreement;

3) upon the founder's permission, to set up branches and representative offices, to join into associations;

4) to set prices, rates and tariffs for offered education or supplementary services in cases when, according to the procedure established by the law herein and other laws, they shall not be established by the Government or the founder;

5) to carry out national and international education projects;

6) to engage in non-profit economic commercial activity allowed by the school regulations, to offer other services;

7) to have other rights and responsibilities not provided for in the law herein if they do not violate the law of the Republic of Lithuania.

5. A school shall ensure implementation of development, training, study, education programs, openness to the local community, making of the teaching agreement and performance of the contractual obligations, quality education.

6. Pupils' and youth organisations promoting moral, civil and social maturity of pupils or students, helping to satisfy their self-development and self-expression needs may operate in the school. Pupils' and youth organisations shall base their activity on the bylaws registered according to the established procedure, their activity shall not conflict with the Constitution and the law of the Republic of Lithuania.

7. Pupils' and youth organisations operating in the school shall be provided with favourable conditions for their activity, they may be financed and supported in other ways by the state, the founder or other legal and natural entities.

8. A school shall be responsible for the life and health of pupils, teachers, school employees during teaching; children's supervision and the damage done by them, under conditions provided for by the Civil Code; violations of rights and responsibilities of pupils, teachers, school employees.

Article 43. Closure and Reorganisation of a School and Assistance Institution

1. A founder of a governmental, municipal school shall reorganise, close down and restructure the school, upon written consents of institutions that approved the setting up of the school. A founder of an institution providing assistance to a pupil, a teacher and a school shall reorganise, close down and restructure the institution upon a written consent of the minister of education and science.

2. Non-governmental schools shall be closed down at the decision of the founder or in other cases provided by the law.

3. The school founder shall notify each pupil (student) and employee about the reorganisation, closing down or restructuring of the school in writing at least three months prior to start of the reorganisation, closing down or restructuring of the school. He shall fulfil all obligations of the school to the pupil provided for in the teaching agreement.

4. The school founder shall reorganise, close down and restructure the institution providing assistance to a pupil, a teacher and a school, according to the procedure established by the Civil Code.

CHAPTER FIVE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF A PUPIL, PARENTS, A TEACHER AND OTHER EDUCATION PROVIDER

Article 44. Agreements between a Pupil and Education Provider

1. Education relationships between the pupil and the education provider shall be regulated on a contractual basis and documented in the agreement. They shall, depending on the circumstances (property and personal non-property relationships), be subject to the provisions of the Civil Code.

2. A teaching agreement shall be made by parents (trustees) on behalf of a child under 14 years of age, a person under disability, acting exclusively in the best interest of the child and the person under disability.

3. A child between 14 and 16 years of age or a person under restricted disability shall make a teaching agreement, upon producing a consent of parents (trustees, guardians).

4. The agreement shall name parties to the agreement, teaching program, its graduation form, obligations of the parties, term of the agreement, preconditions for and outcome of its amendment and termination.

5. Agreements shall be made before the start of the study. A provision of the agreement conflicting with the law herein and other laws shall be null and void. An agreement shall be registered at the school, unless other laws provide otherwise.

6. Vocational and practical training agreements shall be made according to the procedure established by the Law on Vocational Training, and agreements regarding studies for higher education– according to the procedure established by the Law on Higher Education.

Article 45. Rights and Responsibilities of a Pupil

1. Pupil shall have a right:

1) to receive free information about operational schools, education programs, study forms;
2) depending on their abilities and needs, to study in the school or to engage in self-study and to acquire education, qualification meeting the national standards;

3) upon reaching 15 years of age, to choose independently moral development (religion or ethics) program;

4) to receive quality education;

5) to take examinations without attending lectures for acknowledgement of learning a respective formal education programs, programs part (module);

6) to select program modules providing in-depth study under formal education programs and satisfying his self-expression needs, programs of optional subjects, courses; a study program, a teacher (when the same subject is taught by a few teachers), to study under customised study programs; to get a transfer from one vocational training level to the next, if his general education and vocational skills meet the set requirements;

7) to receive psychological and special pedagogical, special, social pedagogical, medical, information assistance, information on the evaluation of his achievements and other study-related information;

8) to receive social assistance if his parents (trustees, guardians) are unable to provide such assistance;

9) to study in the psychologically, spiritually and physically safe environment, based on reciprocal respect, to have study load and a working place complying with the hygiene requirements;

10) to unbiased evaluation of study achievements;

11) to participate in self-governance;

12) to protect his rights, according to the procedure established by the law;

13) to exercise other rights established by the laws on Vocational Training, Special Education, Higher Education or Non-formal Adult Education and other laws.

2. A pupil shall:

1) upon entering into a teaching agreement, to observe all its provisions, requirements of documents regulating the internal school procedure;

2) to study diligently, to respect teachers and other members of the school community;

3) to study until 16 years of age in a general education or other school.

Article 46. Rights and Responsibilities of Parents (Trustees, Guardians)

1. Parents (trustees, guardians) shall have a right:

1) to receive free information about operational schools, education programs, study forms;

- 2) to participate in selecting (if selection is required) for a child a development program, its form and a school or other education provider;
 - 3) to receive information on the child's studying conditions and his achievements;
 - 4) to participate in the school self-governance;
 - 5) to exercise rights provided for in the Law on Special Education and other laws.
2. Parents (trustees, guardians) shall:
- 1) take a child that reached 6 years of age to school; to ensure punctual and regular school attendance;
 - 2) provide healthy and safe living conditions to the child, protect him from violence, force and abuse;
 - 3) to cooperate with the school headmaster, other education provider, teachers, other specialists, providing special, psychological, social pedagogical, special pedagogical assistance in resolving issues of the child's studying;
 - 4) to select for their children under 15 years of age a moral development (religion or ethics) program;
 - 5) to control and correct the child's behaviour;
 - 6) to ensure the child's preparation for school, his studying under the primary and basic education program.

Article 47. The Right to Work as a Teacher

1. Qualification requirements applied to pedagogues, working under preschool, preschool preparatory, primary, basic, secondary, special education, vocational training, college study programs, shall be established by the minister of education and science. The following shall be eligible to work as a teacher the said programs:

1) a person, having acquired higher or college education and qualification of a pedagogue and a person specified under Article 30 part 5.

2) a person, having acquired higher or college education and having no qualification of a pedagogue, may, under a time employment agreement, hold the position of a teacher for no longer than one school year;

3) the position of a vocational teacher of a basic vocational training institution, non-formal children's education teacher may be held by a pedagogue or a person, having acquired higher or college education, but having no qualification of a pedagogue, and a person, having graduated from a vocational school, with 3 years of work experience in a respective area and a qualification of a pedagogue.

2. The following may teach under non-formal adult education programs:

1) a person, having acquired higher or college education;

2) a person, having graduated from a vocational school, holding a qualification or at least 3 years of work experience in a respective area.

3. Qualification requirements applied to pedagogues' training and study programs shall be established by the regulations of study directions and (or) vocational training standards approved by the minister of education and science.

4. Citizens of foreign countries or persons without the citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania may be employed in Lithuanian schools, according to the procedure established by legal acts and international agreements.

5. The following persons shall not work as a teacher:

1) a person that lost the permit (referral) for teaching religion under formal education programs issued by the superiors of the traditional religious community or association;

2) a person convicted for contemplated crime;

3) a person acknowledged to be under disability or restricted disability by the court ruling until his acknowledgment as not being under disability or the removal of the ability restriction;

4) a person whose parents' rights of have been restricted by the court ruling during the restriction term;

5) a person suffering from diseases specified in the respective list of the ministry of health care;

6) a citizen of the Republic of Lithuania that received education in other than Lithuanian language, not holding qualification category 1 of the official language proficiency;

7) a former permanent employee of the USSR security committee (NKVD, NKGB, MGB, KGB), subject to restrictions provided for by the Law on the Evaluation of the Present Activity of the USSR National Security Committee (NKVD, NKGB, MGB, KGB) and Permanent Employees of the Said Organisation.

Article 48. Teacher's Rights and Responsibilities

1. A teacher shall have a right:
 - 1) to propose his customised programs; to choose ways and forms of pedagogical activity;
 - 2) to participate, at least 15 days over 5 years, in qualification upgrading events;
 - 3) to undergo certification and to acquire qualification category, according to the procedure established by the minister of education and science;
 - 4) to work in the psychologically, spiritually and physically safe environment, based on reciprocal respect, to have a working place meeting the hygiene requirements and adequately equipped;
 - 5) to participate in the school self-governance;
 - 6) to exercise other rights established by the laws on Vocational Training, Special Education, Higher Education, Non-Formal Education and other laws.
2. A teacher shall:
 - 1) to ensure safety of pupils in the education process, their quality education;
 - 2) to foster firm moral and civil beliefs of, to guarantee development of their personal abilities;
 - 3) to observe the Teacher ethics standards and the documents regulating the internal school procedure;
 - 4) to upgrade his qualification;
 - 5) to provide assistance to pupils, experiencing self-development, learning difficulties and having special self-development needs;
 - 6) to make unbiased evaluations of the pupils' study achievements;
 - 7) to provide regular information to parents (trustees, guardians) about the self-development needs and achievements of their children;
 - 8) to perform other duties established by the laws on Special Education, Vocational Training, Higher Education, Non-Formal Adult Education.

Article 49. Privately Working Teacher's Rights and Responsibilities

1. A privately working teacher, providing non-formal education, shall hold a patent issued according to the procedure established by the Government or its authorised institution, and, in addition, if delivering program modules providing in-depth study under preschool development or formal education programs and satisfying self-expression needs of pupils– a licence.
2. A teacher shall have a right:
 - 1) to deliver modules of non-formal and some formal education programs;
 - 2) to work under his customised programs;
 - 3) to choose ways and forms of pedagogical activity;
 - 4) to provide information, counselling and qualification upgrading assistance.
3. A teacher shall:
 - 1) observe the Teacher Ethics Standards;
 - 2) to ensure pupils' safety during the educational process;
 - 3) to have a working place conforming the hygiene requirements and equipped for teaching;
 - 4) to carry out a development process agreed on with a pupil.
4. A privately working teacher shall not be allowed to teach those pupils that he is teaching at school under the program of the same subject.
5. Activity of a privately working teacher, having failed to fulfil duties indicated under part 3 herein, shall be restricted and the issued patent and (or) licence shall be revoked, according to the established procedure, .

Article 50. Rights and Responsibilities of Another Education Provider

1. Another education provider shall have a right:

- 1) having obtained, according to the procedure established by the Government or its authorised institution, a licence, to deliver modules providing in-depth study under preschool development, formal education programs and satisfying the pupils' self-expression needs and vocational training programs;
 - 2) to provide non-formal and informal education (self-study);
 - 3) to provide information, counselling and qualification upgrading assistance;
 - 4) to receive the established financing and advantages.
2. Another education provider shall:
- 1) ensure quality of education and safety of pupils during the educational process;
 - 2) to provide development conditions for pupils complying with the hygiene standards;
 - 3) to observe the Teacher Ethics Standards;
 - 4) to take care of the teachers' vocational qualification upgrading.
3. Activity of another education provider, failing to fulfil duties indicated under part 2 herein, shall be restricted and the issued licence shall be revoked, according to the established procedure.

CHAPTER SIX

EDUCATION MANAGEMENT. SELF-GOVERNANCE

Article 51. Education Management and Management Bodies

1. The designation of education management shall be to guarantee the implementation quality of the national education policy by using management tools: monitoring, planning, delegation and supervision of powers and responsibility supervision.
2. Education management shall be based on political and administrative decisions taken in a timely, consistent, coordinated and motivated manner, transparent ways of their making and implementation, through coordination of the national, country and municipal educational policy making and implementation, competences and activity of education management and self-governance institutions.
3. The following shall be the subjects of education management:
 - 1) the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania;
 - 2) the President of the Republic of Lithuania;
 - 3) the Government, ministries and other governmental institutions, county governors of the Republic of Lithuania;
 - 4) municipalities;
 - 5) school founders;
 - 6) schools headmasters.
4. A part of education management powers may by the law herein and other legal acts be delegated to education self-governance institutions.

Article 52. Education Monitoring

1. The designation of education monitoring shall be to provide conditions to all education management subjects to take founded decisions and to exercise management guaranteeing quality of education.
2. National education monitoring, under the education monitoring indicators approved by the minister of education and science and its performance procedure, shall be carried out by the ministry of education and science and other institutions authorised by the minister, respective administrative divisions authorised by county governors and municipal councils, schools.
3. The ministry of education and science shall make an annual statement on the state of the education system in the country and its regions.

53 Article. Education Planning

1. The designation of Education planning shall be, upon evaluation of the state of education and taking into consideration educational needs of the public, to set long-term and short-term goals and objectives of education, to set priorities and means for the implementation of objectives.
2. Long-term goals of education, direction of the education content change and financing priorities shall be established by strategic education plans.
3. Strategic education plans shall be prepared in the national, county, municipal and school levels. County and municipal strategic education plans shall be inter-coordinated.

4. National strategic education plans shall be developed by the ministry of education and science and shall be approved by the Government.

5. A county strategic education plan shall be approved by the county education council and shall be approved by the county governor.

6. A municipal strategic education plan shall be approved by the municipal education council and shall be approved by the municipal council.

7. A school strategic plan shall be approved by the school council, the founder and shall be approved by the school headmaster.

8. National, county, municipal and school annual activity programs shall be developed for the implementation of strategic education plans.

9. The annual activity program of the Ministry of Education and Science shall be reviewed by the Collegiate Panel and shall be approved by the minister of education and science.

10. A county annual education activity program shall be reviewed by the county education council and shall be approved by the county governor.

11. A municipal annual education activity program shall be reviewed by the municipal education council and shall be approved by mayor.

12. A school annual activity program shall be approved by the school council, the founder and shall be approved by the school headmaster.

13. Higher education planning shall be undertaken, according to the procedure established by the Law on Higher Education.

Article 54. Powers of the Seimas and the President

The Seimas and the President shall act in the area of education management within the powers conveyed by the Constitution and the law of the Republic of Lithuania.

Article 55. Powers of the Government

1. To carry out laws pertaining to education, decrees of the President of the Republic of Lithuania and resolutions of the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania and long-term national education programs, educational section of the Government program, to approve its implementation programs and regulatory legal acts.

2. To coordinate the activity of the Ministry of Education and Science, other ministries and governmental institution in resolving education issues and making decisions.

3. To set up, reorganise, closed down and restructure subordinate schools, education management institutions with the Ministry of Education and Science, delegates or assigns to it the functions of a founder.

4. To develop the National Education Strategy, to be responsible for its implementation and the implementation of the Government programs in the area of education and to supervise activity of the Ministry of Education and Science.

Article 56. Powers of the Ministry of Education and Science

1. To make and implement the national education policy.

2. To develop strategic education plans, annual education activity programs.

3. To submit proposals and draft resolutions to the Government on drafting and improvement of laws and other legal acts; on education financing, material facilities of schools, disposing of assets of an educational institution; on setting up, reorganisation, closing down and restructuring of governmental schools of higher education, on issuing licences to non-governmental schools of higher education.

4. To establish:

1) the start and duration of a school year in formal education schools (with the exception of schools of higher education);

2) the procedure of renewal of the service term of headmasters of governmental and municipal schools.

5. To approve:

1) general development, teaching and study content of formal education, (general and subject programs, education, teaching and study plans); national standards education of all levels (with the exception of higher education and PhD studies), vocational training standards, regulations of study directions; the procedure for organising and implementation of secondary school graduation examinations; the procedure of

final qualification examinations; requirements for textbooks and teaching aids, specific requirements for activity regulations for all types of schools of (with the exception of schools of higher education);

2) school audit methods and procedure;

3) qualification requirements for heads, inspectors and specialists of education divisions of county governors' and municipal administrations, headmasters of all types (with the exception of schools of higher education) of schools; procedure for organising an open competition for positions of headmasters of governmental and municipal schools; the procedure for renewal of the service term of the headmaster of a governmental and municipal school; job descriptions of teachers and other individuals involved in the education process;

4) procedure for training and qualification upgrading of teachers, other individuals involved in the education process and employees providing assistance to a pupil, a teacher and a school and requirements for qualification categories; regulations for certification of headmasters and teachers.

6. To approve admission requirements for applicants (students, post-graduate students, placement holders, residents).

7. To organise and coordinate accreditation of secondary, vocational, college and higher education study programs.

8. according to the procedure established by the Government or its authorised institution, to organise maintenance of educational registers and information systems, registration of schools and their associations, study and teaching programs, forms of education certificates and licences.

9. To organise secondary school graduation examinations.

10. To coordinate activity of education divisions of county governors' and municipal administrations, to submit for the Government's approval their exemplary regulations.

11. To undertake comparing of education acquired abroad to education acquired in Lithuania.

12. To maintain contacts with respective institutions of foreign states and international organisations, to promote independent cooperation of schools and organisations of the country with respective schools and organisations of other states, to provide state support to Lithuanians living abroad in the area of education and studies, to represent the Republic of Lithuania in foreign states or international organisations.

13. To perform functions of the founder of subordinate schools and institutions providing assistance to a pupil, a teacher and a school.

14. Within its competence, to review residents' requests, complaints and proposals and to take required action to resolve the problems pointed out in them.

15. To be responsible for the implementation of the powers assigned to it, strategic education plans, programs. To analyse whether budgetary funds allocated to education are used adequately, and to report to the public the state of the national education.

16. To perform other functions assigned by the law of the Republic of Lithuania Government.

Article 57. Powers of Ministries and Other Governmental Institution

1. To participate in working groups preparing documents regulating education policy and school activity, to submit proposals to the ministry of education and science regarding draft legal acts under development.

2. Together with the minister of education and science, to pass legal acts related to educational work.

3. To perform functions of the founder of subordinate schools.

4. Special competence and responsibility of ministries and other governmental institutions on issues of education management shall be established by the Government.

Article 58. Powers of A County governor

1. To implement the national education policy in the county, to prepare the county education strategic plan, annual activity programs, to initiate setting up of county self-governance institutions, according to the procedure established under Article 65.

2. To analyse the state of county education, to supervise activity of education providers (with the exception of higher education studies).

3. To set up, reorganise and close down education divisions of a county governor's administration, according to the county administration structure approved by the Government, to appoint their heads, education inspectors and specialists.

4. To form the network of special schools and, together with municipalities, to ensure teaching of special-needs pupils under primary, basic education and general education programs.

5. To set up institutions providing assistance to a pupil, a teacher and a school (pedagogical psychological services, teachers' training centres and other), to perform functions of the founder of subordinate schools.

6. According to the procedure established by the minister of education and science, to provide information to the ministry, governmental education supervision institutions on the state of education in the county.

7. Special competence and responsibility of a county governor on issues of education management shall be established by the law.

Article 59. Powers of a Municipality

1. To implement the national education policy in the municipality, to prepare the municipal strategic education plan, annual education activity programs.

2. To analyse the state of education, to ensure implementation of the governmental education policy.

3. To set up, reorganise and close down education divisions of the municipal administration, to appoint their heads and specialists.

4. To form the network of schools delivering preschool preparatory, primary, basic and secondary education programs, to provide conditions for the implementation of children's mandatory. To initiate the formation of a network of vocational training and adult education providers meeting the population needs, to form independently the network of non-formal education providers.

5. According to the procedure established by the Government or its authorised institution, to organise and maintain accounting of children residing in the territory of municipality and to ensure that all children under 16 years of age go to general education or another school.

6. To set up institutions providing assistance to a pupil, a teacher and a school (pedagogical psychological services, teachers' training centres and other), to perform functions of the founder of subordinate schools.

7. To organise evaluation of achievement and secondary education municipal examinations for pupils of the basic schools located in the territory of municipality.

8. To ensure free transportation of pupils to schools under Article 35 part 1 of the law herein.

9. According to the procedure established by the minister of education and science, to provide information to the ministry, governmental education supervision institutions and the public on the state of education in the municipality.

Article 60. Powers of the School Founder

1. A school founder shall:

1) Ensure implementation of the governmental education policy, implementation of the law, governmental resolutions, legal acts of the Ministry of Education and Science and other legal acts regulating school activity in the school;

2) Evaluate education needs of the population and make decisions regarding proposing education programs;

3) Establish the start and duration of the school year in non-formal education schools;

4) Set up, reorganise, close down and restructure a school;

5) Approve school regulations (statute), their (its) amendments and supplements;

6) Ensure functioning of the school, its democratic management;

7) Approve a school (with the exception of schools of higher education) strategic education plan, school annual activity plans;

8) Approve the list of school jobs;

9. According to the procedure established legal acts, appoint and dismiss the school (with the exception of schools of higher education) headmaster. The headmaster of a governmental and municipal school shall be appointed for the term of five years according to the procedure of open competition, the office term shall be renewed according to the procedure established in Article 56 part 5 item 3;

10) Organise provision of information, psychological, social pedagogical, special pedagogical, special assistance and medical aid to a pupil, provision of information, qualification upgrading, counselling assistance and assistance of other nature to a school and a teacher;

11) Organise qualification upgrading of the school (with the exception of schools of higher education) headmaster, pedagogues and other individuals involved in the education process, their certification;

12) Supervise activity of a school;

13) Organise provision of meals, accommodation to pupils and transportation of special-needs individuals, specified under art. 35 part 2;

14) Accumulate and publish information about the school activity;

15) Perform other functions of a legal entity and subject empowered in the area of education management established by the law herein and other laws.

2. The Seimas, the Government, a municipal council and persons that made a transaction of the school incorporation may assign (authorise) the functions of a school founder to subordinate executive institutions.

3. A school founder shall be responsible for non-performance and improper performance of his powers, according to the procedure established by the law.

Article 61. Powers of the School Headmaster

1. To head the preparation and implementation of the school strategic plan and annual activity programs, school educational programs.

2. According to the established procedure, to appoint and dismiss teachers, other persons involved in the education process and servicing personnel, to approve their job descriptions.

3. To be responsible for publication of information specified under article 25, democratic management of the school. To ensure relationships based on cooperation, observation of the Teacher Ethics Standards, transparent decision-making, informing of community members, professional upgrading of the pedagogical and servicing personnel, healthy and safe environment preventing any violence and force manifestations and harmful habits.

4. To analyse the state of the school activity and management resources, to initiate performance of the school internal audit and to be responsible for the school activity results.

5. To perform functions assigned by the school founder in the school regulations and the job description.

6. The powers and responsibility of a headmaster of a school of higher education shall be established by the Law on Higher Education.

Article 62. School Self-Governance

1. School self-governance shall be based on the goals of education, the designation of education programs delivered in the school and established traditions.

2. School self-governance institutions shall have panel reviews of issues of the school activity and financing and, within its competence, defined by the school regulations (statute), shall take decisions and exert influence over decisions taken by the headmaster, shall perform public supervision of the school management. Diversity of self-governance institutions, their competences and principles of setting up shall be provided for in the school regulations (statute).

3. The school council shall be the supreme self-governance institution of the school, representing pupils (students), teachers, parents (trustees, guardians) and representatives of the local community. The school council shall be accountable for its activity to the school community members that elected it.

4. The teachers' council shall be standing school (with the exception of college schools and non-formal education schools) self-governance institution for the resolution of teachers' professional and general education issues. It shall include the school management, all teachers working in the school, medical staff, psychologists, social, special pedagogues, librarians, other persons directly involved in the education process.

5 Other self-governance institutions (of pupils, students, parents (trustees, guardians) may also operate in the school.

6. Characteristics of self-governance of vocational and schools of higher education shall be regulated by the Law on Vocational Training the Law on Higher Education.

Article 63. County and Municipal Education Self-Governance Institutions, their Powers

1. With public participation in the county or municipality shaping the county and municipal education policy, councils of county and municipal education, vocational training, special education and other individual education areas shall be set up to encourage and influence its implementation.

2. Representation in the county, municipal education council includes pupils, teachers, parents (trustees, guardians), social partners, education providers and (or) their associations.

3. Regulations of the county education council shall be approved by the county governor, and of the municipal education council – by the municipal council.

4. A county, municipal education council shall analyse the implementation of the general education policy, shall approve strategic education plans and annual education activity programs and join the public for their implementation.

5. Other self-governance institutions of pupils, parents (trustees, guardians), teachers, acting under the laws on Public Organisations and Associations, may also be set up and operate in the county, in the municipality.

Article 64. Self-Governance of National Education, Powers of its Institutions

1. With public participation shaping the education policy and its involvement in the education decisional-making shall be encouraged by the set up national self-governance institutions: the Council of the Lithuanian Education, of various areas of education, the National Education Forum, the Lithuanian Parents' Association, etc.

2. The Council of Lithuanian Education shall perform expert evaluation and provide consulting on strategic issues of the Lithuanian education development. The regulations of the Council of Lithuanian Education shall be approved by the Government.

3. The General Education Council and its associated expert commissions shall form a homogeneous expert evaluation and consulting system, initiating and approving projects of change of preschool, preschool preparatory, primary, basic, secondary, special education programs, qualification and professional training of pedagogues, school supply. Its regulations shall be approved by the minister of education and science.

4. The Lithuanian Vocational Training Council shall advise in resolving issues of strategic vocational training. Its regulations shall be approved by the Government.

5. The Lithuanian Non-formal Adult Education Council shall review the main development prospects of the Lithuanian non-formal education, carry out analysis of the development projects of non-formal adult education system, coordinate activity of non-formal adult education providers. Its regulations shall be approved by the Government or its authorised institution.

6. The Lithuanian Distance Learning Council shall be an advisory institution to the Ministry of Education and Science, performing functions consultant in resolving issues of the development of distance learning. Its regulations shall be approved by the minister of education and science.

7. The Council of Higher Education shall provide expert evaluations of strategic development of higher education. Its regulations shall be approved by the Government.

8. The Lithuanian Science Council - an independently operating science and study self-governance institution - shall perform functions of the expert to the Seimas and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on issues of science and study development. The Council activity shall be regulated by the Science and Study Law of the Republic of Lithuania and the Regulations of the Lithuanian Science Council approved by the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania.

Article 65. Participation of the School Community in the Education Management

1. Members of the school community may participate in education management, interest associations, organisations and unions of various groups (pupils, students, teachers, parents (trustees, guardians), schools, headmasters of education management levels), carrying out objectives and functions of the development of education, culture and scientific research set by their members, provided for in their activity bylaws.

2. Education management subjects shall provide information, consulting and methodological assistance to organizations and associations specified in part 1 for the performance of their functions, according to the established procedure, they may also be used for roles of consulting and expert evaluation.

3. Activity of school trade unions shall be regulated by the Law on Trade Unions.

Article 66. Education Supervision

1. The designation of education supervision shall be to evaluate implementation of the governmental education policy, education supply and quality of education, feasibility of use of allocated funds, implementation of the education management decisions, implementation of the Law on Education and other legal acts regulating education, reliability of data on education activity and to promote improvement of the said activity by organisational, legal and economic means.

2. Activity of education providers shall be subject to the supervision of the state and the school founder.

3. State supervision of the education providers' activity shall be exercised by the ministry of education and science and the county governor's governmental education supervision institution, according to the Governmental Education Supervision Regulations approved by the Government.

4. According to the Regulations of the School Activity Supervision approved by the minister of education and science and the prescribed methods of external audit of the school management and pedagogical activity, the supervision of school activity shall be performed by the founder.

5. Quality supervision of studies of higher education shall be carried out by the Study Quality Evaluation Centre.

CHAPTER SEVEN EDUCATION FINANCING

Article 67. Education Financing Sources

Education financing sources may be as follows:

- 1) appropriations of the national budget and municipal budgets;
- 2) other state and municipal funds;
- 3) other legally acquired funds.

Article 68. Investment into the Education Development

1. On the national level investment funds for the development of education (constructions, renovation, development of human resources, etc.) shall be allocated on the program basis, upon the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania passing the Law on the Approval of Financial Indicators of the National Budget and Municipal Budgets. One-year and long-term investment programs in the area of education shall be developed by the ministry of education and science, under the National Education Strategy approved by the Seimas and the Government program.

2. On the municipal level investment funds for the development of education shall be allocated on the program basis upon the municipal councils approving the budget. Municipal investment programs shall be developed taking into consideration national investment programs and based on education strategic plans.

Article 69. Educational Programs and School Financing

1. Implementation of financing of formal education programs in governmental, municipal and non-governmental schools and implementation of financing of non-formal children's education programs from the national and municipal budget shall be done according to the principle of allocating teaching funds per one pupil.

2. Teaching funds for municipal and non-governmental schools for the implementation of preschool preparatory, primary, basic, secondary, special education respective programs, program modules for the in-depth study under the said programs and satisfying the self-expression needs of pupils and financing children's non-formal education in schools shall be allocated from the national budget target subsidies to municipal budgets approved in the Law on Approval of Financial Indicators of the National Budget and Municipal Budgets in respective years, to governmental schools– from the subsidies provided for in the national budget.

3. Teaching environment funds shall be allocated for schools by the school founder according to the procedure set by it.

4. Implementation of preschool and other non-formal children's education programs and the environment of schools delivering them shall be financed by the school founder, pupils (their representatives) and sponsors, according to the procedure established by legal acts.

5. Vocational, college, non-formal adult education schools, institutions providing assistance to a pupil, a teacher and a school shall be financed by their founders.

6. Schools of higher education shall be financed according to the procedure established by the Law on Higher Education.

7. Non-governmental schools, non-formal education programs shall be supported from the national and municipal budgets, according to the procedure established by the Government. A non-governmental school of traditional religious community or association, delivering formal education programs shall be financed according to the procedure established by the Government or its authorised institution, by allocating as much budgetary funds for the said programs as for a governmental or municipal school of a respective type.

Article 70. Remuneration for Work at a School

1. Fixed salary factors of headmasters, teachers and other employees of governmental (with the exception of schools of higher education) and municipal schools shall be established, bonuses and allowances to headmasters, teachers and other employees of governmental (with the exception of schools of higher education) and municipal schools shall be allocated, according to the procedure established by legal acts.

2. A fixed salary of a teacher of the governmental (with the exception of schools of higher education) and municipal school shall depend on the job category held. Job category descriptions shall be prepared taking into consideration the teacher's education, his qualification and complexity of activity. They shall be approved by the minister of education and science. The number of individual job categories in the school shall be established by the school founder.

3. The level of a fixed salary of a headmaster, teachers and other employees of a non-governmental school shall be established on an agreement basis.

4. Heads, teachers, research staff and other civil servants in schools of higher education and research institutions shall be remunerated for their work taking into consideration their position and scientific qualification.

Article 71. Material Support

1. Pupils and students of vocational and college schools may be awarded grants and allocated material support, according to the procedure established by the Government.

2. Support to students of schools of higher education shall be regulated by Law on Higher Education.

3. Participants of non-formal education may be provided support, according to the procedure established by the Government.

4. A school (with the exception of schools of higher education) founder shall cover the expenses of qualification upgrading for at least 15 days over 5 years to teachers and other individuals participating in the education process, keeping the average fixed work pay.

5. Schools teachers may be fully or partly be relieved of the payback of the received government loan for studies or their loan payback term may be extended according to the procedure established by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania.

Article 72. Education Fees

1. The fee amount for the child's education and boarding in the school delivering preschool development programs shall be established by the school founder. Governmental and municipal schools delivering preschool development programs, may apply advantages, taking into consideration the social state of parents (trustees), according to the procedure established by the government or its authorised institutions. Founders of the said schools may set other advantages related to the fee for children's education and boarding.

2. Teaching in governmental and municipal schools under primary, basic, secondary education, vocational training and college study programs shall be free of charge.

3. The fee for education, teaching or studies in a non-governmental school shall be established by the school founder. The fee shall be paid on the agreement basis.

4. Pupils studying under primary, basic education programs, shall use textbooks free of charge.

5. Pupils, studying under secondary education or basic vocational training programs, shall partly be supplied with textbooks from the school textbook stock, having evaluated the social state of their parents (guardians) or the individual.

6. Pupils shall be supplied with individual teaching aids (workbooks, writing tools, calculators, etc.) by their parents (trustees, guardians).

7. Special-needs persons shall be provided with special teaching aids at school and at home and, according to the procedure established by the Government or its authorised institution, with compensation equipment designed to training.

8. The fee amount for supplementary services, regulated by the regulations of the preschool and general education school, provided to pupils at the request of their parents (trustees, guardians) (extended day care, after-school supervision of pupils, studies, clubs, circles, camps, excursions, etc.) shall be established by the school founder.

9. The fee amount for the forms of education certificates, for repeated teaching of the requested general education subjects by individuals, having acquired secondary education and willing to prepare better for further education, repeated state and school examinations of general education subjects shall be established by the minister of education and science.

10. The fee amount for non-formal education provided by the school shall be established by the founder. The fee shall be lowered taking into consideration of the pupils' abilities and the social status of parents (trustees, guardians).

11. Supplementary teaching and learning services provided by college and vocational schools (not provided for in the study and teaching programs) (consulting, courses, opportunities to use computers and other means of information technology during unsupervised work) and individual teaching means (textbooks, compilations, etc..) shall be paid. The fee amount for provided services and learning means shall be established by the school headmaster, upon coordination with the school council.

12. Citizens studying in governmental schools of higher education of the Republic of Lithuania with "good" scores shall not pay for education.

CHAPTER EIGHT INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Article 73. Participation in the International Education Space

1. Subjects of the Lithuanian education system shall have a right to participate in the international education space, international programs or otherwise cooperate with subjects of education systems of foreign states.

2. Conditions and procedure for participation or other cooperation shall be established by international agreements of the Republic of Lithuania, agreements between institutions of the Republic of Lithuania and institutions of foreign states, other legal acts of the Republic of Lithuania and direct cooperation agreements between educational institutions of Lithuania and foreign states.

3. If effective international agreements ratified by the Republic of Lithuania provides for other provisions than the law herein, provisions of international agreements shall prevail.

Article 74. Implementation of Educational Programs of Foreign and International Organisations

1. Schools of foreign and international organisations in the Republic of Lithuania shall be set up and operate under conditions and procedure established by the law herein, international agreements of the Republic of Lithuania and other legal acts.

2. Education programs of foreign states and international organisations in schools of the Republic of Lithuania, upon the written permit of the minister of education and science, may be delivered in other than Lithuanian language, with their graduates being issued certificates of the respective foreign states or organisations.

3. Citizens of the Republic of Lithuania and foreigners holding a residence permit or a temporary residence permit in the Republic of Lithuania shall have a right to acquire education recognised in the Republic of Lithuania in the said schools.

CHAPTER NINE FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 75. Provisions of the Transitional Period

1. By year 2010, following the procedure established by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania, secondary education program delivered by the secondary school shall be accredited and the school shall be classified with the gymnasium type.

2. Admission to college schools shall be performed by year 2003.

3. Before the Register of Legal Entities is operational, educational institutions shall be registered in accordance with the regulations of the National Register of Educational Institutions and science and study institutions approved by the Government.

4. Article 74 part 12 of the law herein "Education Fees" shall be effective until Lithuania's accession into the European Union.