

REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA

LAND REFORM

LAW

**Article 1. Revised Version of the Law of the Republic of Lithuania
on Land Reform**

25 July 1991 No. I -1607

Vilnius

(As amended by 2 July 1997 No. VIII-370,

11 December 2001 No. IX-640)

The Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Land Reform shall be amended and set forth to read as follows:

"LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA ON LAND REFORM

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1. Scope of the Law

This Law shall regulate the procedure of land reform and land privatisation.

Article 2. Purpose of Land Reform

The purpose of land reform is to ensure the protection of natural resources, to implement the right of citizens of the Republic of Lithuania to land ownership and land use by restituting the unlawfully expropriated land, by transferring or granting into ownership without payment or selling to those willing to purchase, or leasing or allotting for use state-owned land; to create legal and economic preconditions for the development of land market, to ensure that social justice should be observed while privatising the state-owned land.

Article 3. Object of Land Reform

The object of land reform is the stock of land of the Republic of Lithuania.

Article 4. Conditions for Implementing Land Reform

1. Land reform shall be implemented according to land reform land-use plans, other territorial planning documents, on the basis of this Law and other laws regulating relations connected with land and having regard to the formed private and state-owned areas of used land.

2. The process of land reform shall embrace analysis of the current situation of the use of land, preparatory land-use planning work, preparation of land reform land-use plans, the coordination, legal, economic and ecological substantiation and approval of the said plans, establishment of the principal use to which the land is put, of special conditions of the use of land, forest and water bodies, of servitudes and other restrictions of economic activities provided by laws.

Article 5. Ways of Acquisition of Land into Ownership during Land Reform

Ways of acquisition of land into ownership during the land reform shall be as follows:

1) restoration of ownership rights to land by restituting the land in kind or transferring or granting into ownership without payment a parcel of land in accordance with the Law on the Restoration of the Ownership Rights of Citizens to the Existing Real Property;

2) granting into ownership without payment of state-owned land;

3) sale of state-owned land;

4) citizens' civil transactions pertaining to land.

CHAPTER TWO

ACQUISITION OF LAND INTO PRIVATE OWNERSHIP

Article 6. Restoration of Rights of Ownership to Land

The procedure and terms and conditions of restoration of rights of ownership to land by restituting the land, transferring or granting land into ownership without payment and purchasing land in rural areas and towns shall be established by the Law on the Restoration of the Ownership Rights of Citizens to the Existing Real Property.

Article 7. Granting of State-owned Land into Ownership without Payment

Land shall be granted into ownership without payment according to the procedure established by the Government to the citizens of the Republic of Lithuania:

1) who have been decorated with the Order of the Cross of Vytis and the Cross of Vytis, the spouses of the deceased persons awarded the above decorations, or, in the absence of the spouse, to the parents or children who shall be granted into ownership without payment upon their application a parcel of land of the size specified by the Government for the construction of a private residential house;

2) who are moving from the residential houses subject to restitution to their owners - the said persons shall be granted into ownership without payment parcels of land for the construction of private residential houses;

3) whose families were resettled in the territory of the Republic of Lithuania after 1939 from the farms owned by them in the then territories of Poland and Germany, who shall be granted into ownership without payment land parcels according to the order of succession for the acquisition of land established in Article 10 of this Law, but not larger in size than the area of land which was owned by the persons or which they were allotted for use when resettled in the territory of the Republic of Lithuania and not larger in area than 150 hectares;

4) who have been using land in the towns by the tenant right.

Article 8. Sale of State-owned Land

1. During the implementation of the land reform citizens shall be sold land, forest and water bodies according to the order of succession referred to in Article 10 of this Law and in compliance with the land-use plans, other documents of territorial planning. When purchasing state-owned land, citizens may acquire it by paying the price in a lump sum or by instalment over a period not longer than 10 years according to the procedure laid down by the Government.

2. Land for non-agricultural uses in towns and rural areas shall be sold according to the procedure established by the Government.

3. The procedure of appraisal of state-owned land being sold and of payment for the land being purchased shall be determined by the Government.

4. To the national entities (legal persons) and foreign entities land shall be sold according to the procedure and under the terms and conditions established in paragraph 2 of Article 47 of the Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania, determining the entities, procedure, conditions and restriction of acquisition of parcels of land.

5. Foreign state diplomatic and consular missions shall be sold land according to the procedure and under the conditions laid down in the Law on the Acquisition and Lease of Land by Foreign State Diplomatic and Consular Missions.

6. Only parcels of household land, personal farm parcels and parcels of gardeners' societies as well as tracts of land suitable for agricultural use up to 5 hectares in size which are enclosed by private land may be sold into private ownership in the territories of state parks and state reserves. The above tracts of land may be sold to the owners of adjacent parcels of land without having regard to the order of succession established in this Article.

Article 9. The Size of Land Parcels that are Sold

1. During the land reform citizens who are acquiring land (including forests and water bodies) may be sold such an amount of land that the total area of land in the ownership of one family, comprising the area of land restituted in kind, transferred, granted into ownership without payment or purchased from the state would amount to not more than 150 hectares.

2. Citizens shall be sold land parcels adjoining the buildings and structures owned by them of the size and with the boundaries specified in the territorial planning documents. In rural areas and in the territories assigned to towns after 1 June 1995, land parcels not larger than 2.0 hectares shall be sold as farmstead parcels (household parcels). Where the area and boundaries of the land parcel used by a personal farm (household) have not been determined and the technical records have not been compiled, the land of a personal farm (household) occupied by the structures of the farm, the garden, other greenery, the yard and the land parcel used in the farm under a kitchen garden shall be sold. As a rule, the parcel of land to be sold must be within the territory of the farm, satisfy the requirements of farm (household) maintenance and must be established in the territorial planning documents.

3. In towns (territories assigned to towns by 1 June 1995), except for the town of Neringa, the citizens who own residential houses shall be sold parcels of land used by their household, marked in the technical records of the household, with the boundaries marked in the territorial planning documents, but not larger in size than 0.2 hectare in Vilnius, Kaunas, Klaipėda, Šiauliai, Panevėžys, Alytus, Marijampolė, Druskininkai, Palanga, Birštonas and not larger than 0.3 hectare in other towns. The area of the land parcel being sold may be increased on the decision of the county governor, but only up to 0.3 hectare and 0.4 hectare, respectively, and the total area of the used household land parcel may be sold if the land parcel or its part has not been set aside in the

territorial planning documents to be used for municipal needs, public needs or for the construction of a private residential house upon having formed for the purpose a separate partitioned land parcel.

4. Where a residential house has several co-owners, citizens shall be sold the joint land parcel used by the household, which is marked in the technical records of the household, and with the boundaries marked in the territorial planning documents, but not larger in size than 0.2 hectare in Vilnius, Kaunas, Klaipėda, Šiauliai, Panevėžys, Alytus, Marijampolė, Druskininkai, Palanga, Birštonas and not larger than 0.3 hectare in other towns. On the decision of the county governor, the area of the land parcel to be sold may be increased up to the total area of the land parcel used by the household, but may not be larger than, accordingly, 0.2 and 0.3 hectare to each owner of a share of the residential house, unless the land parcel or part thereof has been set aside according to the territorial planning documents for municipal needs, public needs or for the construction of a private residential house, having formed a separate partitioned land parcel for the purpose.

5. A land parcel to be sold to members of gardeners' societies and other persons who use garden land parcels in the territories of gardens of the gardeners' societies shall be determined according to the detailed plan of the garden on the gardeners' society and shall be up to 0.12 hectare in size.

6. Land parcels adjacent to multi-family residential houses shall be sold of the size and with the boundaries as established in the territorial planning documents.

7. New land parcels for the construction of single-family and multi-family houses shall be sold according to the procedure laid down by the Government and of the size established by the Government as specified in the territorial planning documents.

8. Signatories to the March 11 Restoration of Independence Act shall be sold in a way other than by auction a land parcel for the construction of a private residential house in the town of their choice (except for the town of Neringa) of the size approved by the Government but not larger than 0.2 hectare in Vilnius, Kaunas, Klaipėda, Šiauliai, Panevėžys, Alytus, Marijampolė, Druskininkai, Palanga, Birštonas and not larger than 0.3 hectare in other towns.

Article 10. Order of Succession in which Citizens shall Acquire Land, Forest and Water Bodies

1. During the implementation of the land reform, land, forests and water bodies shall be restituted in kind or transferred or granted into ownership without payment pursuant to the Law on the Restoration of the Rights of Ownership of Citizens to the Existing Real Property and this Law or sold under this Law to the citizens of the Republic of Lithuania within the boundaries established in the land reform land-use plans or in other territorial planning projects according to the following order of succession:

1) land shall be restituted in kind to the owners;

2) land shall be granted into ownership without payment to the citizens whose families were moved to the territory of the Republic of Lithuania from the farms owned by them in the then territories of Poland and Germany - they shall be granted the land parcels to which their families were moved to during their resettlement in the Republic of Lithuania;

3) land parcels equivalent to those owned (increased in size by up to 100%) shall be granted into ownership without payment to the citizens of the county territory who were volunteers of the 1918-1920 struggle for independence, participants in the resistance movement, political prisoners, deportees, persons decorated with the Order of Vytyis Cross as well as their spouses, parents (adoptive parents), children (adopted children), if the land the restitution of which they seek is in the territory set aside for a personal farm or farmer's farm and is in the county where the land owned by them was situated;

4) land parcels equivalent to the land parcels currently used (increased in size by up to 30%) shall be granted into ownership without payment to the citizens who agree to vacate the land used in their personal farm or farmer's farm, restitution of which is sought by its owners;

5) land parcels equivalent to the land parcels owned (increased in size by up to 30%) shall be granted into ownership without payment in the same cadastral location to the citizens, if the land restitution of which they are seeking lies in the territory set aside for a personal farm or farmer's farm;

6) land parcels, allotted for setting up a farmer's farm, which have been assigned to the land which is subject to be purchased by the state pursuant to Article 12 of the Law on the Restoration of the Rights of Ownership of Citizens to the Existing Real Property, shall be granted into ownership without payment or sold according to the procedure prescribed by law to the citizens who are using the said land parcels;

7) land parcels allotted for a personal farm shall be granted into ownership without payment or sold according to the procedure prescribed by law to the citizens who are using the said land parcels;

8) land parcels, forests and water bodies equivalent to the land parcels, forests and water bodies owned shall be granted into ownership without payment to the citizens residing in the territory of the ward of the district municipality where the parcel to be transferred is situated, if the land, forest, water bodies owned by them have been set aside as the land, forest, water bodies subject to be purchased by the state under the Law on the Restoration of the Rights of Ownership of Citizens to the Existing Real Property or if the forest or water bodies owned by them have not survived; land parcels shall be granted into ownership without payment to the citizens whose families were resettled in the territory of the Republic of Lithuania after 1939 from the farms owned by them in the then territories of Poland and Germany and who are currently residing in the territory of the ward of the district municipality where the parcel to be transferred is situated, if the land parcels owned by them in which the said families were resettled have been set aside as the land subject to be purchased by the state;

9) land parcels, forest and water bodies equivalent in value to those owned previously shall be granted into ownership without payment to the other citizens not referred to in subparagraph 8 of paragraph 1 of this Article, the land forest or water bodies owned by whom have been set aside to be purchased by the state under the Law on the Restoration of the Rights of Ownership of Citizens to the Existing Real Property or the forest or water bodies owned by whom have not survived; the citizens whose families were resettled in the Republic of Lithuania after 1939 from the farms owned by them in the then territory of Poland and Germany shall be granted into ownership without payment land parcels equivalent in area to those owned by them in the territories of Poland and Germany minus the area of the land parcel granted to them under subparagraphs 2 and 8 of paragraph 1 of this Article; citizens who were volunteers of the 1918-1920 struggle for independence, participants in the resistance movement, political prisoners, deportees, persons decorated with the Order of Vytis Cross as well as their spouses, parents (adoptive parents), children (adopted children) shall be granted into ownership without payment land parcels increased in size by up to 100%, if the land restitution of which in kind they are seeking is in the territory of another county and has been taken by a personal farm or farmer's farm;

10) other citizens not listed in subparagraphs 8 and 9 of paragraph 1 of this Article shall be granted into ownership without payment land parcels, forest or water bodies equivalent to those owned by them;

11) land shall be sold to the citizens residing in this particular cadastral location or citizens who have acquired into ownership from the former agricultural enterprises production facilities in that cadastral location;

12) land, forest or water bodies shall be sold to other citizens.

2. Citizens or their family members who have ownership rights to the land, forest which is to be restituted or who have passed their title to the said land, forest to other persons shall not be sold the land allotted to them under the Law on the Farmer's Farm, if the area of land which is to be restituted is larger than or equal in size to the area of land allotted under the Law on the Farmer's Farm.

3. If, upon restoration of the right of ownership to agricultural land, the area of used land formed according to the land-use plans is larger than the owned area of land, a part of the formed land area, larger than the owned area of land by not more than 10%, shall be sold to the citizen to whom ownership rights to land are being restored without regard to the order of succession established in paragraph 1 of this Article.

4. Where several citizens with equal priority rights seek to acquire into ownership without payment or to purchase one and the same parcel of land, the land parcel shall be transferred or granted into ownership without payment or sold to the person who leases it. If the land parcel which several citizens with equal priority rights seek to acquire has not been leased, the land parcel shall be transferred or granted into ownership without payment to the citizen who was the first to file his application. If several citizens with equal priority rights seek to purchase one and the same parcel of land, the parcel shall be sold by auction. The procedure of organising the auction shall be established by the Government.

5. Forests and water bodies subject to be privatised, which are in state-owned land and enclosed by the areas of land used for agricultural activities may be sold to the owners of the said areas of used land, whereas forests and water bodies which lie in state-owned land and border on areas of land used for agricultural activities may be sold to the owners of the said areas of used land if the forest is composed of several tracts not larger than 10 hectares in size each, whereas the water

bodies are up to 3 hectares in size. In the above cases forests and water bodies shall be sold to the owners of the areas of used land without regard to the order of succession established in this Article.

6. Areas of land up to 5 hectares in size, located in the territories of state parks and state reserves and enclosed by private land parcels shall be sold into ownership only to the owners of neighbouring land parcels.

Article 11. Privatisation of Land of Restricted Economic Use

1. The land of protected areas where economic activities are restricted according to territorial planning documents shall be privatised for restricted economic use.

2. Decisions concerning restitution of land, granting into ownership without payment of a land parcel equivalent to the one owned shall be adopted and contracts of sale and purchase of state-owned land shall be concluded if the citizen accepts special conditions of the use of land, forest and water bodies, established for the land parcel he acquires in the land reform land-use plans and in other territorial planning documents as well as the servitudes and restrictions of economic use.

3. The owners who do not comply with the established special conditions of use of land, forest and water bodies, with the servitudes and restriction of economic activities shall be held liable under law.

Article 12. Restrictions of Disposal of Land and Land Use

1. The procedure of disposal of land and restrictions relating to its use shall be established by the Law on Land, the Law on Forests the Law on Restricted Territories.

2. If citizens sell the land which they acquired under the Law on the Farmer's Farm or for personal farms with the resources received from the state in the form of single grants, the state shall have the right of priority to purchase the land in the manner prescribed by the Government.

CHAPTER THREE

STATE-OWNED LAND

Article 13. Land not Subject to Privatisation

Not subject to privatisation shall be:

1) land under state and municipal roads, general use railways, ports, airports; land on which military units are stationed, land under the state border; land which is in the territory of exploitation of mineral resources. Land which is in the territory of prospected deposits of mineral resources which are not exploited shall be privatised under separate resolutions of the Government (except in cases of restitution of land in kind, also where land parcels are allotted for households and personal farms, which are to be privatised);

2) land under the territories used for common needs of the residents or other public needs (streets, squares, open spaces, cemeteries, water extracting sites, etc.). The area and boundaries of the above land parcels shall be determined in the territorial planning documents;

3) land which has been allotted to institutions of science and learning, state care and guardianship institutions, state agencies and organisations; land transferred to state specialised seed growing and breeding farms and special purpose breeding companies;

4) land in the parts of city territories, entered in the Register of Immovable Cultural Properties of the Republic of Lithuania (the list of cultural sites), also land which is within the territory of former manor houses - monuments of history and culture, except for the land parcels in the above territories under private residential houses or other structures of the household;

5) land of state reserves, national and regional parks, territory of the Curonian Spit national park;

6) land which is the territory of monuments of history, archaeology and culture of national significance, except for the land parcels in the above territories under private residential houses or other structures of a household;

7) land of the coastal strip of the Republic of Lithuania;

8) land set aside for office allotments;

9) land under commercial fish-breeding ponds (except for those restituted in kind);

10) land of islands in water bodies of national significance (except for the islands which are restituted in kind).

Article 14. Forests and Water Bodies not subject to Privatisation

Forests and water bodies shall not be privatised if they are classified in the category of or belonging to:

- 1) forests of state significance, internal water bodies of state significance;
- 2) state reserves, state park reserves, forest reserve parcels, national park of the Curonian Spit;
- 3) city sanitary protection zones;
- 4) forest gene pool reserves, land of forest seedlings and seed-plant plantations;
- 5) objects of forestry research and teaching and selective seed growing.

Article 15. Personal Farm Land

1. Land allotted to the citizens according to laws and used by them for the needs of their personal farms before the effective date of this Law shall be the citizens' personal farm land.

2. The boundaries of personal farm land parcels shall be determined in the land reform land-use plans in compliance with the requirements set for the planning of areas of used land and discussed at the meetings of personal farm land users and other interested citizens.

3. As a rule, personal farm land parcels shall be planned in the citizen's land holding, provided it is in the territory set aside for the personal farm.

4. The area of the land parcel, forest tract which is restituted to the citizen in kind or the area of the land parcel, forest tract equivalent to the land parcel, forest tract owned, which is transferred into ownership without payment, shall include the citizen's household land parcel equivalent in size

with the above land parcel, which is to be privatised by him (except for the household, for which payments have been made according to the established procedure) and the land parcel allotted and used for the citizen's personal farm. The area of the personal farm land used by the citizens who have been restituted land or who have the right to the restitution of more than 3 hectares of agricultural land in the cadastral area where the personal farm land used by them lies, may be reduced to the size established by the county governor's decision and may be included in the area of land being restituted to them.

5. During the preparation of the land reform land-use plan, the location and boundaries of personal farm land parcels may be changed in accordance with the Law on the Procedure and Conditions of the Restoration of the Rights of Ownership to the Existing Real Property and with a view to creating rational areas of used land in the territory covered by the local (pertaining to the cadastral area) land reform land-use plan. During the preparation of the land reform land-use plan the boundaries and location of the citizens' personal farm land parcels which were constantly used before 31 December 1993 may be changed in the territory occupied by these constantly used land parcels in the manner prescribed by the Government. When the used household land is in common areas, the said land parcels shall be planned using the land of the stock of vacant land, whereas in case the stock of vacant land in the cadastral location proves insufficient, the parcels shall be planned in the territory used for personal farm.

6. If the citizen dies, the right to acquire into ownership land without compensation, purchase the land from the state, or lease the used personal farm land shall be acquired by his heirs in the manner prescribed by the Civil Code,

7. Citizens who have no rights to the restoration of ownership rights under the Law on the Procedure and Conditions of the Restoration of the Rights of Ownership to the Existing Real Property or who have the right to the restoration of the right of ownership in a land parcel which is smaller in size than that used in the personal farm, land parcels used for personal farm shall be sold according to the procedure laid down the Government. Citizens who, being entitled under the Law on the Procedure and Conditions of the Restoration of the Rights of Ownership to the Existing Real Property to the restoration of ownership rights to a land parcel which is not smaller than the one allotted for their personal farm, nevertheless seek other compensation or surrender their right to the restitution of land to another person or waive the right for the benefit of other citizens, shall not be sold land for the personal farm, while the land parcels shall be leased from the stock of vacant land.

8. Personal farm land shall not be sold and other land parcels shall not be allotted instead in the territory set aside for personal farm to the citizens who have been allotted land for the personal farm in violation of the law, as well as to citizens who themselves are not using, in the manner prescribed by the Government, the land allotted to them for the needs of the personal farm.

9. Land for personal farm shall be acquired into ownership in the name of one of the family members.

CHAPTER FOUR

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LAND REFORM

Article 16. Bodies and Persons Implementing the Land Reform, their Rights and Duties

1. The land reform shall be implemented and decisions concerning the restitution, transfer, granting into ownership without payment and sale of state-owned land shall be taken by county governors or any other institution designated by law. State-owned land shall be leased or allotted for use in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Civil Code and the Law on Land.

2. The institution authorised by the Government shall provide methodological guidance to and shall control the preparation of land reform land-use plans and land privatisation work. Preparation of technical instructions, norms and standards, provision of the authors of the plan with land-use and cartographic and geodetic survey material of land-use planning, soil research and other research, also collection of information relating to the land reform shall be organised by the institution authorised by the Government.

3. Land reform land-use plans shall be drafted by the natural and legal persons who have been successful bidders in the competition and have been given authorisation for land-use planning work in the manner prescribed by the Government. The county governors shall commission the preparation of the plans.

Article 17. Consideration of Applications for the Acquisition or Use of State-owned Land

Applications for the restitution, acquisition into ownership without payment, purchase of state-owned land, forest and water bodies, filed by natural persons shall be considered and decisions thereon shall be taken by county governors or the institution designated by law. Applications for permission to lease state-owned land or be allotted state-owned land for use shall be considered and decisions thereon shall be taken by county governors, local authorities or another institution designated according to the procedure specified in the Civil Code and the Law on Land.

Article 18. Procedure for Filing and Considering Complaints about Decisions of the Bodies and Persons Implementing the Land Reform

1. Citizens may appeal the decisions on the acquisition of land to the court.
2. Complaints about suitability of areas of used land mapped out during the land reform, the non-compliance of the documents prepared for land privatisation and lease with the requirements laid down in laws and other legal acts shall be investigated by the county governors and the institution authorised by the Government. Citizens' applications and complaints which have not been considered by the county governor shall be inadmissible for consideration by the institution authorised by the Government.
3. If institutions exercising control over the land reform establish that decisions on the restoration of ownership rights to land or acquisition of land have been adopted in violation of the procedure established by law, the decision which has not been contested shall be revised by the county governor, whereas in case the decision is contested, the institutions which adopted the decision or which are exercising control over the land reform must initiate proceedings for the reversal of the adopted decision.

CHAPTER FIVE

LAND-USE PLANNING WORK

Article 19. Preparation of Land Reform Land-use Plans and Establishment of Servitudes

1. Land-use plans which are necessary for the land reform shall be drafted and approved in the manner prescribed by the Government according to the methodology approved by the Land-use Planning and Law Department under the Ministry of Agriculture.

2. The expenses of preparation of the land reform land-use plans shall be borne by the state, whereas their implementation shall be financed by the state or natural or legal persons, if they give their consent. The work connected with the implementation of the land reform land-use plans, the procedure and cases of payment for the work shall be determined by the Government.

3. Projects of partitioning of land parcels acquired by the right of co-ownership shall be drafted at the expense of the land owners according to the procedure established by the institution authorised by the Government.

4. The boundaries of the territories chosen for the preparation of the land reform land-use plans and the time limits for the preparation of the plans shall be approved by the county governors.

5. State-owned land parcels, which are to be restituted, transferred or granted into ownership without payment, also state-owned land parcels which may be purchased and leased from the state shall be designed in land reform land-use plans, where their boundaries shall be determined, the general use road network shall be planned, the principal use to which the land will be put shall be specified, the servitudes shall be established and the conditions of land use shall be laid down.

6. The land parcels which under the land reform land-use plans are intended to be restituted, transferred or granted into ownership without payment, sold or otherwise acquired for use, must have rational boundaries adjusted to the contours of the locality and ensure favourable conditions for the use of the land for its principal purpose.

7. The establishment of servitudes shall be regulated by the Civil Code.

8. Recommendations regarding the establishment of servitudes in the territories of towns and their use in accordance with the documents of territorial planning shall be submitted to the county governor by town/district mayors.

9. In his decision regarding the restitution, transfer or granting without payment, sale or lease of land the county governor shall indicate the servitudes and the conditions of their use.

Article 20. Procedure of Consideration, Co-ordination and Approval of Land Reform Land-use Plans

1. Land reform land-use plans shall be considered and co-ordinated in accordance with the Law on the Territorial Planning and following the procedure prescribed by the methods of preparation of land reform land-use plans. The co-ordinated land reform land-use plans shall be approved by the county governor.

Article 21. Marking of Land Parcels and Issuance of Certificates of the Right to Use Land

1. Land parcels designed in the land reform land-use plans and other territorial planning documents, which are to be acquired into ownership or for use, shall be marked, surveyed on site and their areas shall be calculated according to the methods approved by the institution authorised by the Government.

2. Land owners and land users shall be issued land titles. The land titles shall be prepared and issued in the manner prescribed by the Government.

3. The boundaries of private land, forest parcels which have been marked on site shall not be revised later, during cadastral survey and the established difference in the areas of land, forest parcels, which does not exceed the permissible survey accuracy, determined in the methods approved by the institution authorised by the Government, shall not be compensated for the state or the owner of private land.

Article 22. Special Provisions

Municipal institutions shall prepare and approve by 1 July 2002 territorial planning documents (detailed plans) of the town areas, where land parcels are to be allotted [as a

compensation] for the owned land for the construction of private residential houses or for any other purpose; the above preparation of the documents shall be financed from the municipal budgets.”

CHAIRMAN

VYTAUTAS LANDSBERGIS

OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL

OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA