

Questionnaire

(E)

About this Questionnaire

1. Couples cohabiting outside marriage may face legal uncertainties when they leave the State where the registered partnership or unmarried cohabitation was formed and become subject to a foreign legal system that does not necessarily recognise their status in relation to one another, or in relation to their (adopted) children, or third parties. Even if they do not leave the State wherein their relationship originated, issues may arise abroad concerning the validity or effects of their relationship or aspects thereof.

2. The Hague Conference on Private International Law (“Hague Conference”) has been monitoring the legal situation of cohabiting couples and registered partners, focusing on the private international law implications, since 1987. In March 2015, the Permanent Bureau presented an “[u]pdate on the developments in internal law and private international law concerning cohabitation outside marriage, including registered partnerships” (“2015 Update on cohabitation outside marriage”)¹ at the Council on General Affairs and Policy of the Hague Conference (“the Council”). The Council subsequently asked the Permanent Bureau to prepare a Questionnaire to seek further information on private international law issues relating to cohabitation outside marriage, including registered partnerships. It requested that a report on the results from this survey be presented to the Council in 2017.²

3. In line with the mandate provided by the Council, the **objective** of this Questionnaire is to gather information from various national legal systems about aspects of internal and private international law relating to cohabitation outside marriage (e.g., information about the recognition of partnerships registered abroad or the applicable law in cross-border situations). The information gathered will facilitate a better understanding of the issues that registered partners and unmarried cohabitants may face in a cross-border situation.

4. Terms used to describe cohabitation outside marriage differ widely.³ For this reason, and in order to facilitate the survey, it is suggested that the **terminology** as described in the “2015 Update on cohabitation outside marriage” be applied in this Questionnaire:⁴

- The term **“cohabitation outside marriage”** encompasses “unmarried cohabitation” and “registered partnerships”.
- The term **“registered partnerships”** refers to a form of cohabitation outside marriage which, under the domestic law of the State where it originates, requires the fulfilment of certain formalities, specifically registration in a central registry. The term as used here has a wide meaning and thus also covers, *inter alia*, “domestic partnerships”, “civil partnerships”, “civil unions”, “permanent couple unions”, “statutory cohabitation”, registered “de facto relationships” and “civil pacts of

¹ Prel. Doc. No. 5 of March 2015 for the attention of the Council on General Affairs and Policy of March 2015, available on the Hague Conference website at < www.hcch.net > under “Projects” then “Legislative Projects” and “Cohabitation outside marriage”. This document was completed pursuant to the mandate given by the Council in April 2013, which invited the Permanent Bureau to continue to follow developments in this area and, resources permitting, to update its “Note on developments in internal law and private international law concerning cohabitation outside marriage, including registered partnerships”, Prel. Doc. No. 11 of March 2008 for the attention of the Council on General Affairs and Policy of April 2008.

² See the Conclusions and Recommendations adopted by the Council of 2015 (24-26 March 2015), para. 10, available on the Hague Conference website at < www.hcch.net > under “Governance” then “Council on General Affairs and Policy”.

³ For an explanation of the terminology, see, e.g., Prel. Doc. No. 11 of 2008 (*op. cit.* note 1), paras 10 *et seq.*, paras 18 *et seq.* and paras 72 *et seq.*

⁴ See Prel. Doc. No. 5 of March 2015 (*op. cit.* note 1), paras 7-10.

solidarity". Individuals in a registered partnership are referred to as "registered partners".

- The term "**unmarried cohabitation**" refers to *concubinage* or *de facto* union without this union having been registered with an authority, formed by the parties' actual cohabitation.⁵ Individuals living in unmarried cohabitation are referred to as "unmarried cohabitantes".

5. The **structure** of the Questionnaire reflects the situation that most legal systems which allow for the registration of a partnership draw a distinction between unmarried cohabitation and registered partnerships. For this reason, the questions for each of these (legal) institutions are addressed in different sections of the Questionnaire accordingly (Part A: Registered Partnerships, Part B: Unmarried Cohabitation).

6. The Questionnaire further distinguishes between aspects that are **purely domestic** – aspects of internal law – and those that have an **international connection** – issues of private international law.

7. Moreover, while certain questions are **for all States to complete**, others are **relevant only to specific States**, *e.g.*, those whose internal domestic law provides for the possibility to register a partnership or have a special regime for cohabitation (or attach certain legal effects to cohabitation). Whether a question is to be answered by all or only specific States is indicated at the beginning of each question.

8. Furthermore, if the answer to any of the questions depends on the relevant **type of registered partnership or unmarried cohabitation** (*e.g.*, same-sex or opposite-sex), Members and non-Member States are kindly requested to answer the questions for each of the different types.

9. Finally, while the focus of the Questionnaire lies on the **legal aspects** of cohabitation outside marriage, the final section of the Questionnaire (Part C) asks for **statistical data** which Members and non-Member States are kindly requested to provide to the extent available.

Instructions for completion

10. In this Questionnaire the term "State" is used to cover any jurisdictional unit having competence to regulate the subject matter. Members and non-Member States are invited to complete the Questionnaire for each jurisdictional unit, if applicable.

11. Members and non-Member States are kindly invited to complete the Questionnaire (in either English or French) at their earliest convenience, but in any event by no later than **Friday 16 September 2016**.

12. In order to allow the Permanent Bureau to extract parts of the Questionnaire for a compilation and analysis of the responses, please **use this Word version** of the document, and please **do not return a PDF version** of the completed Questionnaire.

13. The Permanent Bureau would also appreciate it if a copy of, or a link to, any **legislation** mentioned in the response (preferably in English or French) could be provided, as well as relevant **case law** on private international law issues in relation to cohabitation outside marriage, including registered partnerships, if available.

14. The completed Questionnaire, as well as additional information on legislation and case law, should be sent by e-mail to < **secretariat@hcch.net** > to the attention of Ms Kerstin Bartsch, Senior Legal Officer, with the subject line: "Questionnaire – Cohabitation outside marriage".

⁵ Since in most legal systems this term is not defined, this is simply a working definition. For an explanation of the terminology, see Prel. Doc. No 11 of 2008 (*op. cit.* note 1), paras 10 *et seq.*

Publication of responses

15. The Permanent Bureau will place all responses to this Questionnaire on the Hague Conference website < www.hcch.net > unless expressly asked not to do so. A report summarising the results of this consultation will also be made available on the Hague Conference website.

Identification

Your contact information:

Name of Member or non-Member State
(or territorial unit, where applicable): [The Republic of Lithuania](#)

For follow-up purposes:

Name of contact person: [Chief expert Aivaras Batūra](#)
 Name of Authority / Office: [The Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Lithuania](#)
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PART A: REGISTERED PARTNERSHIPS

The term “**registered partnership**” refers to a form of cohabitation outside marriage which, under the domestic law of the State where it originates, requires the fulfilment of certain formalities (*i.e.*, registration). The term as used here has a wide meaning (see *supra* para. 4).

A.1. INTERNAL LAW

Formation:

1. *For all States:*

- a. Does the law of your State provide for the possibility of registering partnerships?
- Yes
 No
- b. If the answer is “No”, is the introduction of registered partnerships being envisaged or studied by your State?

Yes, draft laws aimed at regulating registered partnerships and also unmarried cohabitation were endorsed by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on 11 August 2016 and were submitted to the Parliament of the Republic of Lithuania for further consideration (link to draft legal act – <https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAP/fee03af0645311e688d29c6e5ef0deee?jfwid=9tq148tyt>). The Law Institute of Lithuania is carrying out research (expected completion date is stated as end of 2016) on partnership institute in Europe and assessment of what would be the most appropriate implementation of partnership institute in the legal system of the Republic of Lithuania.

2. *For States that provide for the possibility to register a partnership:*

- a. Who can register a partnership in your State?
- (1) Only opposite-sex couples
 Yes
 No
- (2) Only same-sex couples
 Yes
 No

(3) Both opposite-sex and same-sex couples

Yes

No

b. If the answer is “Yes” to questions (1) or (2), does your State envisage or study a change in the existing partnership regime? (If yes, please explain.)

[Please insert text here](#)

3. *For States that provide for the possibility to register a partnership:*

a. What are the requirements regarding the formation of a registered partnership? (If the answer depends on the relevant type of registered partnership (*e.g.*, same-sex or opposite-sex), please answer the question for each of the different types.)

In particular, does the law of your State include the following requirements?

(1) Neither of the partners must be married or united in a partnership with a third person.

[Please insert text here](#)

(2) The partners must not be related by marriage, adoption or blood. (In the latter case, what is the accepted degree of blood relationship?)

[Please insert text here](#)

(3) Both partners must attain a minimum age in order to form a partnership. (If yes, what is the minimum age?)

[Please insert text here](#)

(4) Both partners must have the mental capacity to consent to the partnership.

[Please insert text here](#)

(5) Both partners must consent freely to the partnership.

[Please insert text here](#)

(6) Please state any other requirements:

[Please insert text here](#)

b. Does your State envisage or study any changes regarding the present requirements? (If yes, please explain.)

[Please insert text here](#)

Effects:

4. *For States that provide for the possibility to register a partnership:*

a. What **rights** and **obligations** do registered partners have under the internal law of your State?

Please answer this question by taking into account the following subject matters and provide the legal basis (*i.e.*, legal rules or case law). (If your answer depends on the relevant type of registered partnership (*e.g.*, same-sex or opposite-sex), please answer for each of the different types.)

(1) relationship between partners, *e.g.*,

(a) personal obligations and duties of partners (*e.g.*, duty of care of partners):

Please insert text here

(b) maintenance obligations:

Please insert text here

(c) property

Please insert text here

(d) inheritance:

Please insert text here

(e) other(s):

Please insert text here

(2) children, *e.g.*,

(a) parental status:

Please insert text here

(b) parental responsibility:

Please insert text here

(c) child support:

Please insert text here

(d) adoption:

Please insert text here

(e) inheritance:

Please insert text here

(f) assisted reproduction:

Please insert text here

(g) surrogacy:

Please insert text here

(h) other(s):

Please insert text here

(3) other financial matters, *e.g.*,

(a) pensions, including social security benefits:

Please insert text here

(b) other(s):

Please insert text here

b. Does your State envisage or study any changes in respect of these effects? (If yes, please explain.)

Please insert text here

Annulment or Dissolution:

5. *For States that provide for the possibility to register a partnership:*

a. Consider the situation where a couple has registered their partnership in your State.

Does your State have a special procedure for **annulment** and / or **dissolution** of the partnership? Please describe the judicial or administrative process. (If your answer depends on the relevant type of registered partnership (*e.g.*, same-sex or opposite-sex), please answer for each of the different types.)

[Please insert text here](#)

- b. Does your State envisage or study any changes regarding the conditions or procedures for annulment or dissolution of a registered partnership? (If yes, please explain.)

[Please insert text here](#)

A.2. PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW

Formation (in situations with an international element):

6. *For States that provide for the possibility to register a partnership:*

- a. Does the law of your State provide for the possibility of registering a partnership if:

- (1) One partner is a national of your State and the other partner is not?

Yes

If yes, are there further requirements (*e.g.*, regarding habitual residence)?

[Please insert text here](#)

No

- (2) Neither of the partners are nationals of your State?

Yes

If yes, are there further requirements (*e.g.*, regarding habitual residence)?

[Please insert text here](#)

No

- (3) One partner is habitually resident in your State and the other partner is not

Yes

If yes, are there further requirements (*e.g.*, regarding nationality)?

[Please insert text here](#)

No

- (4) Both partners have their habitual residence in a State other than your State?

Yes

If yes, are there further requirements (*e.g.*, regarding nationality)?

[Please insert text here](#)

No

- b. If the response to any of these questions is "Yes":

- (1) Does the internal law of your State govern the **formal requirements for registration** in your State, or does, under the conflict of law rules of your State, the internal law of another State apply and, if so, what law(s)?

[Please insert text here](#)

- (2) Does the internal law of your State govern the **substantive requirements for registration** in your State, or does, under the conflict of law rules of your State, the internal law of other State(s) apply and, if so, what law(s)?

[Please insert text here](#)

Recognition of the validity and effects of a partnership registered abroad:

7. *For all States:*

- a. Would the **validity** of a partnership registered abroad be **recognised** in your State?
- Yes
- Yes, except for situations where there is a substantial link to my State.

Please indicate what connecting factor(s) would prevent recognition (*e.g.*, no recognition if one or both partners are nationals of or habitually resident in your State).

Partnership registered abroad would only entail legal consequences as it is presented in answers to further questions. However, in cases when both partners are nationals of the Republic of Lithuania, in legal practice it may only be treated as agreement on joint activities (see answers to 7. b. (1) (a) and 15. a. (3)).

- Yes, with exceptions (*e.g.*, where there is no substantial connection of partners with my State, or: no connection between the partners and the State of registration).

Please provide details of any such exceptions to recognition by your State.

[Please insert text here](#)

- No

- b. Would any of the following **effects** of the partnership registered abroad be **recognised** in your State?

- (1) relationship between partners, *e.g.*,
- (a) personal obligations and duties of partners (*e.g.*, duty of care of partners):

Since the law does not provide for a possibility of registering partnerships there are no special legal provisions regulating recognition of validity, amendment, annulment, dissolution, etc. of a partnership (cohabitation) registered abroad or of the effects of the partnership registered abroad and all disputes would be resolved by the courts on a case-by-case basis.

- (b) maintenance obligations:
[See 7. b. \(1\) \(a\)](#)

- (c) property:
[See 7. b. \(1\) \(a\)](#)

- (d) inheritance:
[See 7. b. \(1\) \(a\)](#)

- (e) other(s):
Paragraph 4 of Article 2 of the Republic of Lithuania Law on the Legal Status of Aliens states that family members of a citizen of an European Union Member State mean the person's spouse or the person with whom a registered partnership has been contracted, his direct descendants who are under the age of 21 or are dependants, including direct descendants of the spouse or person with whom the registered partnership has been contracted, who are under the age of 21 or those who are dependants, the dependent direct relatives in the ascending line of a citizen of an European Union Member State, of the spouse or of the person with whom the person has contracted a registered partnership.

According to Point 5 of Paragraph 1 of Article 43 of the Republic of Lithuania Law on the Legal Status of Aliens a temporary residence permit may be issued to an alien by virtue of family reunification if the alien's spouse or the person with whom a registered partnership has been contracted and who is a citizen of the Republic of Lithuania or an alien in possession of a residence permit resides in the Republic of Lithuania.

- (2) children, *e.g.*,
- (a) parental status:
[See 7. b. \(1\) \(a\)](#)

- (b) parental responsibility:

See 7. b. (1) (a)

- (c) child support:
See 7. b. (1) (a)
- (d) adoption:
See 7. b. (1) (a)
- (e) inheritance:
See 7. b. (1) (a)
- (f) assisted reproduction:
See 7. b. (1) (a)
- (g) surrogacy:
See 7. b. (1) (a)
- (h) other(s):

- (3) other financial matters, *e.g.*,
 - (a) pensions, including social security benefits:

There are no special legal provisions regulating recognition of validity of a partnership (cohabitation) registered abroad or of the effects of the partnership registered abroad. However, Article 1 of Law on Financial Social Assistance for Low-Income Residents of the Republic of Lithuania states that family members of citizen of an European Union Member State can be either a spouse or a person with whom a registered partnership agreement is made.

- (b) other(s):

- (4) Would the registered partnership constitute an impediment to the conclusion or formation by one of the partners of a marriage or a new partnership with a third person?

Yes

No

- (5) Would the surname declared by the partners upon the registration of their partnership be recognised in your State?

Yes

No

- c. If your response to a. is "Yes" or "Yes, except for situations where there is a substantial link to my State", what are the **requirements for recognition** of the **validity** of the registered partnerships?

Please see comments provided in response to 7. b. (1) (a).

In particular, does the law of your State require any of the following?

- (1) The registered partnership must be valid in accordance with the internal law or conflict of law rules of the State in which registration took place.

Yes

No

- (2) There is a civil status document proving the (existence and) validity of the registered partnership.

Yes

No

- (3) Neither of the partners is married or united in a partnership with a third person.

Yes

No

- (4) The partners are not related by marriage, adoption or blood. (In the latter case, what is the accepted degree of blood relationship?)

Yes

No

[Please insert text here](#)

- (5) Both partners had attained a minimum age when they formed the partnership.

Yes

No

- (6) Both partners had the mental capacity to consent to the partnership.

Yes

No

- (7) Both partners had consented freely to the partnership.

Yes

No

- (8) The effects of the partnership under the applicable law must be similar to those of a marriage:

Yes

No

- (9) The effects of the partnership granted in the State where the partnership was registered should not exceed the effects granted for registered partnerships under your State.

Yes

No

Not applicable (My State does not provide for registration of a partnership.)

- (10) Any other requirements for the recognition of the (existence and) validity of the registered partnership (please explain):

[Please insert text here](#)

- (11) May or must recognition of the (existence or) validity of a registered partnership or its effects be refused if this recognition would be manifestly contrary to public policy? If yes, under which circumstances?

Yes

[Please insert text here](#)

No

- d. Would your reply to the previous questions be different when a question regarding the validity or effects of a registered partnership arises as a **preliminary issue** in the context of another question of private international law before the authorities of your State (*e.g.*, about maintenance or inheritance)?

No

Recognition of the annulment or dissolution of a partnership registered abroad:

8. *For all States:*

Consider the situation where the partners have registered their partnership in State X. Subsequently, their partnership has been dissolved or annulled in that State or in a third State.

Would the **annulment** or **dissolution** of the partnership be **recognised** in your State? If so, under what conditions?

Yes

Please see comments provided in response to question 7. b. (1) (a).

No

Please insert text here

Not applicable (My State would not recognise the validity or certain effects of the partnership.)

9. *For States that provide for the possibility to register a partnership:*

Consider the situation where partners have registered their partnership in your State. Subsequently the partnership has been dissolved or annulled in a *foreign* State. Would that **dissolution** or **annulment** be recognised in your State? If so under what conditions?

Yes

Please insert text here

No

Please insert text here

Jurisdiction:

10. *For States that provide for the possibility to register a partnership:*

a. Please state any specific rule applying in your State concerning the **jurisdiction** of the authorities of your State regarding the **validity** of

(1) a partnership registered in your State.

Please insert text here

(2) a partnership registered in a foreign State.

Please insert text here

b. Please state any specific rule applying in your State concerning the **jurisdiction** of the authorities of your State regarding the **annulment** and **dissolution** of

(1) a partnership registered in your State.

Please insert text here

(2) a partnership registered in a foreign State.

Please insert text here

Applicable law (conflict of laws):

11. *For States that provide for the possibility to register a partnership:*

- a. Please state any specific conflict of law rule(s) applying in your State concerning the validity or any of the effects, or the dissolution or annulment of a registered partnership.
Please insert text here
- b. In particular, please explain your State's approach to determine the applicable law, e.g., application of, exclusively, domestic law to the effects of the partnership; application of the law of the common habitual residence of the partners, application of the law where the partnership was registered (*lex loci registrationis* rule). (See Prel. Doc. No 5 of March 2015, paras. 49 *et seq.*)
Please insert text here

12. *For States that provide for the possibility to register a partnership:*

Does your State envisage or study any changes in relation to the conflict of law rules and other private international law aspects of registered partnerships (e.g., in relation to the formation of a partnership, the recognition of the validity and effects of a partnership registered abroad or the recognition of the annulment or dissolution of a partnership)? (If yes, please explain.)

Please insert text here

Legal and practical problems:

13. *For all States:*

- a. Do you know of any legal and / or practical problems that have arisen in your State in the context of registered partnerships where there are international elements involved? If so, please describe briefly.
None of which we are aware of at present time. However, since all disputes are solved by courts (please see comments provided in response to question 7. b. (1) (a)) there is a possibility of disparity arising between decisions of courts on issues of law since all cases would be resolved on a case-by-case basis.
- b. In particular, do you know of any situation where registered partners lost rights they had acquired under the law of the State where they had registered their partnership after moving to another State? If so, please describe briefly.
None of which we are aware of at present time.

PART B: UNMARRIED COHABITATION

The term "**unmarried cohabitation**" refers to *concubinage* or *de facto* union without this union having been registered with an authority, formed by the parties' actual cohabitation (see *supra*, para. 4).

B.1. INTERNAL LAW

Legal regime and effects:

14. *For all States:*

- a. Does the national law of your State establish a **specific legal regime** for cohabitation? (If yes, please explain.)
 Yes
Please insert text here
 No

- b. If not, does the national law of your State attach **certain legal effects** to (aspects of) cohabitation? (If yes, please explain.)

Yes

As far as criminal procedure is concerned Article 248 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Lithuania states that family members of the perpetrator shall be the parents/adoptive parents, children/adopted children, brothers, sisters and their spouses living together with him, also the spouse of the perpetrator or the person living with him in common law/partnership and parents of the spouse.

Chapter XXXI of the Civil Code of the Republic of Lithuania regulate the lease of dwellings. According to Article 6.588 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Lithuania members of the lessee's family are the spouse (cohabitant), their minor children, parents of the lessee and those of the spouse residing together with the lessee. It must be mentioned that there is no differentiation of rights and duties between spouse and cohabitant of the lessee.

In accordance with Paragraph 2 of Article 3 of Law on Financial Social Assistance for Low-Income Residents of the Republic of Lithuania men and woman (adult or with acquired full active civil capacity) who are cohabiting are defined as persons living together as far as this law is concerned and can acquire financial social assistance in accordance with the requirements of the Law on Financial Social Assistance for Low-Income Residents of the Republic of Lithuania.

Paragraph 11-1 of Article 2 of Law on the Legal Status of Aliens of the Republic of Lithuania states that any other person who enjoys the right of free movement under legal acts of the European Union means a person who is not a family member of a citizen of an European Union Member State but is a cohabiting partner with whom the citizen of the European Union Member State has durable, duly attested relationship during the past three years, as well as a person who is a dependant or a member of the household of the citizen of the European Union Member State, or where serious health grounds strictly require his personal care by the citizen of the European Union Member State, if duly attested.

No

15. *For States that establish a specific legal regime for cohabitation or which attach certain legal effects to (aspects of) cohabitation:*

What **rights** and **obligations** do unmarried cohabittees have under the law of your State? Are there any requirements which have to be fulfilled before such rights or obligations arise?

Please answer both questions by taking into account the following subject matters and provide the legal basis (*i.e.*, legal rules or case law). (If the answer depends on the type of unmarried cohabitation (*e.g.*, whether the couple is of the same-sex or opposite-sex), please answer the question for each type):

- a. relationship between unmarried cohabittees, *e.g.*,

- (1) personal obligations and duties of unmarried cohabittees (*e.g.*, duty of care of unmarried cohabittees):

There are no legal acts regulating personal obligations and duties of unmarried cohabittees.

- (2) maintenance obligations:

There are no legal acts regulating maintenance obligations of unmarried cohabittees.

- (3) property relations:

There are no legal acts regulating property relations of unmarried cohabittees. However, in jurisprudence of the courts property relations of unmarried cohabittees are treated like relations between parties to the agreement on joint activities (partnership). According to Paragraph 1 of Article 6.969 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Lithuania by the agreement on joint activities (partnership) two or more persons (partners), co-operating their property, work or knowledge, undertake to act jointly for a certain goal or certain activities which do not contravene the law. Please see, for example, the ruling of the Supreme Court of Lithuania of 13 January 2016 No 3K-3-72-686/2016. The ruling, presented

only in the Lithuanian language, can be found at <http://www.lat.lt/lt/teismo-nutartys/nutartys-nuo-2006-6bt1.html>.

(4) inheritance:
There are no legal acts regulating inheritance rights of unmarried cohabitants.

(5) other(s):
Please insert text here

b. children, e.g.,

(1) parental status:

Paragraph 1 of Article 3.139 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Lithuania states that a woman shall be entered as a child's mother in the records of a Registrar's Office on the basis of the certificate of the child's birth issued by a hospital.

Paragraph 4 of Article 3.140 of the Civil Code of Republic of Lithuania states that where an unmarried woman gives birth to a baby after more than three hundred days have elapsed from the dissolution of her previous marriage, the man who has acknowledged his paternity in the procedure established in Book Three of the Civil Code of the Republic of Lithuania or whose paternity has been established by a judicial judgement may be identified as the baby's father in the record of the baby's birth.

According to Paragraph 1 of Article 3.141 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Lithuania where the record of the baby's birth contains no data on the baby's father, the paternity of the baby may be determined on the basis of the application of the man who considers himself father of the baby.

According to Paragraph 1 of Article 3.146 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Lithuania where the child is born out of wedlock, and in the absence of paternal acknowledgement, paternity affiliation may be determined by the court.

(2) parental responsibility:

Paragraph 2 of Article 3.155 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Lithuania states that parents shall have a right and a duty to properly educate and bring up their children, care for their health and, having regard to their physical and mental state, to create favourable conditions for their full and harmonious development so that the child should be ready for an independent life in society.

Paragraph 2 of Article 3.156 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Lithuania also states that parents shall have equal rights and duties by their children irrespective of whether the child was born to a married or unmarried couple, after divorce or judicial nullity of the marriage or separation.

(3) child support:

In accordance with Paragraphs 1 and 3 of Article 3.192 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Lithuania parents shall be obliged to maintain their underage children. The procedure and form of maintenance shall be determined by the mutual agreement of the parents. Both parents must provide maintenance to their underage children in accordance with their financial situation.

Paragraph 1 of Article 3.194 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Lithuania states that if the parents (or one of the parents) fail in the duty to maintain their underage children, the court may issue a maintenance order in an action brought by one of the parents or the child's guardian (curator) or the state institution for the protection of the child's rights.

(4) inheritance:

Paragraph 1 of Article 5.2 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Lithuania states that succession shall arise by operation of law and by a will.

Paragraph 2 of Article 5.2 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Lithuania states that succession shall arise by operation of law unless the testator has changed, and to the extent he has changed, the grounds for succession by his testamentary disposition.

According to Subparagraph 1 of Paragraph 1 of Article 5.11 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Lithuania first degree descendants: bequeather's children (including adopted children) and bequeather's children born after his death, shall be heirs to inheritance in equal shares.

According to Paragraph 5 of Article 5.11 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Lithuania entitled to inherit by operation of law shall be the children of the bequeather born

to their parents in marriage, or to the parents whose marriage was acknowledged null and void, likewise children born out of wedlock with their paternity established in accordance with laws.

(5) adoption:

Paragraph 2 of Article 3.210 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Lithuania states that the right to adopt a child may be exercised by married couples but in exceptional cases, an unmarried person or one of the spouses may be allowed to adopt a child. It is also noteworthy to mention that according to Paragraph 3 of Article 3.210 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Lithuania unmarried persons may not adopt the same child.

(6) assisted reproduction:

There are no legal acts regulating assisted reproduction of unmarried cohabittees.

(7) surrogacy:

There are no legal acts regulating surrogacy.

(8) other(s):

Please insert text here

c. other financial matters, *e.g.*,

(1) pensions, including social security benefits:

There are no special legal provisions regulating pensions of unmarried cohabittees, however in accordance with Paragraph 2 of Article 3 of Law on Financial Social Assistance for Low-Income Residents of the Republic of Lithuania men and woman (adult or with acquired full active civil capacity) who are cohabiting are defined as persons living together as far as this law is concerned and can acquire financial social assistance in accordance with the requirements of the Law on Financial Social Assistance for Low-Income Residents of the Republic of Lithuania.

(2) other(s):

Please insert text here

B.2. PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW

Recognition of the validity of a special legal regime for, or of certain legal effects of, unmarried cohabitation:

16. *For all States:*

Consider the situation where a couple has acquired certain rights and obligations under a special legal regime for unmarried cohabitation in State X, or the couple has acquired certain rights and obligations because the laws of State X attach certain legal effects to their unmarried cohabitation.

- a. Would the **validity** of the legal regime for unmarried cohabitation of State X be recognised in your State?
- Yes
- No
- b. Would any of the **effects** which the unmarried cohabitation has under the laws of State X be recognised in your State?
- Yes
- No
- c. If the answer to a. or b., is "yes", what are the requirements (*substantive and / or formal* requirements) for the recognition of the legal regime or of its effects?

There are no special legal provisions regulating recognition of validity of an unmarried cohabitation or of the effects of an unmarried cohabitation. However, recognition of unmarried cohabitation would be considered on a case-by-case basis.

- d. Would the reply to the previous questions be different when a question regarding the validity or effects of the unmarried cohabitation arises as a **preliminary issue** in the context of another question of private international law before the authorities of your State (e.g., about maintenance or inheritance)?

No

Jurisdiction:

17. *For States that provide for a specific legal regime for cohabitation or which attach certain legal effects to (aspects of) cohabitation:*

Please state any specific rules applying in your State concerning the **jurisdiction** of the authorities of your State regarding the specific legal regime for cohabitation or its effects.

There are no specific rules concerning the jurisdiction regarding the legal effects attached to aspects of cohabitation.

Applicable law (conflict of laws):

18. *For States that provide for a specific legal regime for cohabitation or which attach certain legal effects to (aspects of) cohabitation:*

Please state any specific conflict of law rules applying in your State concerning the legal regime for cohabitation or concerning the legal effects attached to (aspects of) cohabitation.

There are no specific conflict of law rules concerning legal effects attached to aspects of cohabitation.

Legal and practical problems:

19. *For all States:*

- a. Do you know of any legal and / or practical problems that have arisen in your State in the context of unmarried cohabitation where there are international elements involved? If so, please describe briefly.

None of which we are aware of at present time.

- b. In particular, do you know of any situation where unmarried cohabitants lost rights they had acquired under the law of the State where they had cohabited after moving to another State? If so, please describe briefly.

None of which we are aware of at present time.

Future developments:

20. *For all States:*

Are any developments foreseen in your national law, e.g., modification or introduction of a legal regime for cohabitation or of certain legal effects of cohabitation? Are any developments foreseen in relation to private international law aspects of cohabitation outside marriage?

Please see comments provided in response to 1 b.

PART C: Statistics

21. *For all States:*

Please provide any statistics relating to registered partnerships and unmarried cohabitation where applicable, if available, e.g.,

- a. the (estimated) number of registered partners in your State and any trend in this regard;
[Not applicable.](#)
- b. the (estimated) number of couples who are cohabiting without being married in your State and any trend in this regard:
[There is no official data on couples who are cohabiting without being married.](#)
- c. the (estimated) birth / adoption / surrogacy rates for registered partners and unmarried cohabittees in your State and any trends in this regard:
[There is no official data on couples who are cohabiting without being married.](#)
- d. the (estimated) number of registered partnerships that have been annulled or dissolved in your State:
[Not applicable.](#)
- e. the (estimated) number of international couples (*i.e.*, at least one partner is not a national of or habitually resident in your State) and any trends in this regard:
[There is no official data on couples who are cohabiting without being married.](#)
- f. any other relevant statistics:
[Please insert text here](#)