

Children's Right to Identity in Lithuania

Factsheet submitted to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child

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1 Creation of identity

BIRTH REGISTRATION

- The Ministry of Justice oversees the lawfulness of recording vital records at registry offices and elderships, authorises the change of name, surname or nationality, provides methodological support to registry offices and supplies them with civil registration certificates and entry forms, and monitors the proper registration and use thereof. Birth certificate forms are approved by the Minister of Justice.¹
- Birth registration is based on a birth record issued by the hospital where the child is born; birth record forms are approved by the Minister of Justice.²
- A child's birth is recorded regardless of the child's nationality. The State authorises the birth of a child born in a foreign country when both his or her parent(s) are citizens of the Republic of Lithuania to be entered in the register of civil registry offices of the Republic of Lithuania. Documents are to be submitted either in person at the Lithuanian Civil Registry Office (*Civilinės metrikacijos įstaiga*); in the country of residence; to a representative diplomatic office of the Republic of Lithuania that will transfer documents to the Civil Registry Office.³
- **Birth registration is free of charge;**⁴ and the **percentage of children under age 5 whose births are registered is estimated at 100%.**⁵

SURROGACY AND ASSISTED REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGIES

- **Surrogacy is illegal in Lithuania**, and any agreement would be unenforceable. Article 11 of the Law on Medically Assisted Procreation of the Republic of Lithuania (Law No. XII-2608, 14 September 2016) declares all surrogacy agreements null and void. Moreover, the **Lithuanian Parliament (Seimas) has recently issued a resolution decrying surrogacy** and urging the President and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to propose amendments to international treaties meant to facilitate a surrogacy ban at national level.⁶
- Assisted Reproductive Technology services that have been performed in Lithuania include Intrauterine insemination (IUI), Gamete inttafallopian transfer (GIFT), In Vitre Fertilization (IVF), Intracytoplasmic Sperm Injection (ICSI), Zygote Intrafallopian Transfer (ZIFT).⁷

NATIONALITY AND STATELESSNESS

- The legal norms of Lithuania regulate issues relating to the citizenship of children on the basis of parentage, *i.e.* a child acquires the citizenship of Lithuania by birth. Granting the citizenship of Lithuania by birth is the principal way for acquiring the citizenship of Lithuania. On regulation of the problems of the citizenship of children in Lithuania, priority is given to the right of blood principle (*ius sanguinis*), *i.e.* a child acquires the citizenship of the parents, independently on the place of birth (within the territory of Lithuania or out of it).⁸
- As of 1 January 2021, amendments to the Republic of Lithuania's Law on Citizenship have entered into force, which vested the right to dual (multiple) citizenship for all minors, who acquired citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania by birth. In accordance with the new provisions of the Law on Citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania, all minors until 18 years old, who acquired citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania by birth, have the right to multiple citizenship, *i.e.* the right to hold both Lithuanian and other country citizenship, regardless of when they acquired citizenship of other country – by birth or later, until they reached 18 years old.⁹
- A child found or residing on the territory of Lithuania shall be considered born in Lithuania and acquire the citizenship of Lithuania, if such a child is not citizen of another State and no circumstances that would enable the child to acquire a citizenship of another state exist and his or her parents (or a parent, if the child had only one parent) are/is unknown; dead; recognised missing; recognised legally incapable; the power or the parents (the father or the mother) in respect of the child is restricted and the child is under guardianship.¹⁰
- Article 15 of the Law on Citizenship, on 'acquisition of citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania by birth' where both or one of the parents of a child are stateless persons, states that '**a child of stateless persons who are legally permanently resident in the Republic of Lithuania shall be a citizen of the Republic of Lithuania, irrespective of whether he was born in or outside the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, provided he has not acquired citizenship of another state at birth**'; and so will a '**child whose one parent is a stateless person who is legally permanently resident in the Republic of Lithuania and the other parent is unknown**'.



Finally, Article 15 also provides for citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania held by children referred to in this Article to be entered in a document certifying the fact of birth when registering the birth of a child, provided they have not acquired citizenship of another state at birth.¹¹

Potential consideration(s):

• *What is the current status of implementation of the provisions relating to acquisition of nationality and prevention of statelessness for unaccompanied and separated migrant children?*

2

Modification of identity

CHANGE OF NAME

• **Persons over the age of 16 shall be permitted to change their name, surname, and nationality, and stateless persons and citizens of foreign countries** living in Lithuania are entitled to change their name and surname. They can only be changed in Lithuanian civil registry offices or diplomatic missions and consular posts of Lithuania in records of civil status acts. **Lithuania also permits the change of a child's name (from age three months) if the existing name does not comply with his interests.** The surname of a minor is permitted to change the surname of one of the parents. After a change of name, surname, or nationality, a certificate of this change shall be issued, and civil status act registration certificates shall be changed.¹²

ABANDONMENT

• Chapter 23 (Crimes and Misdemeanours against a Child and a Family) of the Criminal Code (2000) states that a father, mother, guardian or another lawful representative of the child who leaves a child (who is unable to look after him- or herself) without due care, with the intent of abandoning the child, **will be punished by community service, restriction of liberty, arrest, or imprisonment for a term of up to two years. Leaving a child for long periods, even if the intent is to return to the child, is also punishable** under Article 163 of the Criminal Code (2000). The Administrative Violations Code (1985) of the Republic of Lithuania contains more lenient penalties for inadequate provision of parental authority. However, the [Law on Strengthening of the Family](#) (Law No. XIII-700, 19 October 2017) offers family support measures that may reduce the risk of abandonment.

• For over a decade, **there have been concerns relating to the use of 'baby boxes in Europe, including in Lithuania.** In a 2012 article, Kevin Browne of the Centre for Forensic and Family Psychology at The University of Nottingham said that, of the – then – 27 EU member countries, 11 still had 'baby hatches' operating, including Lithuania.¹³

• In November 2009, the first 'baby hatch' was opened in Vilnius, Lithuania. The numbers of hatches increased, but there were no statistics or official information about the children left in them.¹⁴ Statistics from the Child Rights Protection and Adoption Service, under State Ministry of Social Security and Labour, show that the number of children who were placed outside of their parents' care over the year, along with the number of children without parents, is gradually decreasing. In cases where children are abandoned in health care institutions or baby hatches ("windows of life").

• Order A1-286 of the Social Security and Labour Minister (2011) recommends multi-agency communication between the child rights protection department, the institution where the baby hatch is located, and the police. This is so as to coordinate their actions and ensure that the rights and lawful interests of the child are protected. Under this Order, a baby hatch is considered to be a safe place where an infant can be left and ensures that the child's right to live is protected. Additionally, the Order explicitly discusses what should happen when a child is left in a baby hatch, but shows evidence of being abused.¹⁵

• It appears that such 'baby boxes' continue to operate.¹⁶

See further below in '5. Restoration of identity'

ALTERNATIVE CARE AND ADOPTION

• In accordance with Article 3.228 of the [Civil Code](#), the adopted child is given the surname of the adoptive parents by a court judgement; the child's name may be changed with the consent of the child capable of expressing his or her views. It is worth mentioning that, at the request of the adoptive parents and the adopted child capable of expressing his or her views, the child may be allowed to retain the surname of his or her natural parents. When there is a dispute between the adoptive parents or the adoptive parents and the adopted child over the change of the child's surname or name, the dispute shall be resolved by the court taking account of the child's interests.

NATIONALITY AND STATELESSNESS

• The Lithuanian government has approved a draft prepared by the Ministry of the Interior to speed up the adoption of a decision on the loss of Lithuanian citizenship in cases when a person obtains the citizenship of another State. According to the Ministry, if the Migration Department does not have sufficient data to confirm that a Lithuanian citizen is entitled to multiple citizenship, it will send a notice to the person to submit documents to prove his right to dual citizenship no later than three months. In addition, the Ministry stated that this term can be extended once by decision of the Directorate of Migration, after the person makes a reasoned request for the extension of the term, but not more than two months. If the person does not submit the required documents to the Department of Migration within the set deadlines, then the latter will start the procedure of losing the citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania. Moreover, the Ministry explained that Lithuanian citizens who possess the citizenship of another country must report its acquisition within two months from the date of acquisition of citizenship through the Lithuanian Migration Information System (MIGRIS).



Thus, in order for a person to show the transparency of the decisions made regarding the citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania, the Ministry of the Interior will publish orders for the restoration and loss of Lithuanian citizenship in the Register of Laws. The same will include all the necessary personal data such as the name, surname, date of birth and the name of the country where the person was born, with the exception of the personal data of the child.¹⁷

Potential Consideration(s):

• Are there any legal initiatives to put an end to the practice of 'baby hatches/boxes', which do not offer an opportunity to preserve abandoned children's identities and family relations?

3 Falsification of identity

ADOPTION

• According to the Ministry of Social Security and Labour of Lithuania, the government has not had any illicit take place in Lithuania since 2015 by having 'transparent and clearly defined adoption procedures [to] prevent illicit practices'. Therefore, Lithuania does not have procedure if/when illicit practices are discovered while searching for origins.¹⁸

Potential consideration(s)

• Should a practice of irregular or unethical adoption arise as a result of a search for origins – even in past adoptions –, what would be the country's response and procedure to address such cases?

4 Preservation of identity

PARENTAGE

• The Ministry of Justice is preparing a draft law amending and supplementing the articles of the Civil Code of the Republic of Lithuania, which proposes to regulate the legal relationships of a partnership between a man and a woman and the legal consequences arising in connection therewith. It is proposed that the matters related to the origin of children born to partners be resolved according to the analogous rules provided for in the Civil Code and applied to paternal (the spouse of the child's mother) affiliation, provided that a joint application of both partners for partnership certified by a notary public and signed by both partners has been registered with the Population Register of the Republic of Lithuania.¹⁹

ADOPTION

• In accordance with Article 3.221 of the [Civil Code](#), 'until the child attains majority, data on the child's adoption may not be disclosed without the consent of the adoptive parents'. Furthermore, 'information on a child's adoption may be provided to the child from the age of 14, the child's former close relatives (according to blood relationship) or to other persons with the leave of the court which examined the suit for adoption provided that the information is required for the considerations of the child's health or the health of the child's close relatives or of other persons as well as for other important reasons'.

• The State Child Rights Protection and Adoption Service under the Ministry of Social Security, which was established per the Law of the Republic of Lithuania upon ratification of the 1993 Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Inter-country Adoption, started operating from 1 August 2000. **Since then, the Service has kept all information regarding adopted children.**

Information concerning the child's origins is limited to data existing in adoption files. If the fact that a person was adopted is confirmed by the Service, according to the provisions of the Civil Code of the Republic of Lithuania, **a person should apply to the court that examined the adoption case for permission to get acquainted with all the facts of the adoption case and request permission to receive information under Chapter XXXIV of the Code of Civil Procedure of the Republic of Lithuania.** By Article 3.221 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Lithuania, information about the adoption may be provided with the permission of the court if this information is necessary for the health of the child, his/her close relative or other important reasons, so the person should base his/her request to the court on important grounds.²⁰

• **The Adoptions and Guardianship Division is responsible for the search for adopted children, their biological parents, siblings and other relatives.** In 2019, the Service received requests from 40 families (persons) asking to help them to find relatives of their adopted children, to provide information about the adoption of their relatives, to mediate in establishing a connection between a family of foreigners who has adopted a child from the Republic of Lithuania and their brothers, sisters or other relatives in Lithuania.²¹

• In 2019, 50% of applicants were adopted children or their adoptive families, and 38% were siblings, grandparents or other relatives of adopted children. 92% of the requests were intended to find out the possibilities of mutual communication. Notably, 70% of these applications consist of applications from children adopted abroad or their adoptive parents. In 2019, 5 requests from birth parents for information on their adopted children were received. Birth parents expressed their wish regarding the possibilities of mutual communication - restoration and maintenance of mutual communication in the future. Considering that according to Lithuanian legislation (Article 3.227(2) of the Civil Code), adoptive parents are treated as the child's parents under the law from the day on which the court judgement on adoption enters into force, adoptive parents, acting as the child's representatives by the law, have the right to make decisions that best meet the interests of the children. When dealing with such inquiries, the Service contacts the representative of the family (accredited body) of adopted children in accordance with the law, and forward the request of the biological family, who personally decides on the possibilities of communication.



Analysing any inquiries related to biological searches of adopted children, the Service has an important role in ensuring that pending requests for communication do not harm the legitimate interests of any of the parties.²²

•In accordance with Article 17 of the Law on Citizenship, (a) a child adopted by citizen(s) of the Republic of Lithuania shall acquire citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania from the date of their adoption, and (b) a child who is a citizen of the Republic of Lithuania and is adopted by citizen(s) of another State shall remain a citizen of the Republic of Lithuania, irrespective of whether or not he has acquired citizenship of another State as a result of the adoption.²³

NATIONALITY AND STATELESSNESS

•In accordance with Article 28 of the Law on Citizenship, on the 'citizenship of a child when both or one of his/her parents lose citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania', in the situation where both or one parent of a child loses citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania, the child by birth shall remain a citizen. Where citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania is lost by both of the parents of a child, who have acquired citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania through naturalisation, a child under 18 years of age, who has acquired citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania by means other than by birth, shall lose citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania, except in cases where the loss of citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania would render the child stateless. A child between 14 and 18 years of age may lose citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania only with his consent, except in cases where the loss of citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania would render the child stateless. Where citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania is lost by one of the parents of a child, who has acquired citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania through naturalisation, whereas the other parent remains a citizen of the Republic of Lithuania, a child who has acquired citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania by means other than by birth shall remain a citizen of the Republic of Lithuania. Where citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania is lost by one of the parents of a child, who has acquired citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania through naturalisation, whereas the other parent is not a citizen of the Republic of Lithuania or is unknown, a child under 18 years of age, who has acquired citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania by means other than by birth, shall lose citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania, except in cases where the loss of citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania would render the child stateless. A child between 14 and 18 years of age may lose citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania only with his consent, except in cases where the loss of citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania would render the child stateless.²⁴

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

•**People arriving from Ukraine may be entitled to temporary protection in Lithuania.** A foreigner or stateless person, who had refugee status or another international protection status in Ukraine, are considered 'family members'. To apply for temporary protection when Ukrainian refugees arrive in Lithuania, individuals need identity documents or other documents such as a birth certificate for a child as well as provide information when the individual left Ukraine.²⁵

•The Migration Department, situated within the Ministry of the Interior, is responsible for identification and registration of children from Ukraine. The Law on the Legal Status of Foreigners says that 'upon receipt of information on an unaccompanied minor foreigner, the Migration Department, together with the representatives of non-governmental or international organizations and the representative of the unaccompanied minor foreigner, shall immediately organize a search for his or her family members and issue an alien's registration certificate'.²⁶

•The State Child Rights Protection and Adoption Service under the Ministry of Social Security and Labour is responsible for organising temporarily guardianship (temporary foster care) for those children. All children from Ukraine who are now placed in temporary care in Ukraine will be able to return to Ukraine once it is possible. There are no legal or other limitations that restrict or prevent children from being able to return home. The parents will have to pick up the child from Lithuania, informing the local municipality's Childs Rights Protection Service or the municipality in writing to end the temporary custody. If the parents are unable to pick up the child themselves, a person who has a power of attorney approved by the parents in Ukraine (their responsible authorities) must arrive. This is necessary to protect the child as much as possible from possible trafficking of people.²⁷

• In April 2022 an agreement of cooperation between Lithuania and Ukraine (between Ministry of Social Security and Labour of the Republic of Lithuania, and Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine) was signed that, inter alia, indicates that interstate and national adoption procedures for Ukrainian children shall not be carried out for the duration of martial law in Ukraine without due regard to the legislation of Ukraine or pending the approval of the Ukrainian authorities. All Ukrainian children can be only placed in temporary foster care.²⁸

Potential Consideration(s):

• *How is Lithuania managing the situation of Ukrainian refugee and unaccompanied and separated children, who enter the country without identity documents?*

5 Restoration of identity

ABANDONMENT

•A local expert shared the fact that when resorting to baby boxes, it appears that in several cases, the mothers tried to take their children back.²⁹

• Indeed, it appears that parents can change their decision and get the baby back within three months. They should apply to the territorial child rights protection department according to the place where the newborn was left. As soon as an application is made for the recovery of an abandoned child, necessary assistance, including psychological and legal counselling, is immediately organised for the parents. Maternity/paternity is determined with the help of a DNA test and court decision. After the parent/s submit documents to the court for the return of the child until the court decision is made the opportunity to see the baby is ensured in order to maintain or restore the relationship between them as soon as possible.³⁰



According to the specialist A. Marčiukaitienė, if certain documents are found together with the child in the life box (for example, an extract from the medical institution where the child was born) from which the identity of the possible parents can be determined, the VTAT department takes steps to initiate the provision of assistance to the child's mother or father and empower the family to raise their biological child.³¹

- A local expert believes that the idea of such boxes has a number of shortcomings, one of them being the imagination that these will reduce the number of infanticides. However, these life boxes are considered a gross violation of human rights, despite many people stating that the most important thing is that a child's life has been saved. Furthermore, some studies conducted in several countries show that it is not the mother who relinquishes the child in the baby box, but for example, a guardian. If a woman is exploited in a network of sex services and prostitution, she becomes pregnant, the co-authors are very angry and the baby born to the woman is given away, without listening to the woman.

- Finally, several experts have presented the arguments of Committee on the Rights of the Child against the use of baby boxes in order to respond to the current status quo on this practice. Indeed, there appears to remain views among all political parties and the general public that baby boxes are saving lives and that this possibility should remain. There are currently still 10 places in Lithuania where baby boxes are functioning. There is a need to address the lack of understanding about the child's right to identity and child rights in general.

Potential Consideration(s):

- *Are there any reforms foreseen to prohibit baby boxes and to ensure abandoned children's full identities are safeguarded, such as considering the option of confidential (rather than anonymous) births?*

¹ Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Lithuania (May 2020). Civil registration. <https://tm.lrv.lt/en/fields-of-activity/civil-registration>

² Ibid.

³ Leituva (2019). Registering a child abroad. <https://www.renkuosilietuva.lt/en/registering-a-child-born-abroad/>

⁴ Wikiprocedure. Lithuania - Register a Birth. https://www.wikiprocedure.com/index.php/Lithuania_-_Register_a_Birth

⁵ UNICEF (2020). UNICEF Data Warehouse. Cross-sector indicators Indicator: Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are registered. https://data.unicef.org/resources/data_explorer/unicef_f/?a_g=UNICEF&df=GLOBAL_DATAFLOW&ver=1.0&dq=.PT_C_HLD_Y0T4_REG..&startPeriod=2016&endPeriod=2022

⁶ Piersanti, V., Consalvo, F., Signore, F., Del Rio, A. and Zaami, S. (2021). *Surrogacy and "Procreative Tourism". What Does the Future Hold from the Ethical and Legal Perspectives?*. In *Medicina* (Kaunas). 2021 Jan; 57(1): 47. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7827900/#:~:text=Surrogacy%20is%20illegal%20in%20Lithuania%2C%20and%20any%20agreement%20would%20be%20unenforceable.>

⁷ HCCH (2013). Questionnaire on the private international law issues surrounding the status of children, including issues arising from international surrogacy arrangements. https://assets.hcch.net/upload/wop/gap2014pd3_lt.pdf

⁸ Migration Law Center (n.d.). A citizenship of children. <https://www.migration.lt/a-citizenship-of-children>

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid. See also: HCCH (2013). *Supra* 7.

¹¹ The Republic of Lithuania. Law on Citizenship. 2 December 2010. No. XI-1196 (as amended on 23 June 2016, No. XII-2473). <https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/7d4f43a1d63b11e69c5d8175b5879c31?jfwid=-ji9gtnhdw>

¹² Migration Law Centre (n.d.). Change of name and surname of the person in Lithuania. <https://www.migration.lt/change-of-a-name-and-surname-of-the-person-in-lithuania>

¹³ The Guardian. Spread of baby boxes in Europe alarms the United Nations (2013) <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2012/jun/10/unitednations-europe-news>

¹⁴ University of Nottingham *et al.* (2012). *Child abandonment and its prevention in Europe*. For Our Children Foundation (Bulgaria), Life Together Association (Czech Republic), University of Copenhagen (Denmark), University of Lyon (France), Family Child Youth Association (Hungary), Paramos Vaikams Centras (Lithuania), Nobody's Children Foundation (Poland), Children's High Level Group (Romania), and SOCIA (Slovakia), with financial support from the European Commission's DAPHNE Programme (Directorate-General Justice). <https://bettercarenetwork.org/sites/default/files/attachments/Child%20Abandonment%20and%20Its%20Prevention%20in%20Europe.pdf>

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ A 10-day-old newborn was found in the box of life in Kaunas: he was conscious and weighed over 3.5 kilograms. Baltic News. 28 June 2022. <https://baltics.news/2022/06/28/a-10-day-old-newborn-was-found-in-the-box-of-life-in-kaunas-he-was-conscious-and-weighed-over-3-5-kilograms/> and A 4-5 day old newborn was found in the life box in Kaunas. Baltic News. 28 March 2023. <https://baltics.news/2023/03/28/a-4-5-day-old-newborn-was-found-in-the-life-box-in-kaunas/>



¹⁷ Shengen ViNews (2023). Lithuania speeds up law on loss of Lithuanian Nationality for those acquiring second citizenship.

<https://www.schengenvisainfo.com/news/lithuania-speeds-up-law-on-loss-of-lithuanian-nationality-for-those-acquiring-second-citizenship/>

¹⁸ HCCH (2021). Questionnaire on the practical operation of the 1993 Adoption Convention. Prel. Doc. 3 of February 2020 for the Special Commission meeting in 2021.

<https://assets.hcch.net/docs/f337c9a7-7a51-4601-8a7e-8a383ce5a926.pdf>

¹⁹ HCCH (2013). *Supra* 7.

²⁰ HCCH (2021). *Supra* 18

²¹ *Ibid.*

²² *Ibid.*

²³ *Supra* 11. See also: HCCH (2022). Country Profile on the 1993 Adoption Convention: Lithuania.

<https://assets.hcch.net/docs/2363fe55-f1ed-4462-b382-57d17638a539.pdf>

²⁴ *Supra* 11.

²⁵ UNHCR. Information for people fleeing Ukraine.

<https://help.unhcr.org/lithuania/information-for-people-fleeing-ukraine/>

²⁶ Eurochild and UNICEF (2022). Policy & Legal review for children in alternative care & unaccompanied and separated children from Ukraine arriving in: Lithuania.

<https://eurochild.org/uploads/2022/05/Lithuania-LT-country-profile-for-Alt-Care-and-UASC-for-Ukrainian-children-1.pdf>

²⁷ *Ibid.*

²⁸ *Ibid.*

²⁹ See: Steniulienė, I. and Stažytė, K. (2023). Gyvybės langelyje Kaune rasta naujagimė, netrukus mama prisistačiusi moteris panoro ją susigrąžinti. 15min.lt.

<https://www.15min.lt/naujiena/aktualu/lietuva/gyvybes-langelyje-kaune-rasta-naujagime-56-2029420>; Steniulienė, I. (2022). Gyvybės langelyje Kaune rastas 10 parų naujagimis. 15min.lt.

<https://www.15min.lt/naujiena/aktualu/lietuva/gyvybes-langelyje-kaune-rastas-10-paru-naujagimis-56-1742136>

³⁰ *Ibid.*

³¹ *Ibid.*

³² Pankūnas, G. (2022). Gyvybės langelių 10-metis: valstybė džiaugiasi 67 „rastinukais“, bet psichiatras ragina neapgauinėti savęs. LRT.IT.

<https://www.lrt.lt/naujienos/lietuvoje/2/1060714/gyvybes-langeliu-10-metis-valstybe-dziaugiasi-67-rastinukais-bet-psichiatras-ragina-neapgauineti-saves>

