

PILOT-SCHEME FOR EVALUATING JUDICIAL SYSTEMS

1.	The number of inhabitants in the Republic of Lithuania	3462.6 thousand Year: 2003-01-01, Source: The Department of the Statistics at the Government of the Republic of Lithuania
2.	The total annual State budget (in Euros)	3 146 868 628,35 Euros (10 865 508 000 LTL) (1 Euro =3,4528 LTL) Year: 2003, Source: The Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Lithuania, Law on Enactment of the Financial Rate of the State Budget and Municipalities' Budget
3.	The average gross annual salary	4197,98 Euros (14494,8 LTL (1207,9 LTL per month)) Year: 2003, the fourth quarter of the 2003; Source: The Ministry of Social Security and Labour of the Republic of Lithuania
4.	The annual public budget spent on legal aid (in Euros). Primary legal aid State legal aid	18 535,77 Euros (64 000,3 LTL) Year: 2003, Source: The Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Lithuania 1 563 368 Euros (5 398 000 LTL) Year 2003, Source: The Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Lithuania
5.	The annual public budget spent on legal aid in criminal and in other (non-criminal) court cases (in Euros)	The information is not available at the moment. It is under research. Year: 2003, Source: The Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Lithuania
6.	The total number of legal aid cases (yearly)	The information is not available at the moment. It is under research. Year: 2003, Source: The Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Lithuania
7.	The total number of legal aid cases in criminal matters and in other (non-criminal) court cases (yearly)	The information is not available at the moment. It is under research. Year: 2003, Source: The Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Lithuania
8.	Is there an income and asset test for granting legal aid?	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
9.	The maximum income level for granting legal aid	Approximately – 1834 Euros (6332,4 LTL) (includes just the income per year, excluding the asset). It is the fifth and the highest level. Year: 2003, the 4-th quarter of the year
10.	Is it possible to refuse legal aid for lack of the merit of the case?	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO The decision is taken by the court or pretrial investigative officer.
11.	Is there a general rule to which a person has to pay a court tax or fee to start a proceeding at a general jurisdiction court, for criminal matters and for other than criminal matters?	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO This is true for other than criminal cases.

12.	Is there a private system of legal expenses insurance for the individuals in the Republic of Lithuania?	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
13.	Has the judicial decision given by the judge an impact on who carries judicial cost?	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO This is true for criminal cases and other than criminal cases.
14.	Have there been any studies in the Republic of Lithuania on the costs of cases brought to courts for users, for the State or both?	YES NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
15.	Are there official internet sites/portals (e.g. Ministry of Justice, etc.) on which the general public may have free access to - legal texts (e.g. codes, laws, regulations, etc.) - the case-law of the higher court/s - other documents (e.g. legal forms, etc.) If yes, please give the internet address	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO - Parliamentary database: http://www.lrs.lt YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO - court practice: The Supreme Court of Lithuania: http://www.lat.litlex.lt The Supreme Administrative Court: http://www.lvat.lt
16.	Is there a public and free-of-charge for victims specific information system to inform and help victims of crimes?	YES NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Only non-governmental organizations are involved.
17.	Is there a public and free-of-charge and personalised information system, managed by the police or the justice system, on the follow up given to complaints by victims of crimes?	YES NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
18.	Is there a public compensation fund to compensate the victims of crime?	YES NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A public compensation fund to compensate the victims of crime is just laid down in the Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code. Not acting yet.
19.	Is there users' or legal professionals' (e.g. judges, lawyers, officials) inquiries to measure the public trust and the satisfaction of the services delivered by the judiciary.	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO These surveys are at national level.
20.	Is there a national or local procedure for complaints regarding the bad functioning of the judiciary?	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO At court level – internal procedure.

21.	Is there an obligation for the institution which receives a complaint to respond and/or to deal with the request within a certain time limit	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
22.	Total number of courts	67 (the Supreme Court of Lithuania, the Court of Appeals of Lithuania, the Supreme Administrative Court of Lithuania, 5 regional courts, 54 district courts, 5 regional administrative courts)
23.	Number of general jurisdiction first instance courts	54 district courts Certain cases are heard by regional courts as first instance courts.
24.	Number of specialised first instance courts. Specify the different areas of specialization	5 regional administrative courts
25.	Number of professional judges sitting in courts (present the information in full time equivalent and for permanent posts)	672 judges Year: 2003; Source: National Courts Administration.
26.	Number of non-professional judges sitting in courts (present the information in full time equivalent and for permanent posts)	There are no non-professional judges in Lithuania.
27.	Number of non-judge administrative staff who are working in courts (present the information in full time equivalent and for permanent posts)	803 (this number includes assistants to judges, advisers, consultants, heads of offices, chief financiers, court secretaries and administrative secretaries employed in all Lithuanian courts except for the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Administrative Court) Year: 2003, Source: The National Court Administration
28.	Annual budget allocated to all courts	33 334 Euros (115 096 LTL) Year: 2003, Source: Law on Enactment of the Financial Rate of the State Budget and Municipalities' Budget
29.	Annual budget allocated to the Ministry of Justice or the institution which is responsible for the functioning of courts	10238,7 Euros (35 352 LTL) to the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Lithuania; 544,5 Euros (1880 LTL) National Court Administration Year: 2003, Source: Law on Enactment of the Financial Rate of the State Budget and Municipalities' Budget
30.	Has the budget for justice increased during the last 5 years? Where possible amounts should be indicated showing this trend?	The annual budgets allocated to all courts in 2004: 35,87 million Euros (LTL 123,85 million) in 2003: 33,2 million Euros (LTL 114,71 million) in 2002: 31 million Euros (LTL 107,52 million)
31.	Which institution is formally responsible for setting up the amount of budget allocated to the courts?	The Government considers draft budgets prepared by courts and approbated by the Council of Courts. The budgets are approved by the Seimas by the Law on the State Budget.
32.	Who manages the budget of the courts (the	The President of the court

	President of the Court? The person administratively responsible for the Court?)	
33.	Which institution is responsible for arranging and scheduling the court hearings/sessions? - in criminal cases; - in other than criminal cases	The courts
34.	The total number of criminal cases received by the public prosecutor (in a year)	<p>There is no detailed information to the questions 34, 35 and 36.</p> <p>Criminal Procedure prosecutor's workload per year from 2003 05 01 to 2004 05 01 (according to the new Criminal procedure Code of the Republic of Lithuania) –</p> <p><i>Prosecutor of the General Prosecutor's Office</i> – 22 (complaints, applications, notices about criminal acts); 11 (pre-trial investigations initiated); 4 (pre-trial investigations carried to court without suspension (successfully)), <i>Prosecutor of Vilnius County Prosecutor's Office</i> (analogically) – - 13; - 11; - 2, <i>Prosecutor of Vilnius District Prosecutor's Office</i> – - 600; - 350; - 32.</p> <p>Year: 2003, Source: General Prosecutor's Office</p>
35.	The total number of criminal cases dropped by the public prosecutor (in a year)	
36.	The total number of criminal cases which are concluded by a sanction/measure imposed/negotiated by the public prosecutor (in a year).	
37.	Total number of criminal cases charged by the public prosecutor before the courts (in a year)	<p>15120</p> <p>Year: 2003, Source: Statistical reports of courts, The National Courts Administration</p>
38.	Total number of incoming cases in the courts concerning robbery cases (in a year)	<p>The data is not available.</p> <p>Such data is compiled under the heading "Crimes against property" (incl. robbery, theft, burglary, etc.)</p> <p>Year: 2003, Source: The National Courts Administration</p>

39.	Total number of judicial decisions, concerning robbery cases (in a year). Please indicate also if possible: Number or % of convicted persons Number or % of acquitted persons	The data is not available Year: 2003, Source: The National Courts Administration
40.	Percentage of decisions concerning robbery which are subject to an appeal to a higher court (yearly)	The data is not available Year: 2003, Source: The National Courts Administration
41.	Total number of incoming criminal cases in the courts concerning intentional homicide (yearly)	The data is not available Such data is compiled under the heading "Crimes against human life and health" Year: 2003, Source: The National Courts Administration
42.	Total number of judicial decisions concerning intentional homicide (yearly) Please indicate also if possible: Number or % of convicted persons Number or % of acquitted persons	The data is not available Year: 2003, Source: The National Courts Administration
43.	Percentage of decisions concerning intentional homicide subject to an appeal to a higher court (yearly)	The data is not available Year: 2003, Source: The National Courts Administration
44.	Total number of incoming civil and administrative cases in the courts (yearly)	176617 Year: 2003, Source: Statistical reports of courts, The National Courts Administration
45.	Total number of judicial decisions in civil and administrative matters (yearly)	174952 Year: 2003, Source: Statistical reports of courts, The National Courts Administration
46.	Percentage of decisions concerning civil and administrative matters subject to an appeal to a higher court (yearly)	6 % Year: 2003, Source: Statistical reports of courts, The National Courts Administration
47.	Total number of incoming divorce cases in the courts (in a year)	The data is not available Year: 2003, Source: The National Courts Administration
48.	Total number of judicial decisions in divorce cases (yearly)	The data is not available Year: 2003, Source: The National Courts Administration
49.	Number of divorce cases other than those pronounced by mutual agreement subject to an appeal to a higher court (yearly)	The data is not available Year: 2003, Source: The National Courts Administration
50.	Total number of incoming dismissal cases in the courts (yearly)	The data is not available Year: 2003, Source: The National Courts Administration
51.	Total number of judicial decisions of dismissal cases (yearly)	The data is not available Year: 2003, Source: The National Courts Administration
52.	Percentage of decisions concerning dismissal cases subject to an appeal to a higher court (in a year)	The data is not available Year: 2003, Source: The National Courts Administration
53.	The annual IT budget allocated to the courts (in Euros)	Approximately – 1,16 million Euros (4 mln. LTL)

		(Annual salary to computer specialists/human resources - approximately 0.93 million LTL or 0,27 in Euros) Year: 2003, Source: The National Court Administration
54.	In general, have the courts in Lithuania computer facilities? - for judges - for non-judges court staff	YES X NO YES X , partly NO
55.	Is there a centralized institution which is responsible for collecting statistical data regarding the functioning of the judiciary. If yes, please specify the name and the address of this institution	YES X NO The National Courts Administration A. Jaksto street 13-1, LT-2600 Vilnius, The Republic of Lithuania
56.	What kind of facilities can be used by the clients of the courts to communicate with the courts (multiple choices are possible): • Telephone • Mail • Fax • E-mail • Internet	Telephone, mail, fax – with all courts E-mail and internet – only with some courts
57.	Is there an electronic form to carry out certain procedural steps?	YES NO X
58.	The percentage of adversary judgements in criminal cases in first instance.	The data is not available
59.	Is there a right to an interpreter for all those within your jurisdiction if the persons cannot understand or speak the language used in court?	Yes X NO
60.	Is there an effective remedy to a superior jurisdiction for all cases?	Yes X NO
61.	Indicate whether all judgments to prison are given or reason for or are duly motivated	Yes X NO
62.	Average length, in days, of robbery cases from the formal beginning of the prosecution until the first instance judgment	The data is not available Year: 2003, Source: The National Courts administration
63.	Average length, in days, of robbery cases from the formal beginning of the prosecution until the judgment of appeal	The data is not available Year: 2003, Source: The National Courts administration
64.	Average length, in days, of divorce cases from the deposit of the complaint until the first instance judgment	The data is not available Year: 2003, Source: The National Courts administration
65.	Average length, in days, of divorce cases from the deposit of the complaint until the	The data is not available Year: 2003, Source: The National Courts administration

	judgment of appeal	
66.	Average length, in days, of dismissal cases from the deposit of the complaint until the first instance judgment	The data is not available Year: 2003, Source: The National Courts administration
67.	Average length, in days, of dismissal cases from the deposit of the complaint until the judgment of appeal	The data is not available Year: 2003, Source: The National Courts administration
68.	Do you, on a regular basis, measure the size of backlog cases in the courts?	Yes X NO
69.	Is there a way of analysing the queuing time during judicial procedures?	Yes X NO Procedural laws of the Republic of Lithuania do not allow any recess in the proceedings unless it is necessary. A judge (court) must take the measures provided in procedural laws to prevent delays in the proceedings. The performance of this duty by a judge (court) must be controlled by the chairman of the court where the case concerned is handled. The Regulations on Administration in Courts obligate courts to inform the higher administrative control body, i.e. a court of higher level, about the cases the hearing whereof took longer than 6 months. Upon direction of the Council of Courts, the National Courts Administration summarizes the reasons of cases the hearing whereof took longer than 6 months and puts forward conclusions to the Council of Courts. The case hearing may be suspended only in the cases provided by procedural laws. E.g., in the case of the death of a person, until his legal successor is identified; when the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Lithuania is addressed regarding the conformity of a law with the Constitution; etc.
70.	Gross annual salary of a first instance professional judge at the beginning of his/her career	12714,3 Euros (43 900 LTL (gross)) Year: 2003, Source: The National Court Administration
71.	The average gross annual salary of a judge of the Supreme Court or of the highest appellate court	The average gross annual salary of a judge of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Lithuania is 32347,66 Euros (111 690 LTL). Year 2003, Source: the Supreme Court of the Republic of Lithuania and 29762,8 Euros (102 762 LTL) - of the Court of Appeals of the Republic of Lithuania Year 2003, Source: the Court of Appeals of the Republic of Lithuania
72.	Can the judges combine their work with other	YES NO X

	professions (e.g. university professors, arbitrators, consultants, etc.)? If yes, please specify.	The judges cannot hold any other elective or appointed posts or work in the private sector, the only exception is being a university professor or creative activity.
73.	Are judges recruited and nominated by an independent institution? If yes, who are represented in this institution: the members of the judiciary? YES NO members outside of the judiciary YES NO a mixture of the two categories referred above? YES NO Is the process of selection and nomination carried out according to pre-established procedures? YES X NO	All judges (except for judges of the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court of the Republic of Lithuania) are appointed by the President of the Republic on the advice of the Council of Courts. Judges of the Court of Appeals are appointed by the President of the Republic with the concurrence of the Seimas. Justices of the Supreme Court are appointed by the Seimas on the recommendation of the President of the Republic.
74.	Is there a system of initial and/or continuous training of judge?	YES X NO It is the “Permanent judicial training program”, which was approbated by the Decision No. 12 of 17 June 2002 of the Council of Courts and approved by the Order No. 209 of 16 July 2002 of the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Lithuania. On its basis short-term/annual judicial training programs are organized.
75.	Is there a system of supervision and control on the judiciary/courts - other than through appeal? If yes, please specify	YES X NO A system of supervision and control is laid down in the Regulations of Administration in Courts. These Regulations provide that the administrative activities of lower instance courts are supervised/ controlled by the chairman of the higher instance court.
76.	Is there a system of temporary judges?	YES NO X Not applicable in the Republic of Lithuania
77.	Annual number of disciplinary proceedings against judges	4 disciplinary actions Year: 2003, Source: The National Court Administration
78.	Annual number of sanctions against judges	2 censures Year: 2003, Source: The National Court Administration
79.	Annual budget for the public prosecution	Budget of the Prosecutor’s Office - 21 613 Euros (74 628 LTL); Part of it, that goes for salaries 14 395,8 Euros (49 706 LTL) Year: 2003, Source: Law on Enactment of the Financial Rate of the State Budget and Municipalities’ Budget
80.	Number of professional prosecutors	870 prosecutors

		Year:2003, Source: General Prosecutor's Office
81.	Gross annual salary of a prosecutor at the beginning of service	Annual salary of a prosecutor before taxes: Lowest – 34.000 LTL Average – 48.000 LTL Year: 2003, Source: General Prosecutor's Office
82.	Average gross annual salary of a respective prosecutor of the Supreme Court or of the highest appellate court	Corresponds to the position of the Prosecutor of Public Prosecution Division in the Prosecutor General's Office of the Republic of Lithuania Annual salaries of such prosecutors before taxes are as follows: Lowest – 57.000 LTL Average 70.000 LTL Highest – 79.000 LTL Year: 2003, Source: General Prosecutor's Office
83.	Can the public prosecutors combine their work with other professions?	YES NO X The prosecutor may not hold any other elective or appointive posts and work in other offices, enterprises, or organizations, the only exception being scientific or educational, or creative activities. The prosecutor may not receive any other remuneration except the prosecutor's salary, fees for creative activities and remuneration for research and teaching at higher educational institutions and for work in groups and on commissions for drafting legal acts, unless this is part of the prosecutor's direct duties.
84.	Are public prosecutors recruited and nominated by an independent institution?	The Prosecutor General is appointed for a term of seven years and dismissed from office by the President of the Republic with the approval of the Seimas. Deputies of the Prosecutor General are appointed for a term of seven years and dismissed from office by the President of the Republic upon the nomination of the Prosecutor General. A person is appointed to the post, which is on the List of the Prosecutors' Positions, by order of the Prosecutor General on the recommendation of the Selection Commission
	Is the process of selection and nomination carried out according to pre-established procedures?	YES X NO Persons are admitted to service at the prosecutor's office on a voluntary and selective basis. This is done by the Personnel Division of the Prosecutor General's Office, Selection Commission of Candidates, Examination Commission of Candidates, Prosecutors'

		Performance Evaluation Commission and the Prosecutor General accordingly empowered by the Law on Prosecutor's Office, other internal regulations.
85.	<p>Is there a system of initial and continuous training for public prosecutors and, if so, whether it is compulsory for them?</p> <p>How many prosecutors on average are engaged in in-service training programs?</p>	<p>YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO</p> <p>At the beginning of the service the prosecutor is posted on an individual 2-year basic traineeship program approved by the Prosecutor General. The Performance Evaluation Commission approves execution of the program and the prosecutor's qualification for further service. Further in-service training is being carried according to the priorities of the Prosecutors' Training Strategy for 2003-2006 (approved by the Prosecutor General on 18 December 2002) and the trends of the activity of the Training Methodology Division: Studies on EU law; studies on application of Criminal Code, Code of Criminal Procedure, Penitentiary Code of the Republic of Lithuania; improvement of foreign language skills; special training (in separate sorts of crimes) and other. Preparation of a long-term program on training and in-service training of the prosecutors and assistants of the prosecutors is scheduled for 2004.</p> <p>557 prosecutors improved their qualification in 2003. According to the data of 2001-2003, 512 prosecutors attended training each year.</p>
86.	Is there a supervision and control system on the public prosecutors?	<p>The Prosecutor General accounts for the activities of the Prosecutor General's Office to the President of the Republic of Lithuania and the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania. The Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania sets the priorities for the activities of the prosecutor's office and exercises parliamentary control over the activities.</p> <p>When performing his functions the prosecutor is independent and obeys only to the Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania and the Laws. Procedural actions of prosecutors are controlled by the superior prosecutor and the court. The superior prosecutor establishes violations of procedural laws and reverse unlawful decisions.</p>

		<p>A superior prosecutor does not give orders to the prosecutor as to what procedural decision he should render. The prosecutor has the right to request that the superior prosecutor's directions with regard to procedural decisions, which are not executed by resolutions, would be given in writing.</p> <p>A superior prosecutor may by a reasoned decision reverse the decision rendered by the prosecutor.</p> <p>The economic and financial activities of the Prosecutor General's Office and the territorial prosecutor's offices are controlled by the Prosecutor General (the prosecutors authorized by him), the State Control and other authorized state institutions.</p>
87.	Annual number of disciplinary proceedings against public prosecutors	<p>15 prosecutors were punished for administrative offences in 2003.</p> <p>Year: 2003, Source: General Prosecutor's Office</p>
88.	Annual number of sanctions against public prosecutors	<p>3 prosecutors were dismissed from the service, 1 was demoted, others were imposed other service-related penalties for service-related offences in 2003.</p> <p>Year: 2003, Source: : General Prosecutor's Office</p>
89.	Number of practicing lawyers in the Republic of Lithuania	<p>1096 (in 2000 – 752, 2001 – 876, 2002 – 938, 2003 – 1039)</p> <p>Year: 2003-2004, Source: Lithuanian Bar Association</p>
90.	Is there a national bar association?	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
91.	<p>Have quality standards been formulated for lawyers?</p> <p>If yes, who is responsible for formulating these quality standards?</p> <p>- bar association</p> <p>- legislator</p> <p>- other</p> <p>Please specify</p>	<p>YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO</p> <p>The quality standards for lawyers are formulated by legislator in the Law on the Bar.</p>
92.	Are there disciplinary proceedings for lawyers?	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
93.	Annual number of disciplinary proceedings against lawyers	<p>90</p> <p>Year: 2003-2004, Source: Lithuanian Bar Association</p>
94.	Annual number of sanctions against lawyers	<p>70</p> <p>Year: 2003-2004, Source: Lithuanian Bar Association</p>
95.	Is there an official way of complaining on the	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO

	lawyers' performances? If yes, please specify	According to the article 47 of the Law on the Bar, a disciplinary case may be initiated against the lawyer, apprentice for violations of the requirements set forth by the Law on the Bar, the Statute of the Bar and the Code of Professional Ethics for Lawyers, as well as practice. The Council of the Lithuanian Bar Association or the Minister of Justice are authorized to pass the decision regarding the initiating of a disciplinary case. Disciplinary cases are heard by the Court of Honor for Lawyers.
96.	Which is the amount paid to a lawyer by the State in respect of legal aid for a first instance divorce case?	28,96 – 57,92 Euros (100-200 LTL) It depends on the length of hearings: preparation of documents – 19,4 Euros (67 LTL) plus hourly fee of 4,86 Euros (16,80 LTL). Year: 2003-2004, Source: Lithuanian Bar Association
97.	The number of persons registered as mediators	Not applicable in Lithuania. Only the institute of consolidation could be treated as one of the closest institutes to the mediation. In this case, judges and investigators serve as conciliator. Year: 2004, Source: The Institute of Law
98.	How much public budget is devoted to mediation? Human and material resources, at the State and/or local level.	Not applicable in the Republic of Lithuania. Year: 2004, Source: The Institute of Law
99.	The number of incoming mediation cases (yearly) in criminal cases and in cases other than criminal cases	Not applicable in the Republic of Lithuania. Year: 2004, Source: The Institute of Law
100.	The number of cases solved through mediation (yearly) in criminal cases and other than criminal cases	Not applicable in the Republic of Lithuania. Year: 2004, Source: The Institute of Law
101.	In which area of law is mediation most practiced and successful in criminal cases and in cases other than criminal cases	Not applicable in the Republic of Lithuania. Year: 2004, Source: The Institute of Law
102.	The number and type (bailiffs, sheriffs, tax officials, etc.) of enforcement agents in criminal cases and in cases other than criminal cases	124 – bailiffs Year: 2004, Source: The Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Lithuania
103.	Is there an institution responsible for supervise or control the activity of enforcement agents?	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO Supervisory institutions - Court supervises the legality of procedural actions performed by bailiffs. The Ministry of Justice and the House of Bailiffs supervises the organization of bailiffs' work.

104.	The annual number of disciplinary proceedings against enforcement agents	4 (four) extra-ordinary inspections of the organization of bailiffs' work have been carried out; 1 (one) disciplinary lawsuit has been commenced. Year: 2003 – 2004, Source: The Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Lithuania
105.	The annual number of sanctioned enforcement agents (following disciplinary proceedings)	One disciplinary punishment has been imposed (dismissing from a bailiff's post). Year: 2003 – 2004, Source: The Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Lithuania
106.	Is there a possibility of filing complaints against enforcement agents	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO Complaints regarding procedural actions performed by a bailiff shall be rendered to the district court in the territory of the bailiff's operation. Complaints regarding the organization of bailiffs' work shall be rendered to the Ministry of Justice or to the House of Bailiffs.
107.	Have the courts a role to play in the execution of court decisions. If so, please specify	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO They confirm some procedural acts performed by a bailiff and examine the written procedural documents. Judges are granted wide powers in the execution of civil cases, e.g. a judge may decide on the removal of a bailiff, etc. In the criminal procedure, a judge takes care of the protection of the property of the convicted, the unattended minor children of the convicted, etc.
108.	Have the courts the competence to decide against public authorities? Are the courts involved in execution decisions against public authorities?	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO The law does not provide any exceptions with regard to public authorities. YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO The courts have the competence to make decisions regarding the exaction of decisions against public authorities and they take part in the prosecution as well as in other decisions against persons.

