



Population  
2 795 680

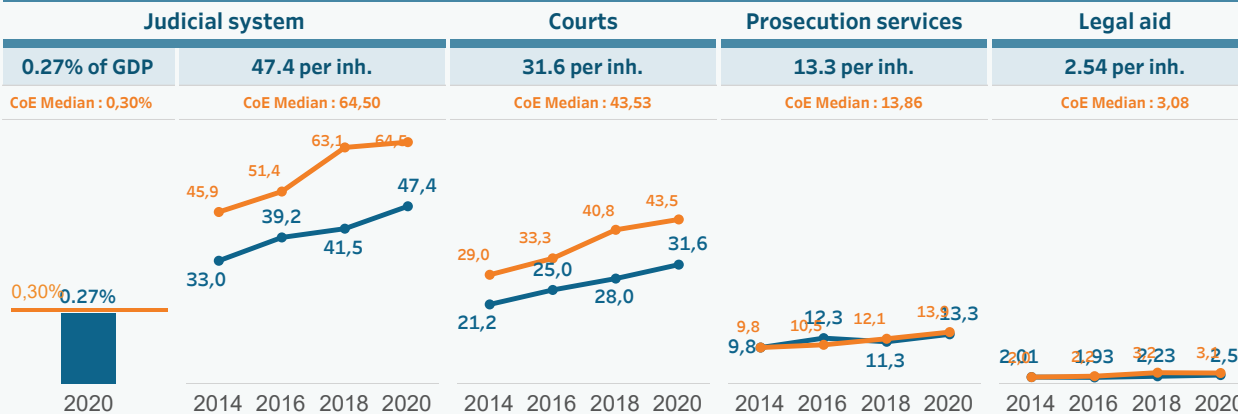


GDP per capita  
17 510 €  
CoE Median 20 301 €



Avg gross annual salary  
17 143 €  
CoE Median 20 612 €

### Implemented judicial system budget



**Budget:** In 2020, Lithuania spent 132 651 473 € on the implemented judicial system budget: 47.4€ per inh. (below the CoE median) and 0.27% of the GDP (below the CoE median). 67% were spent on courts, 28% on prosecution services, and 5% on legal aid. In fact, legal aid is granted to many cases, but the amount per case is relatively low. The investments in computerisation within courts increased in 2020 by 87%.

#### Recruitment of judges

As of 2020, the Judicial Council, instead of the President of Lithuania, appoints three members of the selection panel and is involved in the coordination of the procedure of this panel. It advises the President on the appointment of judges at all levels, their promotion, transfer, removal. It is also possible since 2020 to appeal the opinion of the selection commission to the Supreme Court.

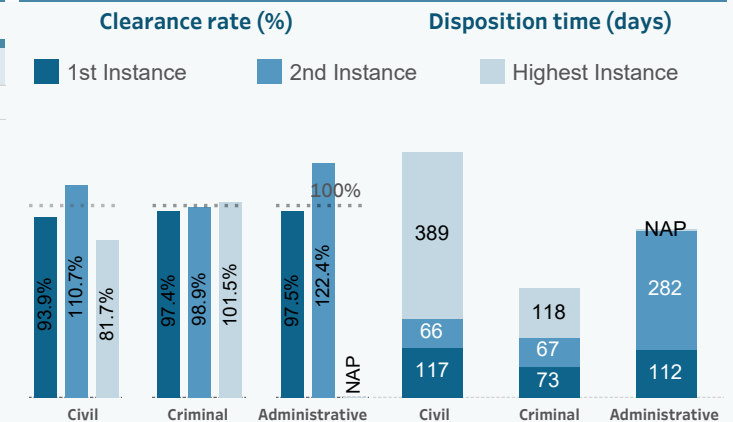
#### ICT in judiciary

The ICT index of 8,2 increased by 0,3 points compared to 2018. The investment in ICT which is 3,3% of the court budget (only slightly above the CoE median of 2,2%) seems to be reasonable compared with the level of development and recent improvement. There is a unique centralized database for all matters; parties can access their cases and communicate with courts in online processed cases, apply for and receive legal aid online.

#### Court-related mediation

Since 2019, court-related mediation is possible also in administrative cases. As of 2020, parties must try to resolve family disputes through mediation before going to court (except for domestic violence victims). In certain civil cases, mandatory mediation may be ordered by the court. The free of charge trainings increased the number of mediators in recent years.

### Efficiency



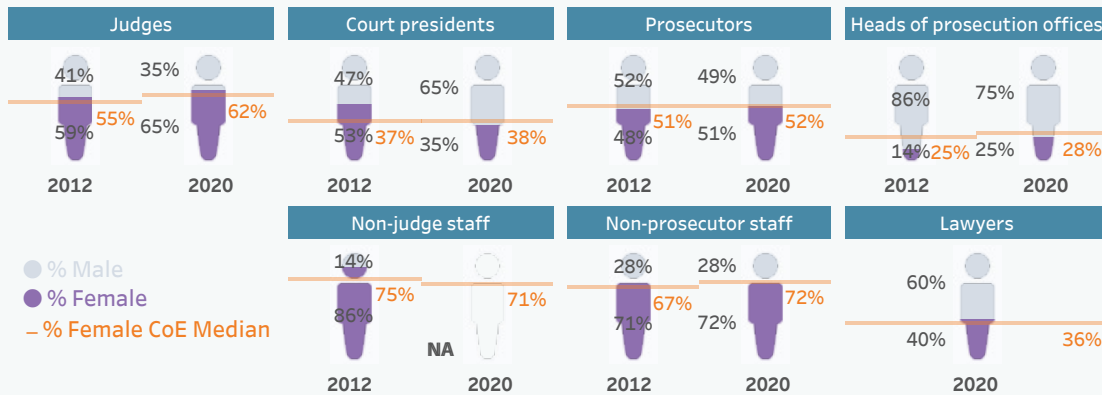
**Efficiency:** In total, in 2020, the courts are the fastest in the first instance, with DT indicators well below the respective CoE medians in all matters. The criminal domain is the most efficient area of law with DT indicators below the CoE medians at all instances. In particular, courts were most efficient in civil and commercial litigious cases in the second instance, while in the third instance the DT indicator was well above the CoE median in this legal field. In 2019, the Supreme Court of Lithuania examined fewer civil cases than were received, resulting in an increase of pending cases in 2019 but also in 2020. In addition, the reduction in the number of judicial posts and the lengthy appointment procedures led to a decrease in the number of resolved third instance civil and commercial litigious cases which caused an increase in the number of pending cases.

## Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)

Lithuania CoE Median



## Gender balance

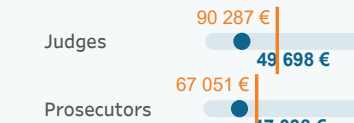


## Absolute gross salaries

## Salary at the beginning of career

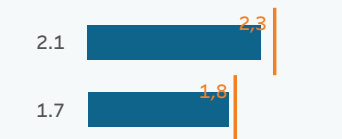


## Salary at the end of career



## Ratio with the average annual gross salary

## Salary at the beginning of career

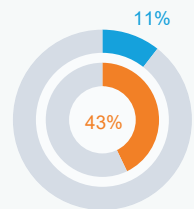


## Salary at the end of career



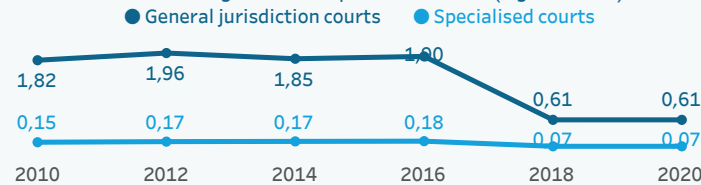
## Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)

## Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts

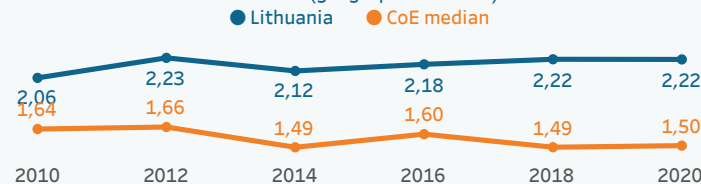


Specialised courts  
General courts  
CoE median

## First instance general and specialised courts (legal entities)



## All courts (geographic location)

ICT in judiciary  
(index from 0 to 10)

Index	Total	8.2	6,5
Deployment rate	Civil	8.99	6,6
	Criminal	5.61	5,7
	Administrative	8.74	6,1
Communication with courts	Civil	9.74	6,1
	Criminal	3.28	4,1
	Administrative	9.28	5,0
Courts and case management	Civil	7.58	7,3
	Criminal	7.58	7,3
	Administrative	7.58	7,4
Decision support	Civil	9.57	7,0
	Criminal	9.62	7,3
	Administrative	9.57	7,2

## CEPEJ efficiency indicators

Clearance Rate (CR) = (Resolved cases / Incoming cases) \*100

CR > 100%, court/judicial system is able to resolve more cases than it received => backlog is decreasing

CR < 100%, court/judicial system is able to resolve fewer cases than it received => backlog is increasing

Disposition Time (DT) = (Pending cases / Resolved cases) \*365

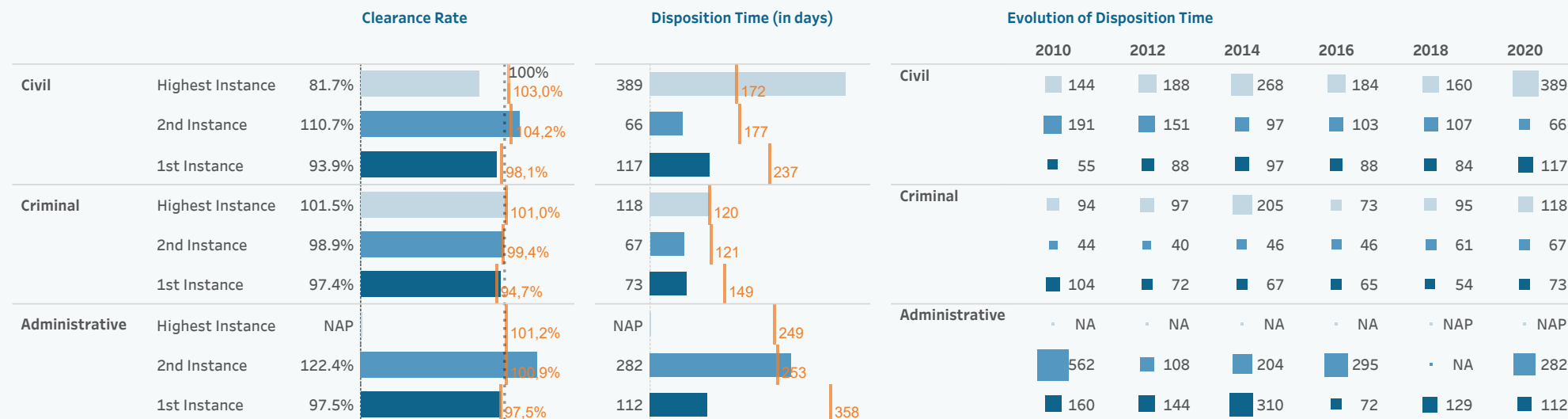
The Disposition Time (DT) is the theoretical time for a pending case to be resolved, taken into consideration the current pace of work

Instance

■ Highest Instance

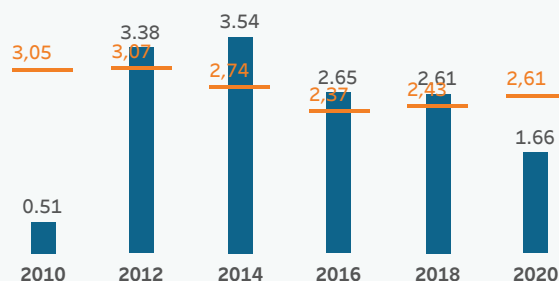
■ 2nd Instance

■ 1st Instance

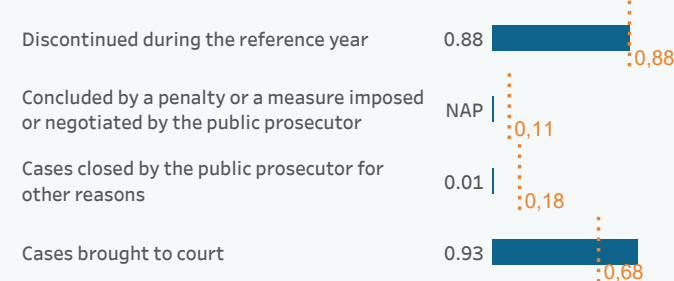


## Public prosecution services

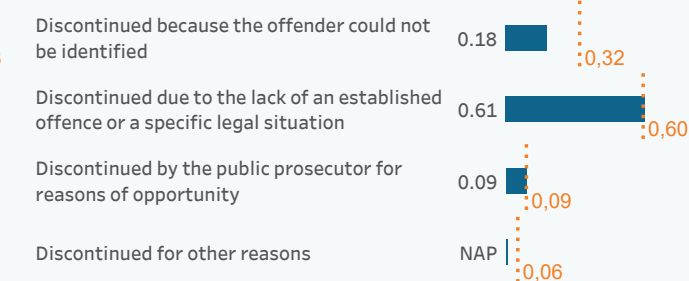
## Total number of criminal cases of 1st instance per 100 inhabitants



## Distribution of processed cases per 100 inhabitants



## Distribution of discontinued cases per 100 inhabitants



Note: There are different methodologies on calculating number of cases in prosecution statistics by event or by perpetrator. CEPEJ collects data per case (event) but some countries present it by perpetrator.

## Judiciary related websites

## 1. Legal texts

<https://www.e-tar.lt>; <http://www.lrs.lt>

## 2. Case-law of the higher court/s

<http://liteko.teismai.lt>

## 3. Information about the judicial system

<http://www.teismai.lt>