



Reference data 2020 (01/01/2020 - 31/12/2020)

Start/end date of the data collection campaign : 19/03/2021 - 01/10/2021

Objective :

The CEPEJ decided, at its 35th plenary meeting, to launch the ninth evaluation cycle 2020 – 2022, focused on 2020 data. The CEPEJ wishes to use the methodology developed in the previous cycles to get, with the support of its national correspondents' network, a general evaluation of the judicial systems in the 47 member states of the Council of Europe as well as three observer states (Israel, Morocco and Kazakhstan). This will enable policy makers and judicial practitioners to take account of such unique information when carrying out their activities.

The present questionnaire was adapted by the Working group on evaluation of judicial systems (CEPEJ-GT-EVAL) in view of the previous evaluation cycles and considering the comments submitted by CEPEJ members, observers, experts and national correspondents. The aim of this exercise is to increase awareness of judicial systems in the participating states, to compare the functioning of judicial systems in their various aspects, as well as to have a better knowledge of the trends of the judicial organisation in order to help improve the efficiency of justice. The evaluation questionnaire and the analysis of the results becomes a genuine tool in favour of public policies on justice, for the sake of the European citizens.

Instruction :

The ways to use the application and to answer the questions are guided by two main documents:

- User manual
- Explanatory note

While the explanatory note gives definitions and explanations on the CEPEJ evaluation questionnaire and the methodology needed for replying, the User manual is a tool to help you navigate through this application. You can download the Explanatory note as a whole on the CEPEJ website. The specific explanations are also accessible for each question within this application under the tab "Explanatory note". This will serve as immediate consultation tool when answering questions. In case you have any questions related to these documents or on the use of the application, please do not hesitate to contact the Secretariat.

1.General and financial information

1.1.Demographic and economic data

1.1.1Inhabitants and economic general information



001. Number of inhabitants (if possible on 1 January of the reference year +1)

[2 795 680]

Comments <https://osp.stat.gov.lt/statistiniu-rodikliu-analize?hash=5b7fa09d-7ace-4909-89d9-b8a8897da5ba#/>



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002. Total of annual public expenditure at state level and where appropriate, public expenditure at regional or federal entity level (in €)

	Amount
State or federal level	16 823 500 000 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Regional / federal entity level (total for all regions / federal entities)	3 105 883 000 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments The state budget, the consolidated expenses of SODRA and PSDF for 2020 amount to 16,823.5 million Euros; Almost 1.9 billion EUR - EU support funds. 2020 state budget expenditures were 4.2 billion higher than in 2019 and were focused on addressing the challenges posed by the quarantine resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. In fact, state budget appropriations exceeded state budget revenues (together with EU and other international financial support funds) by 4.6 billion euros. The costs were financed by borrowed funds.

The figure of regional level indicates the expenditure of all (60) Lithuania municipalities. The growth of municipal budgets is due to the growing economy (although it was already Covid), as income from personal income taxes is increasing (wages are rising), income from property taxes is increasing as property values increase.



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003. Per capita GDP (in €) in current prices for the reference year

[17 510]

Comments http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=nama_10_pc&lang=en

004. Average gross annual salary (in €) for the reference year

[17 143]

NA

Comments Annual salary growth has been affected by the increase in the minimum monthly salary since the beginning of the reference year, the base salary of state politicians, judges, state politicians, judges, civil servants, civil servants and employees of budgetary institutions, changes in the procedure for calculating tax-free income and other reasons.

005. Exchange rate of national currency (non-Euro zone) in € on 1 January of the reference year

+1

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Allow decimals : 5

NAP

Comments

A1. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: Official Statistics Portal <https://osp.stat.gov.lt/pagrindiniai-salies-rodikliai>
http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=nama_10_pc&lang=en



1.1.2 Budgetary data concerning judicial system

006. Annual (approved and implemented) public budget allocated to the functioning of all courts, in € (without the budget of the public prosecution services and without the budget of legal aid). If you cannot separate the budget allocated to the courts from the budget of public prosecution services and/or the one allocated to legal aid, please go to question 7. If you are able to answer this question 6, please answer NA to question 7.

	Approved budget (in €)	Implemented budget (in €)
TOTAL - Annual public budget allocated to the functioning of all courts (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7)	89 027 300 [] NA [] NAP	88 413 998 [] NA [] NAP
1. Annual public budget allocated to (gross) salaries	77 957 532 [] NA [] NAP	77 766 593 [] NA [] NAP
2. Annual public budget allocated to computerisation (2.1 + 2.2)	2 253 838 [] NA [] NAP	2 484 139 [] NA [] NAP
2.1 Investments in computerisation	1 329 000 [] NA [] NAP	1 545 070 [] NA [] NAP
2.2 Maintenance of the IT equipment of courts	924 838 [] NA [] NAP	939 069 [] NA [] NAP
3. Annual public budget allocated to justice expenses (expertise, interpretation, etc.)	606 397 [] NA [] NAP	607 156 [] NA [] NAP
4. Annual public budget allocated to court buildings (maintenance, operating costs)	3 298 227 [] NA [] NAP	2 917 104 [] NA [] NAP
5. Annual public budget allocated to investments in new (court) buildings	1 053 000 [] NA [] NAP	742 108 [] NA [] NAP
6. Annual public budget allocated to training	206 358 [] NA [] NAP	183 316 [] NA [] NAP
7. Other (please specify)	3 651 948 [] NA [] NAP	3 713 582 [] NA [] NAP

Please indicate any useful comment to explain the figures provided. If the annual public budget allocated to the functioning of all courts actually implemented is different from the approved annual public budget allocated to the functioning of all courts, please indicate the main reasons for the differences: "Other" includes other finances for expenses of the courts (telecommunications, post, transport, paper, etc.). The implemented budget allocated for "other" items increased due to an increase in service prices. The main difference in budget implementation is in the investment in new court buildings (and repair of other buildings) because of procurement problems and the problems with building companies.

In 2020 the National Courts Administration started to implement a new programme dedicated to the courts, financed by European Economic Area (EEA) and Norway funds (in the 2020 budget those funds make up around 1 million €). Accordingly the budget allocated to computerisation increased in 2020 (approved and implemented).

The increase in the budget allocated to court buildings (maintenance, operating costs) is also a consequence of the increase in service prices.

007. If you cannot answer question 6 because you cannot isolate the public budget allocated to courts from the budget allocated to public prosecution services and/or the one allocated to legal aid, please fill in only the appropriate line in the table according to your system:

	Approved budget (in €)	Implemented budget (in €)
Total annual public budget allocated to all courts and the public prosecution services together	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Total annual public budget allocated to all courts and legal aid together	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Total annual public budget allocated to all courts, public prosecution services and legal aid together	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - Please indicate any useful comment to explain the figures provided. If the annual public budget actually implemented is different from the approved annual public budget, please indicate the main reasons for the differences:

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008. Are litigants in general required to pay a court fee to initiate a proceeding at a court of general jurisdiction:

	Litigants required to pay a court fee to initiate a proceeding at a court of general jurisdiction ?
for criminal cases	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, at the beginning of the procedure <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, at a later stage <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
for other than criminal cases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, at the beginning of the procedure <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, at a later stage <input type="checkbox"/> No

If there are exceptions to the obligation to pay these court fees, could you please provide comments on those exceptions?

008-1. Please briefly present the methodology of calculation of these court fees:

- Article 80 of the Code of Civil Procedure establishes the amounts of stamp duty (court fee). According to the system, established in this article, the stamp duty in non-property cases is an exact amount of money, though in property (pecuniary) cases the calculation of stamp duty is combined with proportional and ordinary value. Article 80(1) of the Code of Civil Procedure establishes court fees: 1) in pecuniary disputes – depending on the claimed amount: - for claims up to 30 000 EUR – 3 % of claimed amount, but not less than 20 EUR;
- for claims from 30 000 EUR up to 100 000 EUR – 900 EUR plus 2 % of claimed amount, exceeding 30 000 EUR;
- for claims over 100 000 EUR – 2300 EUR plus 1 % of claimed amount, exceeding 100 000 EUR.
The maximum stamp duty payable for one claim in pecuniary cases shall not be more than 15 000 EUR;
2) in other disputes – different court fees depending on the substance of the case.
A request to impose provisional measures shall require the payment of the stamp duty of 50 EUR.
For a petition against an arbitration decision an official fee of 500 EUR shall be payable.
An appeal, appeal in cassation against the court decision or application to renew proceedings shall be subject to the same stamp duty

as the claim in this case.

Where the procedural documents referred to in this Article are submitted to the court by means of electronic communications, the stamp duty of 75 per cent of the payable stamp duty amount shall be paid for the relevant procedural document, but not less than 5 EUR. The same stamp duty relief applies if parties tried to solve their dispute in mediation before going to a court.

It shall be noted that according to the Code of Civil Procedure the courts index the stamp duty, except calculated in percent, by taking into consideration the quarter's consumer price index, if it is greater than 110. The applied index is calculated in the period of the law, where the stamp duty is defined, till every quarter.

Following Article 35 of the Law on Administrative Proceedings, the stamp duty of 30 euros shall be paid in administrative proceedings for each complaint/application, regardless of the number of claims asserted therein. An appeal against the court decision shall be subject to the stamp duty of 15 euros. Where the complaints/applications referred to in this Article are submitted to the court by means of electronic communications, the stamp duty of 75 per cent of the payable stamp duty amount shall be paid for the relevant complaint/application. Article 158(3) of the Law on Administrative Proceedings states that an application to renew proceedings shall be subject to the stamp duty of 30 euros.

008-2. The amount of court fees requested to commence an action for 3000€ debt recovery:

[90]

[] NA

[] NAP

Comments

009. Annual income of court fees received by the State (in €):

[9 600 000]

[] NA

[] NAP

Comments

012. Annual approved public budget allocated to legal aid, in €.

	TOTAL	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
TOTAL - Annual approved public budget allocated to legal aid (12.1 + 12.2)	7 121 598 [] NA [] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
12.1 for cases brought to court (court fees and/or legal representation)	549 000 [] NA [] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
12.2 for cases not brought to court (legal advice, ADR and other legal services)	6 572 598 [] NA [] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP

Comments The increase of funding was aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of the state-guaranteed legal aid.

Approved public budget for legal aid was € 7121598 (€ 549000 for primary legal aid (the provision of legal information, legal advice and drafting of the documents to be submitted to state and municipal institutions and certain simple procedural documents) and € 6572598 for secondary legal aid (drafting of documents, defence and representation).

012-1. Annual implemented public budget allocated to legal aid, in €.

	TOTAL	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
TOTAL - Annual implemented public budget allocated to legal aid (12-1.1 + 12-1.2)	7 107 952 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
12-1.1 for cases brought to court (court fees and/or legal representation)	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
12-1.2 for cases not brought to court (legal advice, ADR and other legal services)	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP

If the public budget actually implemented regarding legal aid is different from the annual approved public budget allocated to legal aid, please indicate the main reasons for the differences: Implemented public budget in 2020 was € 7107952 as €13646 of funds allocated to primary legal aid were unused and given back to the state budget.

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012-2. Does legal aid include:

	Legal aid includes:
Coverage of court fees	(X) Yes () No [] NAP
Exemption from court fees	(X) Yes () No [] NAP

Comments

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012-3. Do legal aid budgets indicated in Q12 and Q12-1 include:

	Amount calculated/estimated included
Coverage of court fees	() Yes (X) No [] NAP
Exemption from court fees	(X) Yes () No [] NAP

Comments Budget for state guaranteed legal aid includes the amount allocated for primary legal aid (the provision of legal information, legal advice and drafting of the documents to be submitted to state and municipal institutions and certain simple procedural documents) and the amount allocated for secondary legal aid (drafting of procedural documents, defense and representation, coverage of litigation costs). Separate data on the coverage of court fees is not collected.

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013. Annual (approved and implemented) public budget allocated to the public prosecution services, in €.

	Approved budget (in €)	Implemented budget (in €)
Total annual public budget allocated to the public prosecution services, in € (including 13.1)	37 323 466 [] NA [] NAP	37 129 523 [] NA [] NAP
13.1. Annual public budget allocated to training of public prosecution services	25 158 [] NA [] NAP	24 146 [] NA [] NAP

Please indicate any useful comment to explain the figures provided. Moreover, if the annual public budget allocated to the public prosecution services actually implemented is different from the approved annual public budget, please indicate the main reasons for the differences: In 2020 the decrease in the state budget funds allocated to the training of prosecutors was influenced by objective reasons. It should be noted that the Prosecutor's Office participates in a wide range of international projects, from which it receives funding for capacity building activities. Also, individual trainings, traineeships and exchanges are funded by the European Judicial Training Network. In this context, there was no increased need for funds from the state budget for the training of prosecutors in 2020. In addition, the decrease in the need for allocations in this area has also been influenced by the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic.

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014. Authorities formally responsible for the budgets allocated to the courts (multiple options possible):

	Preparation of the total court budget	Adoption/approval of the total court budget	Management and allocation of the budget among the courts	Evaluation of the use of the budget at a national level
Ministry of Justice	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP
Other ministry	(X) Yes () No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NAP
Parliament	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP
Supreme Court	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP
High Judicial Council	(X) Yes () No [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP
Courts	(X) Yes () No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP
Inspection body	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NAP
Other	(X) Yes () No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP

Comments - If "Other Ministry" and/or "Inspection body" and/or "Other", please specify: Other Ministry is the Ministry of Finance, Inspection body is the State Audit Institution, Other is the National Courts Administration.

014-0. What are the criteria used to allocate financial resources among courts? Furthermore, please select maximum three main criteria of allocation

	Criteria used	Main criteria
Previous years' budget costs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [X]	<input type="checkbox"/> []
Special needs assessment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [X]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [X]
Number of judges/non judges' staff	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [X]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [X]
Number of incoming cases	<input type="checkbox"/> []	<input type="checkbox"/> []
Number of pending cases	<input type="checkbox"/> []	<input type="checkbox"/> []
Number of resolved cases	<input type="checkbox"/> []	<input type="checkbox"/> []
Other	<input type="checkbox"/> []	<input type="checkbox"/> []

[] NAP

Comments - If "Other", please specify

014-1. Who is entrusted with responsibilities related to the budget within a first instance court?

	Preparation of the budget	Arbitration and allocation of the budget	Day to day management of the budget	Evaluation and control of the use of the budget
Court President and/or judge(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (X) Yes <input type="checkbox"/> () No <input type="checkbox"/> [] NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> () Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (X) No <input type="checkbox"/> [] NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> () Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (X) No <input type="checkbox"/> [] NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (X) Yes <input type="checkbox"/> () No <input type="checkbox"/> [] NAP
Head of court administration and/or non-judges	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (X) Yes <input type="checkbox"/> () No <input type="checkbox"/> [] NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (X) Yes <input type="checkbox"/> () No <input type="checkbox"/> [] NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> () Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (X) No <input type="checkbox"/> [] NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (X) Yes <input type="checkbox"/> () No <input type="checkbox"/> [] NAP
Mixed body (judge(s) and non-judge(s))	<input type="checkbox"/> () Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (X) No <input type="checkbox"/> [] NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> () Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (X) No <input type="checkbox"/> [] NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> () Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (X) No <input type="checkbox"/> [] NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> () Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (X) No <input type="checkbox"/> [] NAP
Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (X) Yes <input type="checkbox"/> () No <input type="checkbox"/> [] NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (X) Yes <input type="checkbox"/> () No <input type="checkbox"/> [] NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (X) Yes <input type="checkbox"/> () No <input type="checkbox"/> [] NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (X) Yes <input type="checkbox"/> () No <input type="checkbox"/> [] NAP

Comments - If "Other", please specify. If the responsibilities are different depending on the type/instance of courts, please answer the question for the first instance court of general jurisdiction and describe the differences in the comment box: "Other" is the chief accountant of the court.

A2. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: National Courts Administration



1.1.3 Budgetary data concerning the whole justice system

015-1. Annual (approved and implemented) public budget allocated to the whole justice system, in € (this global budget includes the judicial system budget - see 15-2 and other elements of the justice system - see 15-3)

	Approved budget (in €)	Implemented budget (in €)
Total annual public budget allocated to the whole justice system in €	272 969 000 [] NA [] NAP	260 977 200 [] NA [] NAP

Comments - Please indicate any useful comment to explain the figures provided above and specify if a large portion of the budget allocated to the whole justice system comes from an international organisation. Moreover, if the annual public budget allocated to the whole justice system actually implemented is different from the approved annual public budget, please indicate the main reasons for the differences: The data above and here below is presented according to the Law on the approval of State and municipal budget financial rates for 2020 (Law of 17th December, 2019 No. XIII-2695):

- the adjusted total was 259 255 000 (adjusted- 272 969 000);

- courts (excluding the budget of the National Courts Administration for computerization, investment in new buildings, expertise, building repair, trainings, which is included in the budget item of the National Courts Administration) - budget approved 83 444 000, budget adjusted 83 485 700, budget implemented 83 445 100;

- public prosecution services - budget approved 36 839 000, budget adjusted 37 323 500, budget implemented 37 129 500. 194 000 was not used because no repairs were carried out in the building of the General Prosecutor's Office due to protracted public procurement procedures, invoices for December services and goods were received and paid in 2021, less funds were paid to the rapporteurs, the announced quarantine resulted in savings for business trips, representation and training.

- Ministry of Justice (including prison system) – budget approved 124 859 000, budget adjusted 139 286 400, budget implemented 128 370 800. 1) 35 466 000 was approved for the Ministry of Justice, the adjusted plan was 33 062 700, and EUR 29 583 200 was used. Compared to the revised plan, 3 479 500 has not been used. Part of this amount (1 794,000) was not used due to the planned modernization of registers and information systems not performed in time by the SE Center of Registers of the project implementer. Other funds were not used due to unused (carried over) income contributions, Norwegian financial assistance funds, as well as planned missions not carried out under quarantine conditions, less purchases of goods and services, and other current cost savings.

The budget for secondary legal aid is included in the budget of the Ministry of Justice. The budget for the whole justice system as presented does not include budget for primary legal aid. The Ministry of Justice implemented less budget because of the economy due to reorganisation, the staff's change and illness, because of the economy of the budget for the acquisition of long-term assets, because the budget for investment was not implemented at the whole scale in the subordinate institution, also because of decreased workload of the advocates providing secondary legal aid;

- prison system - budget approved 89 393 000 (budget adjusted - 106 223 700, budget implemented 98 787 500). Not used 7 436 200 as part of the public procurement, part of the suppliers and contractors did not fulfill their obligations due to the announced quarantine, the funds of the State Investment Program of 1 945 400 and the funds of 5 490 800 allocated for the implementation of the Economic Stimulation Plan were not used.

- the Constitutional Court – budget approved 2 290 000, budget adjusted - 2 291 500, budget implemented 2 099 800. 191 700 was not used, because without the appointment of new judges of the Constitutional Court, the planned severance pay was not paid to the expiring judges, as well as due to the quarantine introduced in the country, funds for transport, business trips, training, utilities, representation, repairs or goods and property were saved.

- the National Courts Administration – budget approved 11 823 000, budget adjusted - 10 581 900, budget implemented 9 932 100.

Unused 649 800 Eur. The largest part of the funds (EUR 551,300) was not used for the implementation of state investment projects: "Vilnius Region District Court Ukmergė Palace building in Ukmergė, Deltuvos str. 17A, construction", "Improvement of quality, services and infrastructure in Lithuanian courts", "Acquisition of a centralized payroll system", "Vilnius court building in Vilnius, Šeimyniški str. 28, construction" from the state budget funds planned in the State Investment Program, it was decided not to implement due to the excessive cost of construction works. Also, due to the announced quarantine, the planned business trip did not take place, visits to Lithuania were not organized, less funds were used for salaries, some suppliers did not fulfill their contractual obligations by the end of

the year, therefore it was not possible to settle accounts with them.

In 2019 the tax system on wages has changed, increasing wages by the amount of social security contributions (19.5%). Until 2018, wages and social security taxes have been allocated separately.

015-2. Elements of the judicial system budget (Q6, Q7, Q12, Q13)

	Included
Courts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Legal aid	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Public prosecution services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments

015-3. Other budgetary elements

	Included
Prison system	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Probation services	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
High Judicial Council	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
High Prosecutorial Council	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Constitutional court	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Judicial management body	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
State advocacy	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Enforcement services	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Notariat	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Forensic services	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Judicial protection of juveniles	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Functioning of the Ministry of Justice	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Refugees and asylum seekers services	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Immigration Service	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Some police services (e.g. : transfer, investigation, prisoners' security)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

If "Other", please specify: National Courts Administration

A3. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania; Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Lithuania

1.2. Organisation and management of courts and public prosecution services

015-4. Please describe who has responsibilities for the management of individual courts, what management roles they have, what is their status and their position in the organisational hierarchy of the court concerned.

- The President of the Court, as public authorities and budgetary bodies, shall be the President of the Court. According to the Article 103 of the Law on Courts 1. The President, the Vice-President and the President of the Division shall be court officials who are in charge of the organizational work of the Court in accordance with the procedure established by other laws and legal acts.
- 2. The president of the court appoints judges to the court division, determines the specialization of judges to hear separate categories of cases, approves the structure of the court.
- 3. The President of the Division shall be responsible for directing the work of the Division of the Court and for performing the functions assigned to it by this Division. In addition, the Vice-President of the Court and the President of the Division shall be responsible for the organizational work of the Court entrusted to them by the President of the Court or prescribed by this and other laws.
- 4. The President of the Court organizes and supervises the administrative court, controls compliance with the requirements of the Code of Ethics for Judges. The President of the Court investigates complaints from individuals about primary vice-presidents, section presidents and other non-judicial legal actions, reports of inquiries from interested parties, remedied identified deficiencies in court work, performing another function of the earnings court administration.

5. The "President of the Court" supervises that the administrative functions are performed in person, but they must be performed by the Vice-President (s), the Presidents of the Division, and other lawyers.

6. The President of the Court, performing the functions of internal administration assigned to him, may form administrative activities of the court with a non-judicial legal commission of inquiry, which may be judges or employees of other courts, as well as specialists of other institutions, institutions, scientists and members of the public. The participation of these persons in the administration of justice is based on the principles of transparency, voluntariness and impartiality. The powers of the commission provided for in this Part and the procedure for its formation shall be approved by the Council of Judges.

The Registrar shall be a career civil servant under the authority of the President of the Court. The Registrar heads the court administration. The Registrar (Article 106 of the Law on Courts):

- 1) coordinate and control the activities of the units of the court administration, ensure that the financial, material, intellectual and information resources are optimally managed and used in the implementation of the court's strategic activity plans;
- 2) organize and co-ordinate the preparation and implementation of the court's strategic activity plans;
- 3) approve the regulations of the subdivisions of the court administration, the list of positions and job descriptions of civil servants and employees in accordance with the sample lists and descriptions of positions approved by the Council of Judges;
- 4) appoint and dismiss civil servants and employees of the court in accordance with the procedure established by law, encourage them, grant them benefits, impose official penalties on civil servants and employees of the court or take decisions regarding the violation of employment duties;

Max characters value : 10 000

015-5. Please describe who has responsibilities for the management of individual public prosecution offices, what management roles they have, what is their status and their position in the organisational hierarchy of the office concerned.

- The Prosecution Service consists of the Prosecutor General's Office and 5 Regional Prosecutor's Offices.

The Prosecutor General and Deputy Prosecutors Generals share the responsibility for the management of the Prosecutor General's Office. Each Regional Prosecutor's Office is headed by the Chief Prosecutor and his/her Deputies.

Territorial prosecutor's offices are established, reorganized and liquidated, as well as their status, structure, competence and areas of activity are being determined by the Prosecutor General.

Regional Chief Prosecutors are responsible for balancing the workload of prosecutors and making relevant decisions (to relocate the prosecutor, etc.), have other local administrative responsibilities. They do not have responsibilities for the management of human, financial, IT and other resources. Management of all resources is centralized and performed by the Prosecutor General's office.

Max characters value : 10 000

2. Access to justice and all courts

2.1. Legal Aid

2.1.1 Scope of legal aid

016. Does legal aid apply to:

	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
Representation in court	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Legal advice, ADR and other legal services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

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016-1. Please briefly describe the organisation of the legal aid system in your country both before going to court and during court proceedings.

- State-guaranteed legal aid system consists of primary legal aid, secondary legal aid and out-of-court mediation. Primary legal aid includes the provision of legal information, legal advice, drafting of the documents to be submitted to state, municipal institutions, as well as certain procedural documents (e.g. applications for a divorce by a mutual consent of both spouses, agreements on the legal consequences of a divorce, applications for a court orders, objections to a creditor's application for a court order). Primary legal aid also covers advice on the out-of-court settlement of a dispute, actions for the amicable settlement of a dispute and drafting of a settlement agreement, but shall not cover completion of declarations submitted to tax authorities. Secondary legal aid includes drafting of procedural documents, defence and representation in court, including the process of execution, representation in the event of preliminary extrajudicial consideration of a dispute, where such a procedure has been laid down by laws or by a court decision. Secondary legal aid also covers the litigation costs incurred in civil proceedings, the costs incurred in administrative proceedings and the costs related to the hearing of a civil action brought in a criminal case. Out-of-court mediation includes dispute resolution during which one or several mediators help the dispute parties to solve their dispute amicably.

Primary legal aid is ensured to all residents of Lithuania without means or merits test. Primary legal aid is organised by municipalities and must be provided immediately upon the application of a person. Where immediate provision of primary legal aid is not possible, the applicant shall be notified of the time of an appointment, which must take place not later than 5 days from the day of application. There are 60 contact points (60 municipalities) to apply for primary legal aid. Individuals in closed institutions may apply in writing (by post or electronic means) for primary legal aid as well. Secondary legal aid and out-of-court mediation is ensured to the residents of Lithuania who meet the means test or who have a right to secondary legal aid without means test (the aggrieved parties in the proceedings concerning compensation for the damage incurred through criminal actions, persons eligible for social allowance, persons who have a severe disability and etc. according to Article 12 of the Law on State-guaranteed legal aid of the Republic of Lithuania). Decision on the provision of secondary legal aid is taken by a State-guaranteed legal aid service (SGLAS) (an institution under the Ministry of Justice) immediately upon a person's application. Where the decision cannot be taken immediately, it shall be taken within 7 working days of the receipt of the documents. There are also specific rules where presence of lawyer is mandatory in certain cases:

- 1) criminal cases: when participation of the defender or representative in hearing of criminal proceedings is obligatory, then a pre-trial investigation officer, prosecutor or court shall notify coordinator (SGLAS) that the participation of a defender for a suspect, the accused or the convicted person is required or that it is obligatory for the victim/injured person to have his authorised representative. Coordinator shall immediately select a lawyer providing secondary legal aid and notify a pre-trial investigation officer, prosecutor or court. On weekends, holidays and outside the working hours a lawyer shall be appointed by a pre-trial investigation officer, prosecutor or by court on the basis of the duty lists prepared by SGLAS.

- 2) involuntary hospitalization and treatment cases: Health Care Entity provides SGLAS with a notification on the need for secondary legal aid for the person concerned. SGLAS shall adopt a decision on the provision of secondary legal aid on the day of receipt of such notification or on the nearest working day if the notification has been received after the working hours and shall immediately notify Health Care Entity in writing on the decision adopted. Health Care Entity must introduce SGLAS's decision on the provision of secondary legal aid to the person concerned and to ensure communication between him/ her and the lawyer.

3) cases on removal of a child from the family. State Child Rights Protection and The Adoption Agency provides SGLAS with a notification on the need for secondary legal aid for the parents (guardians) of the child. SGLAS shall adopt a decision on the provision of secondary legal aid on the day of receipt of such notification or the next day at latest and shall immediately notify State Child Rights Protection and The Adoption Agency in writing on the decision adopted. State Child Rights Protection and The Adoption Agency must introduce SGLAS's decision on the provision of secondary legal aid to the parents concerned and to ensure communication between them and the lawyer.

On weekends, holidays and outside the working hours a lawyer shall be appointed by court on the basis of the duty lists prepared by SGLAS.

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018. Can legal aid be granted for the fees that are related to the enforcement of judicial decisions (e.g. fees of an enforcement agent)?

Yes

No

NAP

If yes, please specify:

019. Can legal aid be granted for other costs (different from those mentioned in questions 16 to 18, e.g. fees of technical advisors or experts, costs of other legal professionals (notaries), travel costs etc.)?

	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
Legal aid granted for other costs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - If yes, please specify:

2.1.2 Information on legal aid

020. Please indicate the number of cases for which legal aid has been granted:

	Total	Cases brought to court	Cases not brought to court
TOTAL	76 914 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	36 544 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	40 370 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
In criminal cases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	27 442 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
In other than criminal cases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	9 102 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - Please specify when appropriate: The number provided for cases not brought to court indicates the number of matters when

primary legal aid was granted. The number for cases brought to court indicates the number of matters when secondary legal aid was granted. In total 36544 cases: 27442 criminal cases (26102 cases by decisions of a pre-trial investigation officer, prosecutor or the court when the presence of a lawyer is mandatory and 1340 cases by decisions of State-guaranteed legal aid service where the presence of a lawyer is not mandatory) and 9102 in other than criminal cases by decisions of State-guaranteed legal aid service. The number of decisions to grant secondary legal aid decreased due to the Covid-19 related extreme situation and quarantine. The number of applications decreased despite the fact that it was possible to submit an application by electronic means or mail.

020-1. Please indicate the timeframes of the procedure for granting legal aid, in relation to the duration from the initial legal aid request to the final approval of the legal aid request:

	Time in days
Maximum duration prescribed in law/regulation	5 [] NA [] NAP
Actual average duration	[X] NA [] NAP

Comments - Please specify if the envisaged timeframe is set in a statutory law, or in other regulation. Furthermore, if different timeframes are envisaged for criminal and other than criminal cases please provide more information: According to the Law on State-guaranteed legal aid, primary legal aid must be provided as soon as the person applies to the municipality. If it is not possible to provide primary legal aid immediately, the applicant will be notified of the time available, which must be no later than 5 working days from the date of application. Decisions on the provision of secondary legal aid shall be adopted by the SGLAS not later than within 7 working days from the date of receipt of the required documents and information. In cases when in the interests of the applicant the decision to grant secondary legal aid must be taken urgently, the decision shall be taken immediately, but not later than the date of the procedural step which requires lawyers assistance.

There is no timeframe for the decisions of pre-trial investigation officer, prosecutor or court on state guaranteed legal aid (when presence of lawyer is mandatory in criminal cases).

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021. In criminal cases, can individuals who do not have sufficient financial means be assisted by a free of charge (or financed by a public budget) lawyer?

	Assisted by a free of charge lawyer
Accused individuals	(X) Yes () No
Victims	(X) Yes () No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

022. In criminal cases are these individuals free to choose their lawyer within the framework of the legal aid system?

	free selection of lawyer
Accused individuals	(X) Yes () No [] NAP

Victims	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
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Comments

023-0. Does your country have an income and assets evaluation for granting full or partial legal aid?

Yes

No

Comments - Please indicate if any other criteria are taken into account for the granting of legal aid and any comment that could explain the data provided above: The first level of income (for full legal aid) is established when annual income of an applicant does not exceed €4710 (€1766 is added to the sum for each dependant) and the value of his property does not exceed property normative determined in legal acts.

The second level of income (for partial legal aid) is established when annual income of an applicant does not exceed €7065 (€2592 is added to the sum for each dependant) and the value of his property does not exceed property normative determined in legal acts.

023. If yes, please specify in the table:

	Annual income value (for one person), (in €)	Assets value (for one person), (in €)
Full legal aid to the applicant for criminal cases	4 710 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Full legal aid to the applicant for other than criminal cases	4 710 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Partial legal aid to the applicant for criminal cases	7 065 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Partial legal aid to the applicant for other than criminal cases	7 065 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

024. Is it possible to refuse legal aid for lack of merit of the case (for example for frivolous action or no chance of success)?

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please explain the exact criteria for denying legal aid: Legal aid shall not be granted if the request for legal aid is manifestly unfounded. The applicant must be given reasons for refusing legal aid.

025. Is the decision to grant or refuse legal aid taken by:

the judge(s) dealing with the main case

another judge or official

an authority external to the court

several authorities (court and external bodies)

Comments

026. Is there a private system of legal expense insurance enabling individuals (this does not concern companies or other legal persons) to finance court proceedings?

Yes

No

Comments - If appropriate, please inform about the current development of such insurances in your country; is it a growing phenomenon? The possibility of legal expense insurance is established in legislation; however, it is not used in practice.

027. Can judicial decisions direct how legal costs, paid by the parties during the procedure, will be shared:

	Judicial decisions direct how legal costs will be shared
in criminal cases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
in other than criminal cases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Comments - If no, please specify how legal costs are distributed:

B1. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

<p>Sources: Law on State-guaranteed legal aid of the Republic of Lithuania Law on Cash Social Assistance for Residents with Low-Income of the Republic of Lithuania Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 27 April 2005 No. 468 "On the establishment of property and income levels for the provision of secondary legal aid"; Statistical data about the provision of state guaranteed legal aid which is gathered annually by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Lithuania</p>
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2.2. Court users and victims

2.2.1 Rights of the users and victims

028. Are there official internet sites/portals (e.g. Ministry of Justice, Judicial Council etc.) where general public may have free-of-charge access to the following:

	Yes, internet adresse(es)	No
Legal texts (e.g. codes, laws, regulations, etc.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> https://www.e-tar.lt ; http://www.lrs.lt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Case-law of the higher court/s	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> http://liteko.teismai.lt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Information about the judicial system (organisation of courts, court proceedings, etc)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> http://www.teismai.lt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other documents (e.g. forms, downloadable forms, online registration forms)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> https://e.teismas.lt	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comment - Please specify what documents and information are included in “Other documents” E. g. forms and procedural documents.

029. Is there an obligation to provide information to the parties concerning the foreseeable timeframes of their proceedings?

Yes, always

No

Yes, only in some specific situations

Comment - If “Yes, only in some specific situations”, please specify:

030. Is there a public and free-of-charge information system for providing information and facilitating access to justice:

	Information system
General for citizens	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Online information <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone <input type="checkbox"/> Interactive chat <input type="checkbox"/> In-person (physical access on site) <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> No
Specific for victims of offences	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Online information <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone <input type="checkbox"/> Interactive chat <input type="checkbox"/> In-person (physical access on site) <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> No
Specific for minors (child-friendly systems)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Online information <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone <input type="checkbox"/> Interactive chat <input type="checkbox"/> In-person (physical access on site) <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> No

Comment - Please provide more information on these systems. Furthermore, please specify how this assistance is provided. teismai.lt publishes contacts of courts, information on how to submit documents to the court, templates for documents submitted to the court, information on court fees, remote court hearing, information on access to free legal aid, guidelines on how to testify in court, what is mediation, information videos how courts, how a judge works, advices for witnesses and victims, information about court volunteers and psychologists etc.

031. Are there special favourable arrangements to be applied, during judicial proceedings, to the following categories of vulnerable persons:

	Information mechanism	Special arrangements in hearings	Other specific arrangements
Victims of sexual violence/rape	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Victims of terrorism	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Minors (witnesses or victims)	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No
Victims of domestic violence	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No
Ethnic minorities	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No
Persons with disabilities	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No
Juvenile offenders	() Yes (X) No	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No
Other (e.g. victims of human trafficking, forced marriage, sexual mutilation)	() Yes (X) No	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No

Comments - If “Other vulnerable person” and/or “Other specific arrangements”, please specify: One of the information mechanisms is the provision of the Article 308 of the Criminal Procedure Code which establishes that when the person is sentenced to real arrest or imprisonment, the judge must ascertain whether the victim wishes to be informed of the prospective release of the sentenced person or his (her) escape from the penitentiary.

Examples of the special arrangements in hearings:

- according to the Article 55 of the Criminal Procedure Code the court shall recognize that the presence of an authorized representative is necessary in cases related to criminal offences against human health, liberty, sexual freedom and integrity, child and family or moral integrity where the victim is a juvenile and rights and legitimate interests of the minor victim would not have been adequately protected without the assistance of an authorized representative;
- according to the Articles 280 and 283 of the Criminal Procedure Code when in exceptional cases it is necessary to interrogate (interview) the toddler victim in court, always a psychologist shall be invited who shall assist in interviewing the victim considering his or her social and psychological maturity, and (or) a representative of the state child rights protection authority who shall observe whether the rights of the victim are not being violated. In case of the juvenile victim who has suffered from crimes against human life, health, liberty, sexual freedom and integrity, child and family, profit from the prostitution of a minor or involvement of a minor in prostitution, a psychologist (or) a representative of the state child rights protection authority shall be invited on the request of the participants in the trial or on the court's own initiative. The accused and other participants in the proceedings, with the exception of the psychologist and the representative of the minor victim, shall not be allowed to be present in the room where the interview is being conducted. In this case, audio and video recording must be compulsory and the accused and other participants in the proceedings must be allowed to watch and hear the questioning from another room and to ask questions to the interviewee through a judge or court;
- according to the Articles 280 and 283 of the Criminal Procedure Code to the interviewing of the juvenile offender a psychologist (or) a representative of the state child rights protection authority shall be invited on the request of the participants in the trial or on the court's own initiative.

It should be noted that according to Article 194 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Interview (interrogation) of a juvenile witness) the representatives by law are called in, also pedagogue or a representative of the state child rights protection institution can be called in to participate in the interview of a witness juvenile younger than 16 years old and by a decision of a court – younger than 18 years old. The chairman of the hearing explains duty of a witness younger than 16 years old to tell everything he/she knows in a case, but such a witness does not swear according to the procedure laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure of the Republic of Lithuania. In exceptional cases, in order to identify the truth or not to harm the interests of a witness, by the court decision some participant in a case can be eliminated from a court-room during the interrogation of a juvenile witness. After the participant returns to a court-room, the content of indications of a juvenile witness has to be reported and the possibility of questioning the witness has to be provided. A witness, younger than 16 years old, has to leave a court-room after the interrogation, except the cases, when the court acknowledges that it is necessary that the witness should stay in a court-room.

031-0. If there are special arrangements for minors, what are the settings / tools / facilities / practises employed to protect them when they participate in judicial proceedings?

[X] Special and child-adequate preparation for participation in trials / lawsuits (explaining in a child-friendly manner the proceedings)

- Special room in court designated for child-friendly hearings
- Special person / team of trained professional(s) (such as psychologists) to accompany a minor throughout the proceedings
- Special ways to communicate and explain meaning of court decisions
- Interagency/multidisciplinary structure such as “Children’s Houses”
- Other, please specify
- NAP

Comment

031-1. What are the main criteria for a minor to initiate a proceeding, take procedural actions in his/her own name or to be a witness?

	Civil proceedings	Criminal proceedings
Capacity to initiate a proceeding and take other procedural actions in his/her own name	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Age threshold [Comment]14 <input type="checkbox"/> Exceptions from the threshold <input type="checkbox"/> Capacity for discernment <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Age threshold [Comment] <input type="checkbox"/> Exceptions from the threshold <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity for discernment <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
To be a witness	<input type="checkbox"/> Age threshold [Comment] <input type="checkbox"/> Exceptions from the threshold <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity for discernment <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Age threshold [Comment] <input type="checkbox"/> Exceptions from the threshold <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity for discernment <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comment - Please specify if you selected answers “Exceptions from the threshold” and “Other”. If your system distinguishes between full and limited capacity to take legal actions, please describe the basis for this differentiation (age, capacity for discernment, type of action, type of cases, other).

031-2. If a minor cannot conduct proceedings in his/her own name, who can represent him/her in judicial proceedings?

	Civil proceedings	Criminal proceedings
Parent/legal guardian	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, always <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, except in some specific situations <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, always <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, except in some specific situations <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Other representative (instead of parent/legal guardian)	<input type="checkbox"/> Social care services or other public institution <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Legal professional <input type="checkbox"/> Associations for protection of minors <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Social care services or other public institution <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Legal professional <input type="checkbox"/> Associations for protection of minors <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
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Comment

031-3. What are the different criteria for the criminal liability of minors? (multiple replies possible)

- Age threshold(s)
- Capacity for discernment
- Other criteria

Comment

031-3-1. What is the age threshold for the criminal liability of minors?

Criminal liability resulting in sentence without privation of liberty (for example, educational measures)

- [14]
- NA
- NAP

Criminal liability resulting in sentence of privation of liberty

- [14]
- NA
- NAP

Comment - Please describe, briefly, the specifics of your system. Could you, please specify if the possibility of mitigation applies to the sanctions and how? Article 90 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Lithuania establishes the features of penalties imposed upon minors. Part 1 states that A minor may be subject solely to the following penalties: 1) community service; 2) a fine; 3) restriction of liberty; 4) arrest; 5) fixed-term custodial sentence. 2. Minors may not be imposed more than 240 hours of community service. A fine may be imposed only against a minor already employed or possessing his own property (Part 2). A minor may be subject to a fine in the amount from 5 MSLs up to 50 MSLs (Part 3). A minor may be subject to arrest for a period of five up to forty-five days (Part 4). The period of a custodial sentence in respect of a minor may not exceed ten years (Part 5).

Article 92 of the Criminal Code establishes suspension of the execution of a sentence in respect of a minor. Part 1 states that where a minor is imposed a custodial sentence for one or several crimes committed through negligence or a custodial sentence for a term not exceeding four years for the commission of one or several premeditated crimes, the court may suspend the execution of the imposed sentence for a period ranging from one to three years. The execution of the sentence may be suspended where the court rules that there is a reasonable ground for believing that the purpose of the penalty will be achieved without the sentence actually being served. When suspending the execution of a sentence, the court shall impose upon a minor one or several mutually compatible reformative sanctions provided for in Article 82 of this Code, with the exception of placement in a special reformative facility. The court shall also lay down a time limit within which the minor must comply with the reformative sanctions (Part 2). The procedure for and conditions of suspension of the execution of a sentence for minors shall be stipulated by the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Probation (Part 3).

Article 93 of the Criminal Code establishes rules for release of a minor from criminal liability. Part 1 states that a minor who commits a misdemeanour, or a negligent crime, or a minor or less serious premeditated crime for the first time may be released by the court from criminal liability where he: 1) has offered his apology to the victim and has compensated for or eliminated, fully or in part, the property damage incurred by his work or in monetary terms; or 2) is found to be of diminished capacity; or 3) pleads guilty and regrets having committed a criminal act or there are other grounds for believing that in the future the minor will abide by the law and will not commit

new criminal acts. Having released a minor from criminal liability on the grounds provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article, the court shall impose against him the reformatory sanctions provided for in Article 82 of this Code (Part 2).

032. Does your country allocate compensation for victims of offences?

- Yes, but only if offender is unknown
- Yes, but only if compensation could not be obtained from offender
- Yes, always
- No

Comment

032-0. If yes, for what types of offences the compensation is allocated?

- For all types of offences
 - For some types of offences
- NAP

Comment - Please specify: the compensation is available for criminal offences of violent nature.

032-1. Is a court decision necessary in the framework of the compensation procedure?

- Yes
- No

Comments

032-0. If yes, for what types of offences the compensation is allocated?

- For all types of offences
 - For some types of offences
- NAP

Comment - Please specify: the compensation is available for criminal offences of violent nature.

032-1. Is a court decision necessary in the framework of the compensation procedure?

- Yes
- No

Comments

032-0. If yes, for what types of offences the compensation is allocated?

- For all types of offences
 - For some types of offences
- NAP

Comment - Please specify: the compensation is available for criminal offences of violent nature.

032-1. Is a court decision necessary in the framework of the compensation procedure?

- Yes
- No

Comments

034. Are there studies that evaluate the recovery rate of the damages awarded by courts to victims?

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please illustrate with available data concerning the recovery rate, the title of the studies, the frequency of the studies and the coordinating body:

035. Do public prosecutors have a specific role with respect to victims (protection and assistance)?

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

035-1. Do public prosecutors have a specific role with respect to minor victims (protection and assistance)?

Yes

No

Comment - If yes, please specify:

036. Do victims of offences have the right to dispute a public prosecutor's decision to discontinue a case? Please verify the consistency of your answers in this question and question 105 regarding the possibility for a public prosecutor "to discontinue a case without needing a decision by a judge".

Yes

No

NAP

Comment - If necessary, please specify:

037. Is there a system for compensating users in the following circumstances:

	Number of requests for compensation	Number of condemnations	Total amount (in €)
Total	78 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	35 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	26 705 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Excessive length of proceedings	22 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	6 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	6 000 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Non-execution of court decisions	0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	2 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Wrongful arrest	25 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	15 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	5 690 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Wrongful conviction	12 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	8 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	14 050 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Other	19 [] NA [] NAP	4 [] NA [] NAP	966 [] NA [] NAP
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Comment - Where appropriate, please give details of the compensation procedure and the calculation method for the amount of the compensation (e.g. the amount per day for unjustified detentions or convictions): Total - compensation for damage caused by public authorities + compensation for damage caused by public prosecutors and courts;

Other - compensation for damage caused by public authorities;

2.2.2 Confidence and satisfaction of citizens with their justice system

038. Does your country implement surveys to measure trust in justice and satisfaction with the services delivered by the judicial system?

	National level	Court level
Surveys for judges	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc
Surveys for court staff	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc
Surveys for public prosecutors	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc
Surveys for lawyers	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc
Surveys for other professionals	<input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc	<input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc
Surveys for the parties	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc
Surveys for other court users (e.g. jurors, witnesses, experts, interpreters, representatives of governmental agencies, NGOs)	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc
Surveys for victims	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc
Surveys for minors	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc
Surveys for the general public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc
Other not mentioned	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc

Comment - Please, indicate the references and links to the satisfaction surveys you mentioned above:

<https://notarurumai.lt/en/news/lithuanian-residents-are-confident-in-notaries-and-police-survey-by-vilmorus-shows/628>;

<https://notarurumai.lt/naujienos/gyventojai-pasitikti-notarais-pageidauja-daugiau-notariniu-funkciju-rodo-sociologinis-tyrimas/444>;

Chamber of Notaries of Lithuania regularly conducts the surveys of residents.

An independent institution of public opinion and market research, "Vilmorus Ltd." (www.vilimorus.lt/en) provides every month surveys of trust in Lithuanian institutions by Lithuanian inhabitants over 18 years of age.

Other ad hoc surveys are performed by the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Lithuania (<https://vrm.lrv.lt/lt/gyventoju-apklausa>)

Other not mentioned at court level - an annual survey of the quality of court services and servicing provided by the National Courts Administration is conducted, analyzed and summarized. It evaluates the municipal institutions of the National Courts Administration service (Judicial Council, formed commissions, etc.) and the service of Liteko system.

039. Are there statistical data concerning male and female court users, persons who initiate a case, victims, accused persons, etc.

Yes, please specify: There are national official statistical data concerning male, female and minor suspects and victims of crimes.

No

Comment - If you have additional comments please specify: There are national official statistical data concerning male, female and minor suspects and victims of crimes.

040. Is there a national or local procedure for filing complaints about the functioning of the judicial system? (for example, handling of the case by a judge or the duration of a proceeding)

Yes

No

Comments

041. If yes, please specify certain aspects of this procedure:

	Authority responsible for dealing with the complaint	Existence of a time limit to deal with the complaint for this authority
Court concerned	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Higher court	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Ministry of Justice	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
High Judicial Council	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Other external bodies (e.g. Ombudsman)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Comments It is to notice that procedural laws enshrine the provisions that ensure that the case is dealt expeditiously. For example, according to the Article 72 of the Civil Procedural Code an interested party shall have the right to apply to the court of appeal to set a time limit for proceedings if the court of first instance fails to carry out in due time the procedural steps required by the Code.

The functioning of the judicial system can also be supervised through administrative supervision which shall be executed without prejudice to the independence of judges in the administration of justice.

041-1. If yes, please specify certain aspects of this procedure:

	Number of complaints	Compensation amount granted
Court concerned	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Higher court	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Ministry of Justice	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
High Judicial Council	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Other external bodies (e.g. Ombudsman)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - If possible, please give information concerning the efficiency of this complaint procedure and any useful comment:

3. Organisation of the court system

3.1. Courts

3.1.1 Number of courts

042. Number of courts - legal entities.

	Number of courts
Total number of all courts - legal entities (1 + 2)	22 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
1 Total number of courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities (1.1 + 1.2 + 1.3)	19 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
1.1 First instance courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities	17 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
1.2 Second instance courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities	6 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
1.3 Highest instance courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities	1 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
2 Total number of specialised courts - legal entities	3 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments 1.1. 12 district courts and 5 regional courts (the latter are adjudicating certain categories of cases as first instance courts);
1.2. 5 regional courts and the Court of Appeal of Lithuania;
2. 2 regional administrative courts and the Supreme Administrative Court of Lithuania.

043. Number of specialised courts – legal entities.

	First instance	Higher instances
Total number of specialised courts - legal entities	2 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	1 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Commercial courts (excluded insolvency courts)	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Insolvency courts	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Labour courts	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Family courts	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Rent and tenancies courts	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Enforcement of criminal sanctions courts	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Fight against terrorism, organised crime and corruption	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Internet related disputes	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Administrative courts	2 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	1 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Insurance and / or social welfare courts	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Military courts	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Juvenile courts	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Other specialised courts	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - If “Other specialised courts”, please specify:

044. Number of courts - geographic locations.

Number of courts (geographic locations)
--

First instance courts geographic locations (this includes 1st instance courts of general jurisdiction and first instance specialised courts)	59 [] NA [] NAP
All the courts (geographic locations) (this includes 1st instance courts of general jurisdiction, first instance specialised courts, all second instance courts and courts of appeal and all Supreme Courts)	62 [] NA [] NAP

Comments There are 59 1st instance courts locations: 12 district courts (49 locations), 5 regional courts (5 locations) of general jurisdiction and 2 regional administrative courts (5 locations).

For all the courts 62 courts locations: The Supreme Court of Lithuania, the Court of Appeal of Lithuania, the Supreme Administrative Court of Lithuania and 59 1st instance courts locations.

=

045. Number of first instance courts (geographic locations) competent for a case concerning:

	Number of courts
A small claim	12 [] NA [] NAP
An employment dismissal	14 [] NA [] NAP
A robbery	12 [] NA [] NAP
An insolvency case	17 [] NA [] NAP

Comments A debt collection for small claims - in all district courts (12). An employment dismissal - in all district courts (12) when an employer working on the base of the contract (the Labour Code is applied) is dismissed and in administrative regional courts (2) when a public servant (the Law on Civil Service is applied) is dismissed, in total 14 courts. A robbery - in all district courts (12). An insolvency case - in all district courts (12) for natural person's bankrupt cases, in regional courts (5) for bankrupt of legal persons.

045-1. Is your definition of a small claim the same as the one in the Explanatory note?

Yes

No

Comments - If not, please give your definition of a small claim:

045-2. Please indicate the value in € of a small claim:

[2 000]

Comments The court hearing the case has the right to decide for itself what form and procedure to hear the case. The case shall be heard orally if requested to do so by at least one of the parties.

C. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: the Code of Civil Procedure, the Code of Criminal Procedure

3.2. Court staff

3.2.1 Judges and non-judge staff

046. Number of professional judges sitting in courts (if possible on 31 December of the reference year). (please give the information in full-time equivalent and for posts actually filled for all types of courts - general jurisdiction and specialised courts)

	Total	Males	Females
Total number of professional judges (1 + 2 + 3)	740 [] NA [] NAP	259 [] NA [] NAP	481 [] NA [] NAP
1. Number of first instance professional judges	662 [] NA [] NAP	216 [] NA [] NAP	446 [] NA [] NAP
2. Number of second instance (court of appeal) professional judges	48 [] NA [] NAP	26 [] NA [] NAP	22 [] NA [] NAP
3. Number of Supreme Court professional judges	30 [] NA [] NAP	17 [] NA [] NAP	13 [] NA [] NAP

Comment - Please provide any useful comment for interpreting the data above:

=

046-1-1. Does your system allow part-time work for judges with proportionally reduced remuneration?

Yes

No

Comments

046-1-2. If yes, please specify in which situation part-time work can be granted? (multiple replies possible):

Child-care

Elderly care

For the purposes of early retirement

Other reason, please specify:

Without reason

Comments The Law on Courts provides that a judge shall plan and organize his or her working time independently, except in cases provided for in the laws of procedure.

046-1-3. If yes, what is the percentage of judges working part-time (in relation to the total number of judges)?

Total (%)	Male (%)	Females (%)

Total (1 + 2 + 3) (%)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
1. At first instance level (%)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
2. At second instance (court of appeal) level (%)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
3. At Supreme Court level (%)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments

046-1-4. What is the percentage of work time of a judge working part-time compared to a full-time equivalent judge?

- Less than 50%
- 50 – 60%
- 60 - 80%
- More than 80%
- NA
- NAP

Comments

=

046-2. Number of judges (FTE) by case type:

	Total	Civil and/or commercial	Criminal	Administrative	Other
Total number of judges	740 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	62 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
First instance	662 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	43 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Second instance	48 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	19 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Supreme court	30 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

If “Other”, please explain which types of cases: the first instance indicates the number of judges of district courts, regional courts and regional administrative courts. Likewise, given that the Supreme Administrative Court is the court of appeal (although the rulings of the Supreme Administrative Court of Lithuania are final and not subject to appeal) the number of judges of this court is encompassed in the 2nd instance. The latter indicates the number of judges of the Court of Appeal of Lithuania and the Supreme Administrative Court of Lithuania.

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047. Number of court presidents (professional judges).

	Total	Males	Females
Total number of court presidents (1 + 2 + 3)	17 [] NA [] NAP	11 [] NA [] NAP	6 [] NA [] NAP
1. Number of first instance court presidents	15 [] NA [] NAP	9 [] NA [] NAP	6 [] NA [] NAP
2. Number of second instance (court of appeal) court presidents	2 [] NA [] NAP	2 [] NA [] NAP	0 [] NA [] NAP
3. Number of Supreme Court presidents	0 [] NA [] NAP	0 [] NA [] NAP	0 [] NA [] NAP

Comments The variation in the number of court presidents between 2018 and 2020 is due to lengthy selection procedures and unattractiveness of the position. The president of the Supreme court is still not assigned by the Parliament.

048. Number of professional judges sitting in courts on an occasional basis and who are paid as such (if possible, on 31 December of the reference year):

	Figure
Gross figure	[] NA [X] NAP
In full-time equivalent	[] NA [X] NAP

Comments - If necessary, please provide comments to explain the answer provided:

048-1. Do these professional judges sitting in courts on an occasional basis deal with a significant part of cases?

() Yes If yes, please give specifications on the types of cases and an estimate in percentage.

() No

[X] NAP

Comments

049. Number of non-professional judges who are not remunerated but who may receive a simple defrayal of costs (if possible, on 31 December of the reference year) (e.g. lay judges or “juges consulaires”, but not arbitrators or persons sitting on a jury):

	Figure
Gross figure	[] NA [X] NAP

In full time equivalent

NA
 NAP

Comments

049-1. If such non-professional judges exist at first instance in your country, please specify for which types of cases:

	Yes	No	Echevinage / mixed bench
Criminal cases (severe)	()	()	()
Criminal cases (misdemeanour and/or minor)	()	()	()
Family law cases	()	()	()
Labour law cases	()	()	()
Social law cases	()	()	()
Commercial law cases	()	()	()
Insolvency cases	()	()	()
Other civil cases	()	()	()

NAP

Comments - If "Other civil cases", please specify:

050. Does your judicial system include trial by jury with the participation of citizens?

() Yes

(X) No

Comments

050-1. If yes, for which type(s) of case(s)?

Criminal cases

Other than criminal cases

Comments

051. Number of citizens who were involved in such juries for the year of reference:

[]

NA

NAP

Comments

=



052. Number of non-judge staff who are working in courts (if possible on 31 December of the reference year) (this data should not include the staff working for public prosecutors; see question 60) (please give the information in full-time equivalent and for posts actually filled)

	Total	Males	Females
Total non-judge staff working in courts (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5)	2 709 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
1. Rechtspfleger (or similar bodies) with judicial or quasi-judicial tasks having autonomous competence and whose decisions could be subject to appeal	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2. Non-judge (judicial) staff whose task is to assist the judges such as registrars (case file preparation, assistance during the hearing, helping to draft the decisions)	1 485 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
3. Staff in charge of different administrative tasks and of the management of the courts (human resources management, material and equipment management, including computer systems, financial and budgetary management, training management)	873 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
4. Technical staff	265 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
5. Other non-judge staff	86 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP

Comments - If "Other non-judge staff", please specify: Other staff – translators and psychologists.

There is no such a position as trainee judges in the Lithuanian court system.

052-1. Number of non-judge staff by instance (if possible, on 31 December of the reference year) (this data should not include the staff working for public prosecutors; see question 60) (please give the information in full-time equivalent and for posts actually filled).

	Total	Males	Females
Total non-judge staff working in courts (1+2+3)	2 709 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
1. Total non-judge staff working in courts at first instance level	1 916 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
2. Total non-judge staff working in courts at second instance (court of appeal) level	701 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP

3. Total non-judge staff working in courts at Supreme Court level	92 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
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Comments

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053. If there are Rechtspfleger (or similar bodies) with judicial or quasi-judicial tasks having autonomous competence and whose decisions could be subject to appeal in your judicial system, please specify in which fields they have a role:

- Legal aid
- Family cases
- Payment orders
- Registry cases (land and/or business registry cases)
- Enforcement of civil cases
- Enforcement of criminal cases
- Non-litigious cases
- Other cases not mentioned (please describe in comment)
- NAP

Comments - Please briefly describe their status and duties:

054. Have the courts outsourced certain services under their responsibilities to external providers?

- Yes
- No

Comments

054-1. If yes, please specify which services have been outsourced:

- IT services
- Training of staff
- Security
- Archives
- Cleaning
- Other types of services (please specify):

Comments Some courts purchase all cleaning services instead of employed cleaners.

C1. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: National Courts Administration

3.3. Public prosecution

3.3.1 Public prosecutors and staff

055. Number of public prosecutors (on 31 December of the reference year). (Please give the information in full-time equivalent and for posts actually filled, for all types of courts – general jurisdiction and specialised courts).

	Total	Males	Females
Total number of prosecutors (1 + 2 + 3)	644 [] NA [] NAP	315 [] NA [] NAP	329 [] NA [] NAP
1. Number of prosecutors at first instance level	576 [] NA [] NAP	274 [] NA [] NAP	302 [] NA [] NAP
2. Number of prosecutors at second instance (court of appeal) level	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
3. Number of prosecutors at Supreme Court level	68 [] NA [] NAP	41 [] NA [] NAP	27 [] NA [] NAP

Comments - Please indicate any useful comment for interpreting the data above: After the reorganization of the prosecution service in 2011, 5 second instance prosecutors' offices were merged with 51 separate first instance prosecutor's office in their area of operation, and thus 5 regional first-second instance prosecutor's offices were established.

=

055-1-1. Does your system allow part-time work for prosecutors with proportionally reduced remuneration?

Yes

No

Comments

055-1-2. If yes, please specify in which situation part-time work can be granted? (multiple replies possible):

Child-care

Elderly care

For the purposes of early retirement

Other reason, please specify:

Without reason

Comments

055-1-3. If yes, what is the percentage of prosecutors working part-time (in relation to the total number of prosecutors)?

Total (%)	Male (%)	Females (%)

Total (1 + 2 + 3) (%)	5 [] NA [] NAP	5 [] NA [] NAP	4 [] NA [] NAP
1. At first instance level (%)	5 [] NA [] NAP	6 [] NA [] NAP	4 [] NA [] NAP
2. At second instance (court of appeal) level (%)	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
3. At Supreme Court level (%)	2 [] NA [] NAP	0 [] NA [] NAP	4 [] NA [] NAP

Comments

055-1-4. What is the percentage of work time of a prosecutor working part-time compared to a full-time equivalent prosecutor?

- () Less than 50%
- () 50 - 60%
- () 60 - 80%
- () More than 80%
- [X] NA
- [] NAP

Comments

056. Number of heads of prosecution offices.

	Total	Males	Females
Total number of heads of prosecution offices (1 + 2 + 3)	85 [] NA [] NAP	64 [] NA [] NAP	21 [] NA [] NAP
1. Number of heads of prosecution offices at first instance level	72 [] NA [] NAP	52 [] NA [] NAP	20 [] NA [] NAP
2. Number of heads of prosecution offices at second instance (court of appeal) level	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
3. Number of heads of prosecution offices at Supreme Court level	13 [] NA [] NAP	12 [] NA [] NAP	1 [] NA [] NAP

Please provide any useful comment for interpreting the data above:

057. Do other persons have similar duties to those of public prosecutors?

- () Yes
- (X) No

Comments - If yes, please specify their titles and functions:

057-1. Please specify their number (in full-time equivalent):

[] NA

059. If yes, is their number included in the number of public prosecutors that you have indicated under question 55?

Yes

No

[] NAP

Comments

059-1. Do prosecution offices have prosecutors who are specially trained in areas of domestic violence and sexual violence?

	-
Domestic violence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, specifically for minor victims <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Sexual violence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, specifically for minor victims <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - If yes, please specify

=

060. Number of staff (non-public prosecutors) attached to the public prosecution services, if possible, on 31 December of the reference year and without the number of non-judge staff, see question 52 (in full-time equivalent and for posts actually filled).

	Total	Males	Females
Number of staff (non-public prosecutors) attached to the public prosecution service	585 [] NA	165 [] NA	420 [] NA

Comments Number of staff does not include trainee prosecutors, only assistants, specialists and other employees. A person, who has been admitted to the service as prosecutor, must complete an assigned traineeship of up to two years. During the traineeship, the trainee prosecutor performs all duties of a prosecutor, but is obliged to coordinate draft procedural decisions and resolutions with the internship supervisor.

C2. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: Prosecutor General's Office of the Republic of Lithuania

3.4. Gender equality

3.4.1 Specific provisions for facilitating gender equality

061-2. Are there specific provisions for facilitating gender equality within the framework of the procedures for recruiting :

	Yes, please specify	No
judges	()	(X)
prosecutors	()	(X)
non-judge staff	(X) From 1st July 2017 the new Labor Code of the Republic of Lithuania entered into force. Gender equality based provisions impose the employer implement the principles of gender equality and non-discrimination on other grounds in any employeremployee relationship.	()
lawyers	()	(X)
notaries	()	(X)
enforcement agents	()	(X)

[] NA

Comments - if the situation changed since the reference year, please specify in the comments. If you have additional comments please specify: From 1st July 2017 the new Labor Code of the Republic of Lithuania entered into force. Gender equality based provisions impose the employer implement the principles of gender equality and non-discrimination on other grounds in any employeremployee relationship.

061-3. Are there specific provisions for facilitating gender equality within the framework of the procedures for promoting :

	Yes, please specify	No
judges	()	(X)
prosecutors	()	(X)

non-judge staff	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> From 1st July 2017 the new Labor Code of the Republic of Lithuania entered into force. Gender equality based provisions impose the employer implement the principles of gender equality and non-discrimination on other grounds in any employeremployee relationship	<input type="checkbox"/>
lawyers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
notaries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
enforcement agents	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Comments - If the situation changed since the reference year or you have additional comments, please specify: From 1st July 2017 the new Labor Code of the Republic of Lithuania entered into force. Gender equality based provisions impose the employer implement the principles of gender equality and non-discrimination on other grounds in any employeremployee relationship

=

061-3-1. Are there specific provisions for facilitating gender equality within the framework of the procedures for the appointment of:

	Yes / No
Court president	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes If “yes”, please specify:[Comment] <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Head of prosecution services	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes If “yes”, please specify:[Comment] <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Comments


3.4.2 At national level

061-5. Does your country have an overarching document (e.g. policy/strategy/action plan/program) on gender equality that applies specifically to the judiciary?

Yes

No

Attachments

 20180525-48 TT nutarimas del lygiu galimybiu.docx

Comments - If the situation changed since the reference year, please indicate in the comments. Could you specify the reference or internet link of this/these document(s) or send/upload it/them to us?

061-6. At national level, is there any specific person (e.g. an equal opportunities commissioner) / institution dealing with gender issues in the justice system concerning:

	Yes, please specify	No
The recruitment of judges	()	(X)
The promotion of judges	()	(X)
The recruitment of prosecutors	()	(X)
The promotion of prosecutors	()	(X)
The recruitment of non-judge staff	()	(X)
The promotion of non-judge staff	()	(X)

Comments - if other than recruitment and/or promotion, please specify. If the situation changed since the reference year, please specify in the comments:

061-6-1. Please specify the text which set up this person/institution :

(title, date, nature of the text) The Law on Equal Treatment of the Republic of Lithuania, 2003-11-18, No. IX-1826.

[] NAP

061-6-2. Please specify the status of this person/institution:

(e.g. independent, attached to the Ministry of Justice, to the High Judicial Council or equivalent or to an inter-ministerial institution specifically dedicated to gender equality) The Office of the Equal Opportunities Ombudsperson is a budgetary institution financed from the state budget. Ombudsperson, by proposal from the Speaker of the Seimas, is assigned for a term of five years by secret voting in Parliament. Ombudsperson is accountable to Parliament and is responsible for the enforcement of the Law on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men and the Law on Equal Treatment

[] NAP

061-6-3. Please specify if this person/institution has an information and consultative function or if its opinions/decisions have legal consequences:

(e.g. to block a decision or allow an appeal) Competence of the Equal Opportunities Ombudsman:
 •investigates complaints, carries out investigations on his/hers own initiative; •performs independent researches, related to discrimination, and independent surveys on the discrimination state, provides conclusions and recommendations on any issue related to discrimination; •carries out preventive and educational activity, secures equal opportunities mainstreaming; •controls the implementation of UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities provisions, related to securing equal opportunities; •exchanges information with various institutions and agencies from Lithuania and foreign countries, international organisations. During or after an investigation, the Ombudsman can apply to the person concerned and propose to stop the actions (inaction) that violate equal opportunities; apply to the person or institution concerned and propose to amend or cancel an administrative act or

decision (or part thereof) related to the violation of equal opportunities; initiate the administrative offense proceeding; alert the violator; 7) to oblige the subjects of advertising to terminate the unauthorized advertising and to determine the terms and conditions for the fulfillment of this obligation, etc.

[] NAP

3.4.3 At court/public prosecution services level

061-7. At the court or public prosecution services level, is there a person (e.g. an equal opportunities commissioner)/institution specifically dedicated to ensure the respect of gender equality in the organisation of judicial work:

	Yes	No
in courts (judges)	()	(X)
in public prosecution services (prosecutors)	()	(X)
for courts' non-judge staff	()	(X)

Comments - Please specify the details of this person/institution, in particular its titles and function:

061-8. Does the feminisation of certain functions, if it exists in your country, within courts or public prosecution services, lead to concrete changes in the organisation of the work in the following areas:

	Yes	No
Assignment to different positions	()	(X)
Workload distribution	()	(X)
Working hours	()	(X)
Modalities of teleworking and presence in the workspace	()	(X)
Replacement of absent persons	()	(X)
Organisation of the hearings	()	(X)
Other	()	(X)

Comments - If other, please specify. Could you also indicate concrete examples referring to the various possibilities mentioned? If the situation changed since the reference year, please specify in the comments.

061-9. In order to improve gender balance in access to different judicial professions and equality in promotion and in access to functions of responsibility, what are the measures, in your country,

which:

have been already implemented (please specify) :

are planned (please specify) :

Comments - If the situation changed since reference year, please specify in the comments.

NAP

061-10. Are there evaluation studies or official reports regarding the main causes of possible inequalities with regard to:

- Recruitment procedures, please specify:
- Appointment to the position of court president, please specify:
- Appointment to the position of head of prosecution services, please specify:
- Promotion procedures and access to the functions of responsibility, please specify:
- Other studies, please specify:

NAP

Comments - Please specify also the reference documents.

3.5 Use of information technologies in courts

3.5.1 General policies in Information Technology in judicial systems

062-1. Basic principles and models used in Information technology policies and strategies definition

	Organisation
IT policies and strategies	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Defined and coordinated at national level by one institution <input type="checkbox"/> Defined and coordinated at national level by several institutions <input type="checkbox"/> Defined and coordinated at unit/stakeholder level <input type="checkbox"/> Other

IT Governance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Governed at national level by one institution <input type="checkbox"/> Governed at national level by several institutions <input type="checkbox"/> Organised at unit/stakeholder level <input type="checkbox"/> Other
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Comments

065-1. In case there is a national structure in charge of the strategic policy making and governance of the judicial system modernisation (including also IT) what is the composition of this structure?

- administrative, technical and scientific staff only
- mixed teams of judicial staff (judges/prosecutors/etc.) and administrative/technical/scientific staff
- other (please specify in a comment)

Comments - (please specify if there are other modernisation approaches that have been implemented): National Courts Administration forms and implements the strategy of common court information system (the Law on Courts, Art. 124, par. 2). Art. 2, par 22 of Law on National Courts Administration indicates that the National Courts Administration organizes the development and implementaton of informational systems in courts, administers information systems and improves them.

065-2. Which is the organisational model primarily chosen for conducting structural IT projects in courts and the management of applications (maintenance, evolution)?

	Implementing new projects	Management of applications
Mainly by an IT department with the help of professionals in the field (judges, prosecutors, non-judge judicial staff, etc.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Mainly by professionals in the field (judges, prosecutors, non-judge judicial staff, etc.) with the help of an internal IT department and/or an external service provider	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Other alternatives (external service provider only – specify in a comment)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Comments - please also describe in case of “other alternatives” Majority of courts IT solutions are centralized and managed by the National Courts Administration. General management of applications is performed by IT department in the National Courts Administration, thus local court IT specialists only assist to local users. External IT service providers are used to implement/support some technical solutions.

065-4. Have you measured the impact resulting from the implementation of one or several components of your new information system?

- Yes
- No

065-4-1. If yes, have you measured the impact on (multiple answers possible):

- Business processes
- Workload

- Human resources
- Costs
- Other, please specify

Comments (please specify examples of the impact) E. g. number of cases resolved, the number of documents, the timeliness of the procedure etc.

3.5.2 Security of courts information system and personal data protection

065-5. Are there independent audits or other mechanisms to contribute to the global security policy regarding the information system of the judiciary ?

- Yes
- No

Comments (please specify in particular if national frameworks of information security exist):

065-6. Is the protection of personal data managed by courts ensured at legislative level?

- Yes
- No

Comment - If yes, please specify among others: if there are authorities specifically responsible for protection of personal data; the extent of the rights granted to citizens in the specific framework of software used by courts; if there are controls or limitations by law regarding the sharing of databases managed by courts with other administrations (police, etc.)

3.5.3 Centralised databases for decision support

062-4. Is there a centralised national database of court decisions (case-law, etc.)?

- Yes
- Non

Comments

062-4-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

	For 1st instance decisions	For 2nd instance decisions	For 3rd instance decisions	Link with ECHR case law	Data anonymised	Case-law database available free online	Case-law database available in open data
Civil and/or commercial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes all judgements <input type="checkbox"/> Yes some judgements <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes all judgements <input type="checkbox"/> Yes some judgements <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes all judgements <input type="checkbox"/> Yes some judgements <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Criminal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes all judgements <input type="checkbox"/> Yes some judgements <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes all judgements <input type="checkbox"/> Yes some judgements <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes all judgements <input type="checkbox"/> Yes some judgements <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Administrative	(X) Yes all judgements () Yes some judgements () No	(X) Yes all judgements () Yes some judgements () No	(X) Yes all judgements () Yes some judgements () No	() Yes (X) No	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
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Comments - if it exists in other matters please specify

062-6. Is there a computerised national record centralising all criminal convictions?

- (X) Yes
() No

Comments

062-6-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

- [X] Linkage with other European records of the same nature
 [X] Content directly available through computerised means for judges and/or prosecutors
 [X] Content directly available for purposes other than criminal (civil and administrative matters)

Comments - Please specify who is the authority delivering the access

3.5.4 Writing assistance tools

062-7. Are there writing assistance tools for which the content is coordinated at national level? (models or templates, paragraphs already pre-written, etc.)

- (X) Yes
() No

Comment – if it exists in other matters please specify

062-7-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

	Availability rate
Civil and/or commercial	(X) 100% (all templates are available for all courts of this matter) () 50-99% (most of the templates are available for all courts or all templates for most of the courts) () 10-49% (some of the templates are available for most of the courts or most of the templates for some of the courts) () 1-9% (just starting to become available or in testing phase) () 0% (NAP) (does not exist at all for this matter) [] NA

Criminal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% (all templates are available for all courts of this matter) <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% (most of the templates are available for all courts or all templates for most of the courts) <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% (some of the templates are available for most of the courts or most of the templates for some of the courts) <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% (just starting to become available or in testing phase) <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) (does not exist at all for this matter) <input type="checkbox"/> NA
Administrative	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% (all templates are available for all courts of this matter) <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% (most of the templates are available for all courts or all templates for most of the courts) <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% (some of the templates are available for most of the courts or most of the templates for some of the courts) <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% (just starting to become available or in testing phase) <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) (does not exist at all for this matter) <input type="checkbox"/> NA

062-8. Are there voice recording tools?

Yes

No

Comments The courts hearings are recorded in all courts and cases, the record substitutes the written protocol except the criminal case and is made in all cases with some specific exceptions, when the protocol is not required (e.g. some administrative offence cases or when the case is dealt with by written procedure).

062-8-1. If yes, please specify:

	Availability of simple dictation tools	Availability of multiple speakers recording tools	Voice recognition feature
Civil and/or commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> in all courts <input type="checkbox"/> in most of the courts <input type="checkbox"/> in some courts / some pilot phases <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available for this matter <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in all courts <input type="checkbox"/> in most of the courts <input type="checkbox"/> in some courts / some pilot phases <input type="checkbox"/> not available for this matter <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Pilot testing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA

Criminal	<input type="checkbox"/> in all courts <input type="checkbox"/> in most of the courts <input type="checkbox"/> in some courts / some pilot phases <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available for this matter <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in all courts <input type="checkbox"/> in most of the courts <input type="checkbox"/> in some courts / some pilot phases <input type="checkbox"/> not available for this matter <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Pilot testing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA
Administrative	<input type="checkbox"/> in all courts <input type="checkbox"/> in most of the courts <input type="checkbox"/> in some courts / some pilot phases <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available for this matter <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in all courts <input type="checkbox"/> in most of the courts <input type="checkbox"/> in some courts / some pilot phases <input type="checkbox"/> not available for this matter <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Pilot testing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA

062-9. Is there an intranet site within the judicial system for distribution of news/novelities?

Availability rate:

- 100% - accessible to everyone in judiciary
- 50-99% - accessible for most judges/prosecutors in all instances
- 10-49% - in some courts only
- 1-9% - in one court only
- 0% (NAP) - No access

NA

Comments

3.5.5 Technologies used for administration of the courts and case management

063-1. Is there a case management system (CMS) ? (Software used for registering judicial proceedings and their management)

- Yes
- No

Comments - if it exists in other matters please specify

063-1-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

CMS deployment rate	Status of case online	Centralised or interoperable database	Early warning signals (for active case management)	Status of integration/connection of a CMS with a statistical tool

Civil and/or commercial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Accessible to parties <input type="checkbox"/> Publication of decision online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible at all <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fully integrated including BI <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated <input type="checkbox"/> Not integrated but connected <input type="checkbox"/> Not connected at all <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Criminal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Accessible to parties <input type="checkbox"/> Publication of decision online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible at all <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fully integrated including BI <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated <input type="checkbox"/> Not integrated but connected <input type="checkbox"/> Not connected at all <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Administrative	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Accessible to parties <input type="checkbox"/> Publication of decision online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible at all <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fully integrated including BI <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated <input type="checkbox"/> Not integrated but connected <input type="checkbox"/> Not connected at all <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comment - If it exists in other matters please specify: In criminal cases status of case online - accessibility to parties and publication of decision online is possible only in criminal order cases. Electronic criminal order available from 1st January 2020.

063-2. Computerised registries managed by courts

	Deployment rate	Data consolidated at national level	Service available online	Statistical module integrated or connected
Land registry	<input type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Business registry	<input type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
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Comment – if it exists in other matters please specify:

Budgetary and financial monitoring

063-6. Budgetary and financial management systems of courts

	Tool deployment rate	Data consolidated at national level	System communicating with other ministries (financial among others)
Budgetary and financial management of courts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Justice expenses management	<input type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Other (please specify in comments)	<input type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments

Other tools of courts management

063-7. Measurement tools to assess the workload of judges, prosecutors and/or non-judge/non-prosecutor staff (tool quantifying the activity of judges, prosecutors and/or non-judge/non-prosecutor staff – for example the number of cases resolved)

Yes

No

Comments

063-7-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

Tools deployment rate	Data used for monitoring at national level	Data used for monitoring at court local level	Tool integrated in the CMS
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For judges	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
For prosecutors	<input type="checkbox"/> 100% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
For non-judge/non-prosecutor staff	<input type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

3.5.6 Technologies used for communication between courts, professionals and/or court users

users

064-2. Is there a possibility to submit a case to courts by electronic means?(possibility to introduce a case by electronic means, for example an e-mail or a form on a website)

Yes

No

Comments

064-2-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

	Availability rate	Simultaneous submission of cases in paper form remains mandatory	Specific legislative framework authorising the submission of a case	An integrated/connect ed tool with the CMS
Civil and/or commercial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Criminal	<input type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Administrative	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
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Comments - if it exist in other matters please specify Criminal proceedings in district and regional courts in accordance with the prosecutor's statement on the termination of the proceedings by a court criminal order in which the procedural document instituting the proceedings is filed in court in January 2020 or later, are dealt with using information and electronic communication technologies. 2019-11-29 Resolution of the Judicial Council

064-3. Is it possible to request legal aid by electronic means?

Yes

No

Comments The Legal Aid Information System (TEISIS) is currently being developed to increase the effectiveness of the legal aid administration process. TEISIS will allow individuals to apply for legal aid and receive it (when possible) online or, if necessary, schedule a face-to-face meeting with legal aid providers. TEISIS will also be used by legal aid authorities to retrieve relevant data concerning applicants' financial situation from different state information systems and registers.

From 2020 From 1 October, new cases of compulsory mediation, paid from the state budget, are offered and distributed to mediators who have signed compulsory mediation agreements with the Office, through the mediation subsystem of the information system TEISIS.

064-3-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

	Requesting legal aid electronically
Availability rate	<input type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA
Formalisation of the request in paper form remains mandatory	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Specific legislative framework regarding requests for legal aid by electronic means	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Granting legal aid is also electronic	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Information available in CMS	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

064-4. Is it possible to transmit summons to a judicial meeting or a hearing by electronic means? (a judicial meeting relates to stages prior to a court hearing, with a view to mediation or

conciliation)

(X) Yes

() No

Comments

064-4-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

	Summons produced by CMS	Simultaneous summon in paper form remains mandatory	Consent of the user to be notified by electronic means	Modalities (if other please specify in comments)	Specific legislative framework
Civil and/or commercial	[X]	[]	[X]	[] SMS [] E-mail [] Specific computer application [X] Other	[X]
Criminal	[X]	[]	[X]	[] SMS [X] E-mail [] Specific computer application [X] Other	[]
Administrative	[X]	[]	[X]	[] SMS [] E-mail [] Specific computer application [X] Other	[X]

Comments It shall be noted that the summons may be transmitted to the parties via the Lithuanian courts electronic services portal e.teismas.lt. Additionally, it shall be mentioned that upon the national regulations there are particular process participants, who/which are obliged to receive courts documents electronically, for instance, notaries, bailiffs, states institutions, insurance companies and etc. These groups are stated in the legal regulation. Additionally to the question 64.4 part "Other", the summons may be send via the Lithuanian courts electronic services portal e.teismas.lt and the integration between the Lithuanian Courts Information System (LITEKO) and the Register of Administrative Offences in administrative offences cases as well.

Criminal cases: criminal court order: after the court order is accepted, a paper copy of it is sent to the accused, by registered mail, to the victim by e-mail (if the e-mail address is indicated, if not - by post), to the prosecutor by e-mail.

Use of information technologies for improving the quality of the communication between courts and professionals

064-6. Are there possibilities of electronic communication between courts and lawyers and/or parties? (sending of electronic files and data concerning a judicial proceeding with or without scanned documents, mainly to develop dematerialised communication)

	Tool deployment rate	Trial phases concerned	Modalities (if there are different according to the trial phases or if other, please specify in a comment)	Specific legal framework	Availability for
Civil and/or commercial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Submission of a case to a court <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Phases preparatory to a hearing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Schedule of hearings and/or deferrals <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transmission of court decisions	<input type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input type="checkbox"/> Specific computer application <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lawyers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Parties not represented by lawyer
Criminal	<input type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Submission of a case to a court <input type="checkbox"/> Phases preparatory to a hearing <input type="checkbox"/> Schedule of hearings and/or deferrals <input type="checkbox"/> Transmission of court decisions	<input type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input type="checkbox"/> Specific computer application <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Lawyers <input type="checkbox"/> Parties not represented by lawyer
Administrative	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Submission of a case to a court <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Phases preparatory to a hearing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Schedule of hearings and/or deferrals <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transmission of court decisions	<input type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input type="checkbox"/> Specific computer application <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lawyers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Parties not represented by lawyer

Comments

064-7. Terms and conditions of electronic communication used by professionals other than lawyers (sending of electronic data concerning a judicial proceeding with or without scanned documents, mainly to develop dematerialised communication)

	Tool deployment rate	Modalities (if there are different according to the deeds or if other, please specify in a comment)	Specific legal framework
Enforcement agents (as defined in Q169 and following)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Specific computer application <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Notaries (as defined in Q192 and following)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Specific computer application <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Experts (as defined in Q202 and following)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Specific computer application <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Judicial police services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Specific computer application <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

Comments

064-9. Are there online processing systems of specialised litigation (small claim litigation, undisputed claims, preparatory phases to the resolution of family conflicts, etc. – please, specify in “comments” section)?

Yes

No

Comments – Please describe the system that exists. wThe general processes, operating in the Lithuanian courts electronic services portal e.teismas.lt, are applied for the submission of documents and communication with courts in the mentioned proceedings (e.g. court order is processed automatically).

Use of information technologies between courts, professionals and users in the framework of judicial proceedings

064-10. Videoconferencing between courts, professionals and/or users (this concerns the use of audio-visual devices in the framework of judicial proceedings such as the hearing of parties, etc.)

Yes

No

064-10-1. If yes, please specify the following information and describe in comments of this section the cases of actual use of videoconferencing and the expected benefits (for example, the use of this device to reduce the number of detainees’ transfers to the court):

	Deployment rate (chose one only)	Proceeding phase	Specific legislative framework
Civil and/or commercial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prior to the hearing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> During the hearing <input type="checkbox"/> After the hearing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Criminal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prior to the hearing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> During the hearing <input type="checkbox"/> After the hearing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Administrative	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prior to the hearing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> During the hearing <input type="checkbox"/> After the hearing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Comments

064-11. Recording of hearings or debates (sound or audio-visual recording during the investigation and/or trial phase(s))

Yes

No

Comments

064-11-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

	Tool deployment rate	Type of recording	Specific legislative framework
Civil and/or commercial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sound <input type="checkbox"/> Video <input type="checkbox"/> Both <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Criminal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sound <input type="checkbox"/> Video <input type="checkbox"/> Both <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Administrative	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sound <input type="checkbox"/> Video <input type="checkbox"/> Both <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

064-12. Is electronic evidence admissible?

	Admissibility of electronic evidence	Legislative framework
Civil and/or commercial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General law only <input type="checkbox"/> General and specialised law <input type="checkbox"/> Specialised law only <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Criminal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General law only <input type="checkbox"/> General and specialised law <input type="checkbox"/> Specialised law only <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Administrative	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General law only <input type="checkbox"/> General and specialised law <input type="checkbox"/> Specialised law only <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - Other devices of electronic communication between courts, professionals and/or users

3.6. Performance and evaluation

3.6.1 National policies applied in courts and public prosecution services

066. Are quality standards determined for the judicial system at national level (are there quality systems for the judiciary and/or judicial quality policies)?

- Yes
- No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

067. Do you have specialised personnel entrusted with implementation of these national level quality standards?

Yes / No

within the courts	() Yes (X) No
within the public prosecution services	() Yes (X) No

Comments

3.6.2 Performance and quality objectives at court level/public prosecution services

077. Concerning court activities, have you defined performance and quality indicators?

- (X) Yes
() No

Comments

078. If yes, please select the main performance and quality indicators that have been defined for courts:

- number of incoming cases
- length of proceedings (timeframes)
- number of resolved cases
- number of pending cases
- backlogs
- productivity of judges and court staff
- satisfaction of court staff
- satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the courts)
- costs of the judicial procedures
- number of appeals
- appeal ratio
- clearance rate
- disposition time
- other (please specify):

Comments

077-1. Concerning public prosecution activities, have you defined performance and quality indicators?

- (X) Yes
() No

Comments

078-1. If yes, please select the main performance and quality indicators for the public prosecution services that have been defined:

- number of incoming cases
- length of proceedings (timeframes)

- number of resolved cases
- number of pending cases
- backlogs
- productivity of prosecutors and prosecution staff
- satisfaction of prosecution staff
- satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the public prosecutors)
- costs of the judicial procedures
- clearance rate
- disposition time
- percentage of convictions and acquittals
- other (please specify):

Comments

073. Do you have a system to evaluate regularly court performance based primarily on the defined indicators?

- Yes
- No

Comments

073-0. If yes, please specify the frequency:

- Annual
- Less frequent
- More frequent

Comments - If “Less frequent” or “More frequent”, please specify:

073-1. Is this evaluation of the court activity used for the later allocation of resources within this court?

- Yes
- No

Comments

073-2. If yes, which courses of action are taken?

- Identifying to the causes of improved or deteriorated performance
- Reallocating resources (human/financial resources based on performance (treatment)
- Reengineering of internal procedures to increase efficiency (treatment)
- Other (please specify):

Comments

073-3. Do you have a system to evaluate regularly the performance of the public prosecution services based primarily on the defined indicators?

Yes

No

Comments

073-4. If yes, please specify the frequency:

Annual

Less frequent

More frequent

Comments - If "less frequent" or "more frequent", please specify: Chief prosecutors of the departments of the prosecutor's offices are regularly provided with monthly data based on basic indicators of the performance of public prosecution offices, every 3 months – with the larger scale of performance data.

073-5. Is this evaluation of the activity of public prosecution services used for the later allocation of resources within this public prosecution service?

Yes

No

Comments

073-6. If yes, which courses of action are taken?

Identifying to the causes of improved or deteriorated performance

Reallocating resources (human/financial resources based on performance (treatment))

Reengineering of internal procedures to increase efficiency (treatment)

Other (please specify):

Comments

=

079. Who is responsible for evaluating the performance of the courts (multiple replies possible)?

High Judicial Council

Ministry of Justice

Inspection authority

Supreme Court

External audit body

Other (please specify):

Comments

079-1. Who is responsible for evaluating the performance of the public prosecution services (multiple replies possible)?

Public Prosecutorial Council

Ministry of Justice

Head of the organisational unit or hierarchically superior public prosecutor

Prosecutor General /State public prosecutor

External audit body

Other (please specify): Collegium of the Prosecution Service of the Republic of Lithuania, which is an advisory body to the Prosecutor General.

Comments Other: Collegium of the Prosecution Service of the Republic of Lithuania, which is an advisory body to the Prosecutor General.

3.6.3 Measuring courts' / public prosecution services activity

070. Do you regularly monitor court activities (performance and quality) concerning:

number of incoming cases

length of proceedings (timeframes)

number of resolved cases

number of pending cases

backlogs

productivity of judges and court staff

satisfaction of court staff

satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the courts)

costs of the judicial procedures

number of appeals

appeal ratio

clearance rate

disposition time

other (please specify):

Comments

070-1. Do you regularly monitor public prosecution activities (performance and quality) concerning:

number of incoming cases

length of proceedings (timeframes)

number of resolved cases

number of pending cases

backlogs

productivity of prosecutors and prosecution staff

satisfaction of prosecution staff

satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the by the public prosecution)

costs of the judicial procedures

clearance rate

disposition time

percentage of convictions and acquittals

other (please specify):

Comments

071. Do you monitor the number of pending cases and cases that are not processed within a reasonable timeframe (backlogs) for:

civil law cases

criminal law cases

administrative law cases

Comments

072. Do you monitor waiting time during judicial proceedings?

	Yes (If yes, please specify)	No
within the courts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> through administrative supervision mechanism	<input type="checkbox"/>
within the public prosecution services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Comments courts: through administrative supervision mechanism

3.6.4 Information regarding courts /public prosecution services activity

080. Is there a centralised institution that is responsible for collecting statistical data regarding the functioning of the courts?

Yes (please indicate the name and the address of this institution): National Courts Administration, L. Sapiegos st. 15, Vilnius, Lithuania

No

Comments

080-1. Are the statistics on the functioning of each court published?

Yes, on the internet

No, only internally (on an intranet website)

No

Comments

=

080-2. Is there a centralised institution that is responsible for collecting statistical data regarding the functioning of the public prosecution services?

Yes (please indicate the name and the address of this institution): Information Technology and Communications department under the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Lithuania, Šventaragio g. 2, Vilnius

No

Comments

080-3. Are the statistics on the functioning of each public prosecution service published?

- Yes, on the internet
- No, only internally (on an intranet website)
- No

Comments

=

081. Are individual courts required to prepare an activity report (that includes, for example, data on the number of resolved cases or pending cases, the number of judges and administrative staff, targets and assessment of the activity)?

- Yes
- No

Comments - If yes, please describe the content of the report and its audience (i.e. to whom the report is intended):

081-1. If yes, please specify in which form this report is released:

- Internet
- Intranet (internal) website
- Paper distribution

Comments

081-2. If yes, please, indicate the periodicity at which the report is released:

- Annual
- Less frequent
- More frequent

Comments

=

081-3. Are public prosecution services required to prepare an activity report (that includes, for example, data on the number of incoming cases, the number of decisions, the number of public prosecutors and administrative staff, targets and assessment of the activity)?

- Yes
- No

Comments - If yes, please describe the content of the report and its audience (i.e. to whom the report is intended):

081-4. If yes, please specify in which form this report is released:

- Internet
- Intranet (internal) website
- Paper distribution

Comments

081-5. If yes, please, indicate the periodicity at which the report is released:

- Annual
- Less frequent
- More frequent

Comments

3.6.5 Courts administration

082. Is there a process or structure of dialogue between the public prosecution services and courts regarding the way cases are presented before courts (for example the organisation, number and planning of hearings, on-call service for urgent cases, selection of simplified procedures of prosecution...)?

- Yes
- No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

082-1. Is there in general a process or structure of dialogue between lawyers and courts regarding the way cases are presented before courts in other than criminal matters (e.g. organisation, number and planning of hearings, on-call service for urgent cases)?

- Yes
- No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

3.6.6 Performance and evaluation of judges and public prosecutors

083. Are there quantitative performance targets defined for each judge (e.g. the number of resolved cases in a month or year)?

- Yes
- No

Comments

083-1. Who is responsible for setting the individual targets for each judge?

- Executive power (for example the Ministry of Justice)
- Legislative power
- Judicial power (for example the High Judicial Council, Supreme Court)
- President of the court
- Other (please specify):
- NAP

Comments

114. Is there a system of qualitative individual assessment of the judges' work?

Yes

No

Comments

114-1. If yes, please specify the frequency of this assessment:

Annual

Less frequent

More frequent

=

083-2. Are there quantitative performance targets defined for each public prosecutor (e.g. the number of decisions in a month or year)?

Yes

No

Comments

083-3. Who is responsible for setting the individual targets for each public prosecutor

Executive power (for example the Ministry of Justice)

Prosecutor General /State public prosecutor

Public Prosecutorial Council

Head of the organisational unit or hierarchically superior public prosecutor

Other (please specify):

NAP

Comments

120. Is there a system of qualitative individual assessment of the public prosecutors' work?

Yes

No

Comments

120-1. If yes, please specify the frequency of this assessment:

Annual

Less frequent

More frequent

Comments

C4. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: the Law on Courts of the Republic of Lithuania, National Courts Administration, Prosecutor General's Office

4.Fair trial

4.1.Principles

4.1.1Principles of fair trial

084. Percentage of first instance criminal in absentia judgments (cases in which the suspect is not attending the hearing in person nor is represented by a lawyer)?

[]

[X] NA

[] NAP

Comments - Please add methodology for calculation used.

085. Is there a procedure to effectively challenge a judge (recusal), if a party considers that the judge is not impartial?

(X) Yes

() No

Comments - Please could you briefly specify:

085-1. If yes, what is the ratio between the total number of initiated procedures and the total number of recusals pronounced (in the reference year):

[]

[X] NA

Comments

086. Is there in your country a monitoring system for the violations related to Article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights?

[X] For civil procedures (non-enforcement)

[X] For civil procedures (timeframe)

[X] For criminal procedures (timeframe)

[] NAP

Comments - Please specify what are the terms and conditions of this monitoring system (information related to acknowledged violations by ECHR at the State/courts level; implementation of internal systems to prevent other violations (that are similar) and if possible to measure an evolution of the established violations):

086-1. 1 Is there in your country a possibility to review a case after a finding of a violation of the European Convention on Human Rights by the European Court of Human Rights?

(X) Yes

() No

[] NAP

Comments

D1. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: Rules of the Agent of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania to the European Court of Human Rights (adopted by the resolution of the Government of 3 July 1995 No. 929)
Code of Civil Procedure of the Republic of Lithuania
Code of Criminal Procedure of the Republic of Lithuania
Law on Administrative Proceedings of the Republic of Lithuania
Code of Administrative Offenses of the Republic of Lithuania

4.2. Timeframe of proceedings

4.2.1 General information

087. Are there specific procedures for urgent matters regarding:

- civil cases
 criminal cases
 administrative cases
 There is no specific procedure for urgent matters

Comments - If yes, please specify:

088. Are there simplified procedures for:

- civil cases (small disputes)
 criminal cases (misdemeanour cases)
 administrative cases
 There is no simplified procedure

Comments - If yes, please specify:

088-1. For these simplified procedures, may judges deliver an oral judgement with a written order and without the full reasoning of the judgement ?

- civil cases
 criminal cases
 administrative cases

Comments - If yes, please specify: These cases imply court orders.

089. Do courts and lawyers have the possibility to conclude agreements on arrangements for processing cases (presentation of files, decisions on timeframes for lawyers to submit their conclusions and on dates of hearings)?

- Yes
 No

Comments - If yes, please specify: In practice there may be some arrangements within the limits of stipulated regulation (for instance the



4.2.2 Case flow management – first instance

091. First instance courts: number of other than criminal law cases.

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the first instance court
Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)	28 622 [] NA [] NAP	194 686 [] NA [] NAP	188 311 [] NA [] NAP	34 997 [] NA [] NAP	1 602 [] NA [] NAP
1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases (including litigious enforcement cases and if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3)	22 385 [] NA [] NAP	92 723 [] NA [] NAP	87 093 [] NA [] NAP	28 015 [] NA [] NAP	1 252 [] NA [] NAP
2. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)	964 [] NA [] NAP	64 005 [] NA [] NAP	64 088 [] NA [] NAP	881 [] NA [] NAP	3 [] NA [] NAP
2.1. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases, e.g. uncontested payment orders, request for a change of name, non-litigious enforcement cases etc. (if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3; without registry cases and other cases, see categories 2.2 and 2.3)	566 [] NA [] NAP	58 023 [] NA [] NAP	58 102 [] NA [] NAP	487 [] NA [] NAP	0 [] NA [] NAP
2.2. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.2.1. Non litigious land registry cases	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.2.2 Non-litigious business registry cases	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.2.3. Other registry cases	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.3. Other non-litigious cases	398 [] NA [] NAP	5 982 [] NA [] NAP	5 986 [] NA [] NAP	394 [] NA [] NAP	0 [] NA [] NAP
3. Administrative law cases	3 943 [] NA [] NAP	14 353 [] NA [] NAP	13 994 [] NA [] NAP	4 302 [] NA [] NAP	345 [] NA [] NAP

4. Other cases	1 330 [] NA [] NAP	23 605 [] NA [] NAP	23 136 [] NA [] NAP	1 799 [] NA [] NAP	2 [] NA [] NAP
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Comments "Pending non-litigious cases": general decrease of number of cases and application of administrative means.

The number of resolved civil and commercial litigious cases might have been affected by the pandemic as not all the categories of cases could have been adjudicated remotely. The number of administrative cases, sa well as for civil and commercial litigious cases could have decreased because of the need for some period to adapt IT and video conference equipment in the situation emerged. The increase of number of pending administrative cases older than 2 years is related to decisions of courts in environmental law cases to stay proceedings pending a decision in a related case, which will be a preliminary ruling in another case: legal entities are challenging a decision requiring them to pay a tax on the pollution of packaging waste from which they were exempted because they had concluded a contract for the organization of waste management. As the documents proving the waste management issued by the licensed recycler were canceled, the documents certifying the waste management of other entities were canceled, which obliged the entities (which had a contract with the waste manager to organize packaging waste management) to pay this fee. The cases are suspended and pending a decision in a case challenging a decision declaring waste management documents issued to applicants invalid because it will have a preliminary ruling in these cases.

092. If courts deal with “civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases”, please indicate the case categories included:

. Court orders

093. Please indicate the case categories included in the category "other cases":

. Cases of administrative offences and cases of administrative offences in process of enforcement (execution).
--

094. First instance courts: number of criminal law cases.

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the first instance court
Total of criminal law cases (1+2+3)	2 907 [] NA [] NAP	17 225 [] NA [] NAP	16 779 [] NA [] NAP	3 353 [] NA [] NAP	208 [] NA [] NAP
1. Severe criminal cases	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
2. Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
3. Other criminal cases	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP



4.2.3 Case flow management – second instance

097. Second instance courts (appeal): Number of “other than criminal law” cases.

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the second instance court
Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)	7 320 [] NA [] NAP	15 742 [] NA [] NAP	17 657 [] NA [] NAP	5 405 [] NA [] NAP	37 [] NA [] NAP
1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases (including litigious enforcement cases and if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3)	3 305 [] NA [] NAP	10 788 [] NA [] NAP	11 941 [] NA [] NAP	2 152 [] NA [] NAP	15 [] NA [] NAP
2. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
2.1. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases, e.g. uncontested payment orders, request for a change of name, non-litigious enforcement cases etc. (if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3; without registry cases and other cases, see categories 2.2 and 2.3)	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.2. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.2.1. Non litigious land registry cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.2.2 Non-litigious business registry cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.2.3. Other registry cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.3. Other non-litigious cases	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
3. Administrative law cases	3 839 [] NA [] NAP	3 286 [] NA [] NAP	4 021 [] NA [] NAP	3 104 [] NA [] NAP	2 [] NA [] NAP

4. Other cases	176 [] NA [] NAP	1 668 [] NA [] NAP	1 695 [] NA [] NAP	149 [] NA [] NAP	0 [] NA [] NAP
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Comments - If "Other cases" please specify Second instance courts deal with some non-litigious cases, but their number is insignificant.

098. Second instance courts (appeal): Number of criminal law cases.

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the second instance court
Total of criminal law cases (1+2+3)	759 [] NA [] NAP	4 466 [] NA [] NAP	4 418 [] NA [] NAP	807 [] NA [] NAP	7 [] NA [] NAP
1. Severe criminal cases	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
2. Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
3. Other cases	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP

Comments - If you cannot make a distinction between misdemeanour criminal cases and severe criminal cases (according to the CEPEJ definitions), please indicate the categories of cases reported in the category "serious offences" and cases reported in the category "minor offences". If "Other cases", please specify.

4.2.4 Case flow management – Supreme Court



099. Highest instance courts (Supreme Court): Number of "other than criminal law" cases:

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the Supreme Court
Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)	328 [] NA [] NAP	546 [] NA [] NAP	466 [] NA [] NAP	408 [] NA [] NAP	3 [] NA [] NAP
1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases (including litigious enforcement cases and if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3)	307 [] NA [] NAP	447 [] NA [] NAP	365 [] NA [] NAP	389 [] NA [] NAP	3 [] NA [] NAP
2. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP

2.1. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases, e.g. uncontested payment orders, request for a change of name, non-litigious enforcement cases etc. (if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3; without registry cases and other cases, see categories 2.2 and 2.3)	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.2. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.2.1. Non litigious land registry cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.2.2 Non-litigious business registry cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.2.3. Other registry cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.3. Other non-litigious cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
3. Administrative law cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
4. Other cases	21 [] NA [] NAP	99 [] NA [] NAP	101 [] NA [] NAP	19 [] NA [] NAP	0 [] NA [] NAP

Comments - If "Other cases", please specify In 2019, the Supreme Court of Lithuania examined fewer cases than were received, therefore the number of pending cases increased at the end of the year. However, it should be noted that in 2019 the Supreme Court of Lithuania has provided a number of important and particularly socially sensitive interpretations in both civil, criminal and administrative offences cases.

The decrease in the number of resolved civil and commercial litigious cases and accordingly the increase in the number for pending cases at the end of 2020 are due to the reduction in the number of judicial posts and the lengthy appointment by Parliament procedures for vacancies.

099-1. At the level of the Highest court (Supreme Court), is there a procedure of manifest inadmissibility?

(X) Yes, please indicate the number of cases closed by this procedure:

() No

Comments

100. Highest instance courts (Supreme Court): Number of criminal law cases.

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the Supreme Court
Total of criminal law cases (1+2+3)	93 [] NA [] NAP	261 [] NA [] NAP	265 [] NA [] NAP	86 [] NA [] NAP	0 [] NA [] NAP
1. Severe criminal cases	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2. Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
3. Other criminal cases	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP

Comment - If you cannot make a distinction between misdemeanour criminal cases and severe criminal cases (according to the CEPEJ definitions), please specify what cases are reported in those categories.. If “Other criminal cases”, please specify general decrease of number of cases

4.2.5 Case flow management and timeframes – specific cases

101. Number of specific litigious cases received and processed by first instance courts.

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec ref. year	Pending for more than 2 years
Litigious divorce cases	582 [] NA [] NAP	7 378 [] NA [] NAP	7 557 [] NA [] NAP	403 [] NA [] NAP	3 [] NA [] NAP
Employment dismissal cases	51 [] NA [] NAP	178 [] NA [] NAP	161 [] NA [] NAP	68 [] NA [] NAP	3 [] NA [] NAP
Insolvency	3 178 [] NA [] NAP	2 282 [] NA [] NAP	3 215 [] NA [] NAP	2 245 [] NA [] NAP	763 [] NA [] NAP
Robbery case	96 [] NA [] NAP	257 [] NA [] NAP	245 [] NA [] NAP	108 [] NA [] NAP	6 [] NA [] NAP
Intentional homicide	60 [] NA [] NAP	108 [] NA [] NAP	99 [] NA [] NAP	69 [] NA [] NAP	3 [] NA [] NAP

Comments Pending on 31 December 2020 litigious divorce cases: the result of the decrease in the number of incoming cases and the compulsory mediation in pretrial stage.

Insolvency cases: general decrease in number of cases

Robbery cases: general decrease in number of cases

=

101-0. Number of procedures/cases relating to asylum seekers and to the right of entry and stay for aliens.

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec ref. year	Pending for more than 2 years
Non-court procedures relating to asylum seekers (refugee status under the 1951 Geneva Convention)	427 [] NA [] NAP	321 [] NA [] NAP	620 [] NA [] NAP	128 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
Non-court procedures relating to the right of entry and stay for aliens	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
Court cases relating to asylum seekers (refugee status under the 1951 Geneva Convention)	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
Court cases relating to the right of entry and stay for aliens	109 [] NA [] NAP	392 [] NA [] NAP	370 [] NA [] NAP	131 [] NA [] NAP	0 [] NA [] NAP

Comments

101-1. Could you briefly describe the system in your country dealing with legal remedies relating to asylum seekers (refugee status under the 1951 Geneva Convention) and the right of entry and stay for aliens:

. Asylum in Lithuania can take one of these forms:

- Refugee status,
- Subsidiary protection,
- Temporary protection.

A refugee is a foreigner (a citizen of a foreign state or a stateless person) who due to experienced persecution or to the well founded fear to be persecuted in his / her country of origin is unable or unwilling to avail him / herself of the protection of that country. A well-founded fear for being persecuted must be for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership of a particular social group.

A subsidiary form of protection in Lithuania is provided for a foreigner who does not confirm to the refugee criteria, however, he / she can not be returned to his / her country of origin because of the fear of torture, inhuman treatment, or danger to his / her basic human rights and freedoms because of the prevailing violence in that country, military conflict or other situation that causes systematic violations of human rights.

Temporary form of protection is a protection provided for foreigners in the situation of their mass influx. The decision to provide this form of protection for foreigners is taken by the decision of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania. A foreigner is not entitled with a right to lodge an application to receive this form of protection and such cases are not examined on an individual basis.

Asylum granted to a foreigner in Lithuania means that the foreigner will be issued with a temporary or permanent residence permit, accordingly - conventional refugees get permanent residence permit, and those with subsidiary protection status receive temporary residence permit grounds for which are reviewed every year and, if the reasons have not ceased to exist, a foreigner remains on the same legal status in the country. According to the law, foreigners granted any form of asylum are entitled with the right to participate in the program of social integration.

An asylum application can be lodged at the state border crossing point, in a territorial police office, or at the Foreigners' Registration Centre.

If a foreigner seeks for an asylum in Lithuania and has arrived in the country illegally (without Lithuanian visa or a valid travel document), he / she must submit the application without delay. Otherwise the foreigner can be punished for illegal entrance to the country.

Within 48 hours from the moment of submission of an asylum application the Migration Department has to make a decision on granting a temporary territorial asylum to an applicant while his / her application is under procedure in the Republic of Lithuania. If the Migration Department refuses to grant temporary territorial asylum, a foreigner can appeal against this decision to the district administrative court. If a foreigner has arrived legally but can not afford staying in Lithuania on his / her own or has arrived and stays illegally, he / she is accommodated in the Foreigners' Registration Centre. If a foreigner wishes to live in Lithuania on his / her own resources and has arrived or resides here legally (with valid travel document and visa if it is necessary), he / she can be permitted to choose his / her residence place by the decision of the Migration Department. Restrictions of movement of an applicant can only be applied by the respective court decision.

The examination of an asylum application is proceeded in the Migration Department. If the decision of the Migration Department is to refuse asylum, an applicant can appeal against the decision to the district administrative court. The court, having examined the appeal, can take a decision to oblige the Migration Department to reexamine the case in substance. The court can also reject an appeal.

Information on the asylum procedure (in english as well): <https://www.migracija.lt/noriu-gauti-prieglobst%C4%AF-Ir-scheme-of-proceedings> <https://mipas.lt/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/Prieglobs%C4%8Dio-suteikimo-LT-tvarka.pdf>

101-2. Number of cases relating to child sexual abuse and child pornography received and processed by first instance courts.

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the first instance court
Child sexual abuse	73 [] NA [] NAP	107 [] NA [] NAP	121 [] NA [] NAP	59 [] NA [] NAP	2 [] NA [] NAP
Child pornography	15 [] NA [] NAP	86 [] NA [] NAP	82 [] NA [] NAP	19 [] NA [] NAP	0 [] NA [] NAP

Comments - Please explain what are the legal definitions of these categories of offences in your system: Child sexual abuse

Article 149 Paragraph 3,4. Rape: Rape a minor, rape a young child, A legal entity shall also be held liable.

Article 150 Paragraph 3, 4. Sexual assault: against a person's will, satisfying his/her sexual desires through anal, oral or interfeemoral intercourse by using physical violence or by threatening the immediate use thereof or by otherwise depriving the victim of a possibility of resistance or by taking advantage of the helpless state of the minor / young child;

A legal entity shall also be held liable

Article 151 Paragraph 2. Sexual abuse: by threatening to resort to violence, using other mental coercion or by taking advantage of a person's dependency, compelling the person to have sexual intercourse with or otherwise satisfy sexual desires of the offender or a third person – actions provided in respect of a minor;

Article 151(1). Satisfaction of sexual desires by violating a minor's freedom of sexual self- determination and/or inviolability:

- 1.having a sexual relationship or otherwise satisfying his sexual desires with a person under the age of sixteen years, in the absence of signs of raping, sexual abuse or coercing into a sexual act,
- 2.having sexual intercourse or otherwise satisfying his sexual desires with a minor upon offering, promising to provide or upon providing to him or to another person in consideration money or a consideration of another form, in the absence of characteristics of a rape, sexual assault or sexual abuse,
- 3.A father, mother, guardian, custodian or another lawful representative of a child or a person holding statutory powers in respect of a minor who has sexual intercourse or otherwise satisfied his sexual desires with that minor, in the absence of characteristics of a rape, sexual assault or sexual abuse,
- 4.the person who committed the acts provided for in paragraph 3 of this Article with a person under the age of sixteen shall be punished,

5.A legal entity shall also be held liable for the acts. 6.The actions indicated in paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be considered a crime if there is no significant age, mental and physical maturity difference between participants in the actions.

Article 152 (1). Grooming of a person under the age of sixteen years: proposing a person under the age of sixteen years to meet for the purpose of having a sexual intercourse or otherwise satisfying his sexual desires or exploiting him for the production of pornographic material, provided that following this proposal he undertakes specific actions for the meeting to take place (legal entity shall also be held liable for the acts)

Article 153. Sexual abuse of a person under the age of sixteen years: carrying out sexual abuse actions in respect of a person under the age of sixteen years (legal entity shall also be held liable for the acts)

Article 307 Paragraph 3. Gaining Profit from Another Person’s Prostitution: profiting from the prostitution of a minor or organising or controlling the prostitution of the minor or otherwise exploiting the prostitution of the minor (legal entity shall also be held liable);

Article 308 Paragraph 3. Involvement in Prostitution: recruiting, forcing to engaging in prostitution or, by any other means, involving in prostitution a minor (legal entity shall also be held liable);

Child pornography

Article 162. Exploitation of a Child for Pornography

1. recruiting, forcing to participate or involving a child in pornographic events or exploiting the child for such purposes or exploiting the child for the production of pornographic material or gaining profit from such activities of the child

2. Taking part in a pornographic event wherein a child is involved;

3. A legal entity shall also be held liable for the acts provided for in this Article.

Article 309. Possession of Pornographic Material: producing, acquiring, storing, demonstrating, advertising, offering or distributing pornographic material displaying a child or presenting a person as a child or, by meaning of information and communications technologies and other means, acquiring or providing access to pornographic material displaying a child or presenting a person as a child (Paragraph 2);

for the purpose of distribution, producing or acquiring or distributing a large quantity of pornographic material displaying a young child (Paragraph 3); (a legal entity shall also be held liable);

102. Percentage of decisions subject to appeal, average length of proceedings and percentage of cases pending for more than 3 years for all instances for specific litigious cases. The average length of proceedings has to be calculated from the date the application for judicial review is lodged to the date the judgment is made, without taking into account the investigation phase in criminal cases as well as enforcement procedure.

	% of decisions subject to appeal	Average length in 1st instance (in days)	Average length in 2nd instance (in days)	Average length in 3rd instance (in days)	Average total length of the total procedure (in days)	% of cases pending for more than 3 years for all instances
Civil and commercial litigious cases	_____ Max numeric value allowed : 100 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	98 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	134 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	195 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	_____ Max numeric value allowed : 100 1 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Litigious divorce cases	_____ Max numeric value allowed : 100 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	44 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	66 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	162 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	_____ Max numeric value allowed : 100 16 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Employment dismissal cases	_____ Max numeric value allowed : 100 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	126 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	69 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	173 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	_____ Max numeric value allowed : 100 0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Insolvency cases	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP Max numeric value allowed : 100 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	379 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	66 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	191 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	Max numeric value allowed : 100 19 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Robbery cases	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP Max numeric value allowed : 100 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	180 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	109 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	129 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	Max numeric value allowed : 100 4 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Intentional homicide cases	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP Max numeric value allowed : 100 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	207 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	153 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	158 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	Max numeric value allowed : 100 1 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments Pandemic situation might have had the impact on oral procedure which is prevailing in criminal procedure. Generally speaking, pandemic situation might have had an impact on oral procedure providing more time for written procedure which is prevailing at second and third instance.

Robbery: concerning "% of cases pending for more than 3 years for all instances", the absence/hiding of an accused might explain the increase.

103. Where appropriate, please indicate the specific procedure regarding divorce cases (litigious and non-litigious):

. 1. In order to divorce by mutual consent, all three conditions listed in Article 3.51 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Lithuania (hereinafter - the CC) must be met:

1) More than 1 year has elapsed since the marriage took place (if 1 year has not elapsed since the marriage, the marriage can still be divorced, but in this case the court will have to apply to a general dispute procedure with a request for divorce due to the fault of both spouses, ie go to court under the simplified procedure).

2) Both spouses have entered into an agreement on the consequences of the divorce (division of property, maintenance of children, etc.).

3) Both spouses are fully active in this field.

The following aspects must be specified (discussed) in the agreement on the consequences of divorce

1) Reasons for divorce.

2) Division of property: (i) how much registered and unregistered property the spouses have; (ii) to whom the property (personal or joint venture) belongs; (iii) how much and what property each spouse receives after the divorce.

3) Debt sharing: (i) indicate both personal and total debts; (ii) an indication of how much and what debts remain with each spouse; (iii) either spouse can accept any debts (both personal and joint) in his or her own name, but the consent of the creditor is required, without which the court will not approve the contract. Evidence that the creditors have been notified of the intention to divorce and a copy of the legal consequences of the divorce agreement must be provided to the court. If the claims of the spouses or one of them are filed during the divorce proceedings, the proceedings are suspended until the creditors' claims are resolved.

4) Place of residence of minor children, living conditions: with which parents and where the minor children stay to live.

5) Maintenance for minor children: a specific amount of maintenance must be paid by one of the parents with whom the child does not live (according to Lithuanian case law, the recommended minimum amount of maintenance (child support) for one child from both parents should be at least the minimum monthly salary) ;

6) Procedure for communication with minor children: It is discussed in detail how, when one of the parents living apart, will meet with the children.

7) Maintenance between spouses: will the other spouse pay maintenance to the other spouse after the divorce, and if so, to what extent.

8) Surnames of the spouses: whether the surname of the spouse is left after the divorce or whether the pre-marital (maiden) surname is

to be recovered.

The application for divorce by mutual consent and the agreement on the legal consequences of the divorce must be submitted by the spouses to the district court of the place of residence of one of the spouses.

Applicants are exempted from stamp duty when applying to a court for divorce by mutual consent.

An application for divorce by mutual consent shall be examined in court no later than within thirty days from the date of its acceptance. The court, in its decision on divorce, also approves the agreement submitted by the spouses on the consequences of the divorce, the content of which is included in the court decision. If the agreement on the consequences of the divorce is contrary to public policy or substantially infringes the rights and legitimate interests of the minor children of the spouses or one of the spouses, the court does not approve the agreement and suspends the divorce proceedings until the spouses enter into a new agreement. If the spouses do not comply with the court's instructions on the content of the contract within six months from the date of the stay of the proceedings, the court shall leave the application unexamined.

The court's decision on the divorce is final and has the force of law for its parties. In the event of a substantial change in circumstances (illness of one of the former spouses, incapacity for work, etc.), the former spouses or one of them may apply to the court for a change in the terms of the contract as a result of the divorce.

2. At the request of one of the spouses, which is submitted to the district court of the applicant's place of residence, the marriage may be dissolved under at least one of the following conditions:

- 1) the spouses have been living apart for more than one year;
- 2) one spouse has been recognized as incapable in this field or a limited factor in this field by a court decision after the marriage;
- 3) one spouse has been declared unknown by a court decision;
- 4) one spouse is serving a custodial sentence of more than one year for an unintentional crime.

The case is being heard under an extraordinary court procedure. When deciding on a divorce at the request of one of the spouses, the court must also decide on the residence of the minor children of the spouses, the participation in their upbringing and the establishment and maintenance of the minor children's communication with the separated parent, and the maintenance of the spouse and the division of their joint property. , unless the property is divided by a joint agreement of the spouses, certified by a notary, or a court decision on the division of the joint property has entered into force.

3. An action for divorce is brought in the district court of the defendant's place of residence. If the plaintiff has minor children living with him, an action for divorce may also be brought in the district court according to the plaintiff's place of residence. An action for marriage annulment is brought according to the place of residence of the defendants or one of them.

In divorce proceedings, the court takes measures to reconcile the spouses and has the power to set a time limit for the spouses to reconcile. The total period allowed for the spouses to reconcile may not exceed six months. If a conciliation period is set, the proceedings are suspended. The case is reopened after the deadline set by the court at the request of one of the spouses. Depending on the circumstances of the case, the court may, at the request of one of the parties, shorten the time allowed for conciliation. The application is left unexamined without summoning the parties, unless one of the spouses requests a divorce within one year of the start of the conciliation period. The term for conciliation shall not be granted if the application of the spouses is likely to prejudice the interests of the spouse or of the minor children of the spouse seeking divorce. The provisions of this paragraph shall also apply in cases of legal separation.

The parties shall notify the court of the conciliation. Upon receipt of the parties' application for conciliation, the court shall close the case by order. A court order on divorce does not preclude a new application for divorce or legal separation.

Pending the decision, the court may grant interim measures in the interests of the spouses, the children and one of the spouses.

The marriage is dissolved if the court finds that it is not possible for the spouses to continue living together and save the family.

The court annuls the marriage when it establishes at least one of the grounds for marriage annulment.

When deciding on divorce, the court must resolve the claims regarding the maintenance of the children, their place of residence, participation in their upbringing and the establishment of the procedure for communication of the minor children with the separated parent, maintenance of one spouse and division of property, damages, if any, issues. When annulling a marriage, the court must resolve the issues of maintenance of the children and the honest spouse, as well as the place of residence of the children, their participation in their upbringing and the procedure for communication of minor children with the separated parent.

**104. How is the length of proceedings calculated for the six case categories of question 102?
Please give a description of the calculation method.**

. The duration of cases is calculated from the time the case is brought in court, i. y. acceptance of a procedural document (action, appeal, cassation appeal) prior to the adoption of a court decision (in a specific instance).

4.2.6 Case flow management – public prosecution

105. Role and powers of the public prosecutor in the criminal procedure (multiple options possible):

to conduct or supervise police investigation

to conduct investigations

when necessary, to request investigation measures from the judge

to charge

to present the case in court

to propose a sentence to the judge

to appeal

to supervise the enforcement procedure

to discontinue a case without needing a decision by a judge (ensure consistency with question 36!)

to end the case by imposing or negotiating a penalty or measure without requiring a judicial decision

other significant powers (please specify): to examine petitions, applications and complaints submitted by individuals and participants to the proceedings; to participate in drafting and implementation of national and international crime prevention programmes; to participate in the legislative procedure; to control the lawfulness of criminal intelligence actions, to coordinate criminal intelligence activities.

Comments "Other": to examine petitions, applications and complaints submitted by individuals and participants to the proceedings; to participate in drafting and implementation of national and international crime prevention programmes; to participate in the legislative procedure; to control the lawfulness of criminal intelligence actions, to coordinate criminal intelligence activities.

106. Does the public prosecutor also have a role in:

civil cases

administrative cases

insolvency cases

Comments - If yes, please specify: 2020 July 1 the Law on Confiscation of Civil Property entered into force, the aim of which is prevention of organized crime, corruption and selfish crimes. The Prosecutor's Office is entrusted with the main functions in the process of confiscation of civil property: to make a decision to open and end the property investigation, to organize or conduct property investigation or separate actions himself/herself, to decide on seizure of property, to lodge a claim and to participate in court proceedings in accordance with the procedure established by the Code of Civil Procedure.

107. Public prosecutors: Total number of 1st instance criminal cases.

	Number of cases
1.Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	25 339 [] NA [] NAP
2.Incoming/received cases	46 361 [] NA [] NAP
3.Processed cases (3.1+3.2+3.3+3.4)	50 855 [] NA [] NAP
3.1.Discontinued during the reference year (3.1.1+3.1.2+3.1.3+3.1.4.)	24 632 [] NA [] NAP
3.1.1 Discontinued by the public prosecutor because the offender could not be identified	5 066 [] NA [] NAP
3.1.2 Discontinued by the public prosecutor due to the lack of an established offence or a specific legal situation	17 092 [] NA [] NAP
3.1.3 Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity	2 474 [] NA [] NAP
3.1.4 Discontinued for other reasons	[] NA [X] NAP
3.2.Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor	[] NA [X] NAP
3.3.Cases closed by the public prosecutor for other reasons	280 [] NA [] NAP
3.4.Cases brought to court	25 943 [] NA [] NAP
4.Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	23 035 [] NA [] NAP

Comments Cases closed by the public prosecutor for other reasons: cases closed under Paragraph 3 Article 68 of the Criminal Procedure Code - when criminal act has been committed in the territory of the Republic of Lithuania by a citizen of a foreign country or other person who have subsequently left the Republic of Lithuania, the Prosecutor General's Office of the Republic of Lithuania may request foreign country to take over the criminal case. When criminal case is taken over by another country, the one in Lithuania is discontinued. The number of registered crimes is gradually decreasing since 2017 in Lithuania, and this affects number of incoming cases, processed cases, discontinued cases and cases brought to court.

The reason for the non-compliance of the result of the formula used ((pending cases on 1 January 2020 + incoming cases) – processed cases = pending cases on 31 December 2020) is a result of different sources of data and their differing formulas for calculating some statistical indicators. Numbers of „Pending cases“ and „Incoming cases“ is taken from the national register, however number of „Processed cases“ is taken from registers of the Lithuanian Prosecution Service.

107-1. If the guilty plea procedure exists, how many cases were concluded by this procedure?

Total	Severe criminal cases	Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases

Total number of guilty plea procedures	16 672 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
Before the main trial	16 672 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
During the main trial	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP

Comments

109. Do the figures provided in Q107 include traffic offence cases?

- Yes
- No

Comments

D2. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: Prosecutor General's Office of the Republic of Lithuania

5. Career of judges and public prosecutors

5.1. Recruitment and promotion

5.1.1 Recruitment and promotion of judges



110. How are judges recruited?

- mainly through a competitive exam (open competition)
- mainly through a recruitment procedure for experienced legal professionals (for example experienced lawyers)
- a combination of both (competitive exam and working experience)
- other (please specify):

Comments

111. Authority(ies) responsible for recruitment - are judges initially/at the beginning of their career recruited and nominated by:

- An authority made up of judges only
- An authority made up of non-judges only
- An authority/authorities made up of judges and non-judges
- Other

Comments - Please indicate the name of the authority(ies) involved in the whole procedure of recruitment and nomination of judges. If there are several authorities, please describe their respective roles: From 1 January 2020 the competence of the Judicial Council in the selection procedures has been extended (strengthened). The Judicial Council appoints three members of the panel for the selection of

judges (it should be noted, that until this change the members of the Selection Commission were appointed by the President of the Republic of Lithuania, no members of the Judicial Council could be appointed). Besides, the Judicial Council is involved in the coordination of the procedure of this panel, as approved by the President. The Judicial Council advises the President of the Republic of Lithuania on the appointment of judges at all levels: nominations for judges of the Supreme Court of Lithuania also are considered in standard procedure. A judge of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the Parliament, on proposal of the President of the Republic of Lithuania, and a candidate shall be chosen from the register of candidates seeking judicial career after evaluation process by the Selection Commission which also includes members appointed by the Judicial Council, which selects the best candidates according to the judge's selection criteria approved by the Judicial Council.

111-1. How many members compose this authority?

	Total	Male	Female
Members	16 [] NA [] NAP	8 [] NA [] NAP	8 [] NA [] NAP

Comments – Please specify what is the status of this authority and who is proposing its members? The composition of the Judicial Council has been amended. Effective 1 November 2020, the Judicial Council consists of 17 members (before were 23 members):

1. Ex officio - the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Lithuania, the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeal of Lithuania, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Administrative Court of Lithuania;
2. Judges elected by the General Meeting of Judges: three from the Supreme Court of Lithuania, two from the Court of Appeal of Lithuania and one from the Supreme Administrative Court of Lithuania, three from all regional courts, one from all regional administrative courts, four from all district courts. Only judges working in different courts may be elected to the Council of Judges from the district courts and district courts. Currently, the Chairperson of the Judicial Council is the judge, elected by the General Meeting of Judges, who at the same time temporarily holds the position of the Chairperson of the Supreme Court of Lithuania.
3. The total number of members - 17 - is not full because the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Lithuania is not appointed to permanent office.

111-2. May non-selected candidates appeal against the decision on recruitment/appointment?

Yes

No

Comments – please specify which body is competent to decide on appeal? The President of the Republic, having received the conclusion of the Selection Commission regarding the candidates for judges, shall, no later than within 30 days, submit specific candidacies to the Judicial Council for consideration, requesting the advice of the Council of Judges. The question of appointing persons to the vacant seat shall normally be considered at the next meeting of the Judicial Council. After considering the issue of appointment of persons to judges, the Judicial Council shall advise on a specific candidacy for the President of the Republic. The Judicial Council may advise on two or more nominations for the vacant seat. The President of the Judicial Council shall notify the President of the Republic in writing of the decision of the Judicial Council regarding the advice.

Should be noticed that the implementation of GRECO recommendation from 1 January 2020 provides for the possibility to appeal the opinion of the Selection Commission to the Lithuanian Supreme Court: the candidate involved in the selection to a currently vacant or soon to be vacant seat on the district court shall have the right to produce an appeal to the Lithuanian Supreme Court on a substantial procedural violation within seven days after the publication of the findings of the selection panel, where such violations could affect the objective assessment of candidates for nomination. The Supreme Court of Lithuania is authorised to suspend the appointment of a judge to the district court in question by notifying the office of the President of the Republic of Lithuania without delay. These complaints are dealt with a panel of three judges at the Supreme Court of Lithuania; the panel is required to examine the complaint within thirty days from the date of receipt of the complaint. In the event of material procedural breaches in the selection, where this has affected objective assessment of candidates, the Supreme Court of Lithuania may instruct the Selection Commission to re-evaluate the applicant who has filed a complaint or to revoke the finding of Selection panel. In such a case, the selection for vacant or soon to be vacant seats in the district court in question shall be arranged repeatedly (Article 55(1) of the Law on Courts).

112. Is the same authority (Q111) competent for the promotion of judges?

Yes

No

Comments

113. What is the procedure for the promotion of judges? (multiple answers possible)

Competitive test / Exam

Other procedure (interview or other)

No special procedure

Comments - Please specify how the promotion procedure for judges is organised (especially if there is no competition or examination):

113-1. Please indicate the criteria used for the promotion of a judge? (multiple replies possible)

Years of experience

Professional skills (and/or qualitative performance)

Performance (quantitative)

Subjective criteria (e.g. integrity, reputation)

Other

No criteria

Comments - Please specify any useful comment regarding the criteria (especially if you have checked the box "performance" or "other"):

5.1.2 Status, recruitment and promotion of prosecutors

115. What is the status of public prosecution services?

Has an independent status as a separate entity among state institutions

Is part of the executive power but enjoys functional independence (please briefly explain how and to what extent)

Is part of the executive power (without functional independence)

Is part of the judicial power but enjoys functional independence (please briefly explain how and to what extent)

Is part of the judicial power (without functional independence)

Is a mixed model (please explain)

Has other status (please explain)

Comments - When appropriate, please specify the objective guarantees of this independence (such as funding) and where they are enshrined (Constitution, legislation etc.). Furthermore, if "mixed model" or "other", please specify.

115-1. Does the law or other regulation prevent specific instructions to prosecute or not, addressed to a public prosecutor?

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please specify: The Law of Prosecution Service of the Republic of Lithuania states, that superior prosecutor cannot instruct the prosecutor what decision should be taken in the proceedings.

115-2. If you answered "Yes" to Q115-1, are there exceptions provided by the law/regulations?

Yes

No

Comments - Please describe these exceptions:

115-3. If you answered “No” to Q115-1, which authority can issue the specific instructions?

- General Prosecutor
- Higher prosecutor/Head of prosecution office
- Executive power
- Other

Comments - If “Other”, please specify:

115-4. What form these instructions may take?

- Oral instruction
- Oral instruction with written confirmation
- Written instruction
- Other
- NAP

Comments - If “Other”, please specify: any instructions on what decision should be taken in the proceedings

115-5. In that case, are the instructions:

- Issued seeking prior advice from the competent public prosecutor
- Mandatory
- Reasoned
- Recorded in the case file
- Other
- NAP

Comments - If “Other”, please specify:

115-6. What is the frequency of this type of instructions:

- Exceptional
- Occasional
- Frequent
- Systematic
- NAP

Comments

115-7. Can the public prosecutor oppose/report an instruction to an independent body?

- Yes
- No
- NAP

Comments - If yes, please specify to which body/institution and please describe under which conditions.

116. How are public prosecutors recruited?

- mainly through a competitive exam (open competition)
- mainly through a recruitment procedure for experienced legal professionals (for example experienced lawyers)
- a combination of both (competitive exam and working experience)
- other (please specify):

Comments

117. Authority(ies) responsible for recruitment - Are public prosecutors initially/at the beginning of their career recruited by:

- An authority composed of public prosecutors only
- An authority composed of non-public prosecutors only
- An authority composed of public prosecutors and non-public prosecutors
- Other

Comments - Please indicate the name of the authority(ies) involved in the whole procedure of recruitment and nomination of public prosecutors. If there are several authorities, please describe their respective roles:

117-1. How many members compose this authority?

	Total	Male	Female
Members	7		
	<input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA
	<input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - Please specify what is the status of this authority and who is proposing its members?

117-2. May non-selected candidates appeal against the decision on recruitment/appointment?

- Yes
- No

Comments - Please specify which body is competent to decide on appeal?

118. Is the same authority (Q.117) formally responsible for the promotion of public prosecutors?

- Yes
- No, please specify which authority is competent for promoting public prosecutors

Comments

119. What is the procedure for the promotion of prosecutors? (multiple answers possible)

- Competitive test / exam
- Other procedure (interview or other)
- No special procedure

Comments - Please specify how the promotion procedure for prosecutors is organised (especially if there is no competition or examination):

119-2. Please indicate the criteria used for the promotion of a prosecutor:

- Years of experience
- Professional skills (and/or qualitative performance)
- Performance (quantitative)
- Subjective criteria (e.g. integrity, reputation)
- Other
- No criteria

Comments - Please, specify any useful comment regarding the criteria (especially if you have checked the box "performance" or "other"):

5.1.3Mandate and retirement of judges and prosecutors

121. Are judges appointed to office for an undetermined period (i.e. "for life" = until the official age of retirement)?

- Yes, please indicate the compulsory retirement age:65
- No

Comments - If yes, are there exceptions (e.g. dismissal as a disciplinary sanction)? Please specify:

121-1. Can a judge be transferred to another court without his/her consent:

- For disciplinary reasons
- For organisational reasons
- For other reasons (please specify modalities and safeguards):
- No

Comments

122. Is there a probation period for judges (e.g. before being appointed "for life")? If yes, how long is this period?

- Yes, duration of the probation period (in years):
- No

Comments

123. Are public prosecutors appointed to office for an undetermined period (i.e. "for life" = until the official age of retirement)?

- Yes, please indicate the compulsory retirement age:65
- No

Comments - If yes, are there exceptions (e.g. dismissal as a disciplinary sanction)? Please specify: The prosecutor must be dismissed from office:

1. Upon his/her request;
2. In the result of the disciplinary sanction (dismissal);
3. In the result of the of the sentence of conviction;
4. In the result of losing citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania;
5. If continues his/her participation in the activity of a political party or political organisation;
6. If refuses position down-grade in the result of the disciplinary sanction;
7. If refuses other position in the result of reorganisation or end of mandate (managing prosecutors);
8. If is unfit to serve as prosecutor because of medical reasons;

9. If according the Performance Evaluation Commission is unfit to serve as prosecutor.
10. Due to breach of oath.
11. Other.

124. Is there a probation period for public prosecutors? If yes, how long is this period?

Yes, duration of the probation period (in years):2

No

Comments

125. If the mandate for judges is not for an undetermined period (see question 121), what is the length of the mandate (in years)?

[]

NA

NAP

Comments

125-1. Is it renewable?

Yes

No

NAP

Comments

126. If the mandate for public prosecutors is not for an undetermined period (see question 123), what is the length of the mandate (in years)?

[]

NA

NAP

Comments

126-1. Is it renewable?

Yes

No

NAP

Comments

E1. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: Law on Courts, Law on the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Lithuania, Prosecutor General's Office of the Republic of Lithuania

5.2. Training

5.2.1 Training of judges

127. Types of different trainings offered to judges:

	Compulsory	Optional	No training proposed
Initial training (e.g. attend a judicial school, traineeship in a court)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
General in-service training	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
In-service training for specialised judicial functions (e.g. judge for economic or administrative issues)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
In-service training for management functions of the court (e.g. court president)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
In-service training for the use of computer facilities in courts	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
In-service training on ethics	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
In-service training on child-friendly justice	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Comments

128. Frequency of the in-service training of judges:

	Frequency of the judges training
General in-service training	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regularly (for example every year) <input type="checkbox"/> Occasional (as needed) <input type="checkbox"/> No training proposed
In-service training for specialised judicial functions (e.g. judge for economic or administrative issues)	<input type="checkbox"/> Regularly (for example every year) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occasional (as needed) <input type="checkbox"/> No training proposed
In-service training for management functions of the court (e.g. court president)	<input type="checkbox"/> Regularly (for example every year) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occasional (as needed) <input type="checkbox"/> No training proposed
In-service training for the use of computer facilities in courts	<input type="checkbox"/> Regularly (for example every year) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occasional (as needed) <input type="checkbox"/> No training proposed
In-service training on ethics	<input type="checkbox"/> Regularly (for example every year) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occasional (as needed) <input type="checkbox"/> No training proposed

In-service training on child-friendly justice	<input type="checkbox"/> Regularly (for example every year) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occasional (as needed) <input type="checkbox"/> No training proposed
--	--

Comments - Please indicate any information on the periodicity of the continuous training of judges: The Law on Courts does not regulate what kind and how often in – service training of judges is compulsory, but it is specified that in – service training is mandatory at least every 5 years from previous training.

5.2.2 Training of prosecutors

129. Types of different trainings offered to public prosecutors:

	Compulsory	Optional	No training proposed
Initial training	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
General in-service training	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
In-service training for specialised functions (e.g. public prosecutors specialised in organised crime)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
In-service training for management functions (e.g. Head of prosecution office, manager)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
In-service training for the use of computer facilities in office	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
In-service training on ethics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
In-service training on child-friendly justice	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Comments In 2020 changes to the Law on Civil Service have been made which made “Initial training”, “General in-service training” and “In-service training for management functions” optional.

130. Frequency of the in-service training of public prosecutors :

	Frequency of the in-service training
General in-service training	<input type="checkbox"/> Regularly (for example every year) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occasional (as needed) <input type="checkbox"/> No training proposed
In-service training for specialised functions (e.g. public prosecutor specialised in organised crime)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regularly (for example every year) <input type="checkbox"/> Occasional (as needed) <input type="checkbox"/> No training proposed
In-service training for management functions (e.g. Head of prosecution office, manager)	<input type="checkbox"/> Regularly (for example every year) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occasional (as needed) <input type="checkbox"/> No training proposed

In-service training for the use of computer facilities in office	<input type="checkbox"/> Regularly (for example every year) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occasional (as needed) <input type="checkbox"/> No training proposed
In-service training on ethics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regularly (for example every year) <input type="checkbox"/> Occasional (as needed) <input type="checkbox"/> No training proposed
In-service training on child-friendly justice	<input type="checkbox"/> Regularly (for example every year) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occasional (as needed) <input type="checkbox"/> No training proposed

Comments - Please indicate any information on the periodicity of the in-service training of prosecutors:

5.2.3 Training institutions

131. Do you have public training institutions for judges and / or prosecutors?

	Initial training only	Continuous training only	Initial and continuous training
Institution(s) for judges	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Institution(s) for prosecutors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Institution(s) for both judges and prosecutors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments

131-0. If yes, what is the budget of such institution(s)?

	Budget of the institution(s) for the reference year, in €
Institution(s) for judges	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Institution(s) for prosecutors	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Institution(s) for both judges and prosecutors	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments

131-1. If judges and/or prosecutors have no compulsory initial training in such institutions, please indicate briefly how these judges and/or prosecutors are trained?

. The training of appointed judges (both introductory and continuous) is organized by a state institution - the National Courts Administration under the training programs of judges. These programs are approved by the Judicial Council and harmonized by the Ministry of Justice. Programs are approved annually. Organizing the training of judges is just one of the functions performed by the National Courts Administration.
New prosecutors must complete the 2-year-long professional traineeship at the prosecution service. They also attend special training

for prosecutors, as well as EJTN trainings.

5.2.4 Number of trainings



131-2. Number of in-service training courses available and delivered (in days) by the public institution(s) responsible for training

	Number of in-person training courses available	Number of delivered in-person training courses in days	Online training courses available during the reference year (e-learning)
Total	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
1. For judges	13 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	55 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	22 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
2. For prosecutors	77 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	47 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
3. For other non-judge staff	13 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	31 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	17 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
4. For other non-prosecutor staff	85 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	45 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
5. Training for other professionals	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments – please specify if there are training courses of judges and/or prosecutors that include other professionals in the field of justice. Some training for prosecutors are open to pre-trial investigation officers, specialised pretrial investigation units, judges and NGOs. Prosecutor General's Office does not collect statistical data on different formats of training, therefore training data includes in-person, online and hybrid training.

The number of delivered in-person training courses decreased and the number of online training courses increased due to the pandemic and the resulting exceptional circumstances.

131-3. Number of participants of the training courses during the reference year

	Number of participants in in-person training courses	Number of participants in online training courses (e-learning)
Total	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Judges	475 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	390 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Prosecutors	1 371 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Non-judge staff	208 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	394 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Non-prosecutor staff	561 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Other professionals	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments Judicial training program and training plan for 2020; Centralized training and qualification development plan for judicial civil servants and employees working under contract for 2020; statistics collected from working documents.

Prosecutor General's Office does not collect statistical data on different formats of training, therefore training data includes in-person, online and hybrid training.

5.3.Practice of the profession

5.3.1Salaries and benefits of judges and prosecutors



132. Salaries of judges and public prosecutors on 31 December of the reference year:

	Gross annual salary, in €	Net annual salary, in €	Gross annual salary, in local currency	Net annual salary, in local currency
First instance professional judge at the beginning of his/her career	36 267 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	21 941 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	36 267 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	21 941 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Judge of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Court (please indicate the average salary of a judge at this level, and not the salary of the Court President)	49 698 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	30 067 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	49 698 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	30 067 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Public prosecutor at the beginning of his/her career	29 357 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	17 761 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	29 357 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	17 761 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Public prosecutor of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Instance (please indicate the average salary of a public prosecutor at this level, and not the salary of the Attorney General).	47 038 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	28 458 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	47 038 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	28 458 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments From the 1 January 2019 the official salary ratio of district court judges was increased. In 2019 and in 2020 a higher base amount of official salary (salary) was also applied, which is used to calculate the remuneration of judges and public prosecutors (2018 - 132,5; 2019 - 173, 2020 - 176)

133. Do judges and public prosecutors have additional benefits?

	Judges	Public prosecutors
Reduced taxation	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No

Special pension	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Housing	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No
Other financial benefit	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No

Comments

134. If “other financial benefit”, please specify:

[X] NAP

=

135. Can judges combine their work with any of the following functions/activities?

	With remuneration	Without remuneration
Teaching	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Research and publication	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Arbitrator	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No
Consultant	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No
Cultural function	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No
Political function	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No
Mediator	() Yes (X) No	(X) Yes () No
Other function	() Yes (X) No	(X) Yes () No

Comments - If rules exist in your country (e.g. authorisation needed to perform these activities), please specify. If “other function”, please specify.

137. Can public prosecutors combine their work with any of the following functions/activities?

	With remuneration	Without remuneration
Teaching	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No

Research and publication	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Arbitrator	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consultant	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Cultural function	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Political function	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Mediator	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Other function	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Comments - If rules exist in your country (e.g. authorisation needed to perform these activities), please specify. If “other function”, please specify: Only upon authorisation by the Prosecutor General, the prosecutor can be engaged in scholar or teaching activities, to participate in legislation, to be delegated to international, EU or foreign institutions, to participate projects funded by EU, international organisations or foreign countries.

139. Productivity bonuses: do judges receive bonuses based on the fulfilment of quantitative objectives in relation to the number of resolved cases (e.g. number of cases resolved over a given period of time)?

- Yes
 No

Comments - If yes, please specify the conditions and if possible the amounts:

5.3.2 Body/institution of ethics

138. Is there in your country an institution / body giving opinions on ethical questions of the conduct of judges (e.g. involvement in political life, use of social media by judges, etc.)

- Yes
 No

Comments

138-1. If yes, who are the members of this institution/body?

- Only judges
 Judges and other legal professionals
 Other, please specify: The Judicial Ethics and Discipline Commission

Comments The Judicial Ethics and Discipline Commission

138-2. Are the opinions of this institution / body publicly available?

- Yes
 No

[] NAP

Comments - Please describe the work of this institution / body, the frequency of opinions, etc.

138-3. Is there in your country an institution / body giving opinions on ethical questions of the conduct of prosecutors (e.g. involvement in political life, use of social media by prosecutors, etc.)

Yes

No

Comments

138-4. If yes, who are the members of this institution/body?

Only prosecutors

Prosecutors and other legal professionals

Other, please specify: The Prosecutors' Ethics Commission consists of 7 members – 4 prosecutors and 3 other professionals (not necessarily legal).

Comments

138-5. Are the opinions of this institution / body publicly available?

Yes

No

NAP

Comments - Please describe the work of this institution / body, the frequency of opinions, etc.

5.4. Disciplinary procedures

5.4.1 Authorities responsible for disciplinary procedures and sanctions

140. Who is authorised to initiate disciplinary proceedings against judges (multiple replies possible)?

Court users

Relevant Court or hierarchical superior

High Court / Supreme Court

High Judicial Council

Disciplinary court

Disciplinary body (disciplinary prosecutor, investigator etc.)

Ombudsman

Parliament

Executive power (please specify):

Other (please specify):

This is not possible

Comments

141. Who is authorised to initiate disciplinary proceedings against public prosecutors: (multiple replies possible):

- Citizens
- Head of the organisational unit or hierarchical superior public prosecutor
- Prosecutor General /State public prosecutor
- Public prosecutorial Council (High Judicial Council)
- Disciplinary court
- Disciplinary body (disciplinary prosecutor, investigator etc.)
- Ombudsman
- Professional body
- Executive power (please specify):
- Other (please specify):
- This is not possible

Comments

142. Which authority has disciplinary power over judges? (multiple replies possible)

- Court
- Higher Court / Supreme Court
- High Judicial Council
- Disciplinary court or body
- Ombudsman
- Parliament
- Executive power (please specify):
- Other (please specify):The Judicial Court of Honour, the Judicial Ethics and Discipline Commission

Comments The Judicial Court of Honour, the Judicial Ethics and Discipline Commission

143. Which authority has disciplinary power over public prosecutors? (multiple replies possible)

- Supreme Court
- Head of the organisational unit or hierarchical superior
- Prosecutor General /State public prosecutor
- Public prosecutorial Council (High Judicial Council)
- Disciplinary court or body
- Ombudsman
- Professional body
- Executive power (please specify):
- Other (please specify):

Comments

5.4.2 Number of disciplinary procedures and sanctions

144. Number of disciplinary proceedings initiated during the reference year against judges and

public prosecutors. (If a disciplinary proceeding is undertaken because of several reasons, please count the proceedings only once and for the main reason.)

	Judges	Prosecutors
Total number (1+2+3+4)	7 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	25 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
1. Breach of professional ethics	2 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	5 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
2. Professional inadequacy	2 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	17 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
3. Criminal offence	0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	3 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
4. Other	3 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify: 2 cases where disciplinary proceedings have not been instituted without evidence of disciplinary action, and

1 case when the disciplinary proceedings were terminated without the subject of disciplinary liability (the judge reached seniority and was dismissed).

in two cases a violation (professional inadequacy) was established, but limited to its consideration, no disciplinary proceedings were instituted; two cases (breach of professional ethics) were referred to the Judicial Court of Honor.

145. Number of sanctions pronounced during the reference year against judges and public prosecutors:

	Judges	Prosecutors
Total number (total 1 to 10)	3 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	18 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
1. Reprimand	1 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	5 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
2. Suspension	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	3 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
3. Withdrawal from cases	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
4. Fine	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
5. Temporary reduction of salary	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

6. Position downgrade	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	1 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
7. Transfer to another geographical (court) location	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
8. Resignation	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
9. Other	1 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	6 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
10. Dismissal	1 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	3 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify. If a significant difference exists between the number of disciplinary proceedings and the number of sanctions, please indicate the reasons. other for judges - note as a sanction.

other for prosecutors - 6 admonition - the least severe disciplinary sanction, which have been pronounced against prosecutors in 2020.

E3. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: The Judicial Court of Honour, The Judicial Ethics and Discipline Commission, Prosecutor General's Office of the Republic of Lithuania

6.Lawyers

6.1.Profession of lawyer

6.1.1Status of the profession of lawyers

146. Total number of lawyers practising in your country:

	Total	Male	Female
Number of lawyers	2 254 <input type="checkbox"/> NA	1 393 <input type="checkbox"/> NA	941 <input type="checkbox"/> NA

Comments

147. Does this figure include "legal advisors" who cannot represent their clients in court (for example, some solicitors or in-house counsellors)?

Yes ()

No (X)

Comments

148. Number of legal advisors who cannot represent their clients in court:

[]

[X] NA

[] NAP

Comments

=

149. Is legal representation in courts exclusively exercised by lawyers in: (multiple replies possible)

	First instance	Second instance	Highest instance court (Supreme Court)
Civil cases	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes always <input type="checkbox"/> Yes in some cases <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes always <input type="checkbox"/> Yes in some cases <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes always <input type="checkbox"/> Yes in some cases <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Dismissal cases	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes always <input type="checkbox"/> Yes in some cases <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes always <input type="checkbox"/> Yes in some cases <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes always <input type="checkbox"/> Yes in some cases <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Criminal cases – Defendant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes always <input type="checkbox"/> Yes in some cases <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes always <input type="checkbox"/> Yes in some cases <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes always <input type="checkbox"/> Yes in some cases <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Criminal cases – Victim	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes always <input type="checkbox"/> Yes in some cases <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes always <input type="checkbox"/> Yes in some cases <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes always <input type="checkbox"/> Yes in some cases <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Administrative cases	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes always <input type="checkbox"/> Yes in some cases <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes always <input type="checkbox"/> Yes in some cases <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes always <input type="checkbox"/> Yes in some cases <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - Please indicate any useful clarifications regarding the content of lawyers' exclusive rights:

149-0. If other than lawyers may represent a client in court, please specify who:

	First instance	Second instance	Highest instance court (Supreme Court)
Civil society organisation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Family member	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Self-representation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Trade union	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Comments - If "other", please specify. In addition, for the categories selected please specify the types of cases concerned by this/these

representation(s): A person in court may be represented by assistant of bailiff. Legal entity when it has a legal representative and when special knowledge is required can be also represented by specialists in non-legal fields (auditors, accountants, tax consultants, patent attorneys, etc.).

149-1. In addition to the functions of legal representation and legal advice, can a lawyer exercise other activities?

- Notarial activity
- Arbitration / mediation
- Proxy / representation
- Property manager
- Real estate agent
- Other law activities (please specify):

Comments Law on the Bar of Republic of Lithuania in Article 4, paragraph 4 established, that an advocate shall also be entitled in accordance with the procedure prescribed by laws to provide services for remuneration as an administrator of bankruptcy, restructuring, property or inheritance, a lobbyist, a liquidator, a curator, an executor of a will, a trustee of property, a translator as far as it is relevant with legal service, a patent trustee, as well as to work in election and referendum commissions of all levels, to be a member of the municipal council, to be appointed as a commission member by the resolution of the Parliament or Government, or by Presidential Decree and participate in working-groups drafting legal projects, act as an arbiter, a mediator, a conciliator or a legal expert in commercial disputes for remuneration. An advocate may be a member of the managing or supervisory body of a legal person. The right to provide services listed in this paragraph shall be acquired by an advocate and the provision of these services shall be controlled in accordance with the procedure laid down in legal acts regulating the provision of these services.

In addition, Law on the Bar of Republic of Lithuania in Article 43, paragraph 1 established, that an advocate entered in the List of Practising Advocates of Lithuania may not participate in reconnaissance activities, be employed, or hold any other paid position, except for work in the Lithuanian Bar Association and research, creative or teaching activities.

149-2. What are the statuses for exercising the profession of lawyer?

- Self-employed lawyer
- Staff lawyer
- In-house lawyer

Comments

150. Is the lawyer profession organised through:

- a national bar association
- a regional bar association
- a local bar association

Comments

151. Is there a specific initial training and/or exam to enter the profession of lawyer?

- Yes
- No

Comments - Please indicate if there are other specific requirements as regards diplomas or university degrees: Law on the Bar of Republic of Lithuania in Article 7, paragraph 2 indicates that a person shall be recognized as a lawyer if he or she holds a bachelor's or master's degree in law, or a lawyer's professional qualification degree (one-cycle university education in law).

The person must pass the qualification examination for lawyers or the examination for the organization of the activity of lawyers (during

which the candidates' readiness to work as a lawyer and knowledge of professional ethics are tested; this examination is intended for persons with statutory work experience).

152. Is there a mandatory general in-service professional training system for lawyers?

Yes

No

Comments

153. Is the specialisation in some legal fields linked to specific training, levels of qualification, specific diploma or specific authorisations?

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

F1. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: The Lithuanian Bar Association

6.1.2 Practicing the profession

154. Can court users establish easily what the lawyers' fees will be (i.e. a prior information on the foreseeable amount of fees)?

Yes

No

Comments

155. Are lawyers' fees freely negotiated?

Yes

No

Comments

156. Do laws or bar standards provide any rules on lawyers' fees (including those freely negotiated)?

Yes, laws provide rules

Yes, standards of the bar association provide rules

No, neither laws nor bar association standards provide rules

Comments

6.1.3 Quality standards and disciplinary procedures

157. Have quality standards been determined for lawyers?

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, what are the quality criteria used? Quality criteria is set up under Law on the Bar of Republic of Lithuania and Lithuanian Code of Ethics for Advocates.

158. If yes, who is responsible for formulating these quality standards:

the bar association

the Parliament

other (please specify):

Comments

159. Is it possible to file a complaint about:

the performance of lawyers

the amount of fees

Comments - Please specify:

160. Which authority is responsible for disciplinary procedures?

a judge

Ministry of Justice

a professional authority

other (please specify):

Comments

161. Disciplinary proceedings initiated against lawyers. (If a disciplinary proceeding is undertaken because of several reasons, please count the proceedings only once and for the main reason.)

	Number of disciplinary proceedings
Total number of disciplinary proceedings initiated (1 + 2 + 3 + 4)	60 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
1. Breach of professional ethics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
2. Professional inadequacy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
3. Criminal offence	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
4. Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify: 4 disciplinary proceedings were merged into 2 cases

162. Sanctions pronounced against lawyers.

	Number of sanctions
Total number of sanctions (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5)	24 [] NA [] NAP
1. Reprimand	7 [] NA [] NAP
2. Suspension	[] NA [X] NAP
3. Withdrawal from cases	[] NA [X] NAP
4. Fine	[] NA [X] NAP
5. Other	17 [] NA [] NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify. If a significant difference between the number of disciplinary proceedings and the number of sanctions exists, please indicate the reasons. In addition, Law on the Bar of Republic of Lithuania in Article 61 establishes that the Court of Honour of Advocates shall hear disciplinary actions against advocates in accordance with the procedure established by the Lithuanian Bar Association. According to the data of Lithuanian Bar Association, in 2020, apart from the sanction mentioned above, there were applied 24 sanctions: 12 – censures; 7 reprimands; 4 – public reprimands; 1 – removal from the List of Advocate’s Assistants of Lithuania.

It shall be noted that although there were 60 disciplinary proceedings initiated – 24 above explained sanctions were adopted and in the rest 18 cases the Court of Honour of Advocates decided not to appoint sanctions and in 16 cases – to terminate the disciplinary proceedings.

7. Court related mediation and other alternative Dispute Resolution

7.1. Court related mediation

7.1.1 Details on court related mediation

163. Does the judicial system provide for court-related mediation procedures?

Yes

No

Comments

163-1. In some fields, does the judicial system provide for mandatory mediation with a mediator?

Before/instead of going to court

Ordered by the court, the judge, the public prosecutor or a public authority in the course of a judicial proceeding

No mandatory mediation

Comments - If there is mandatory mediation, please specify which fields are concerned: From 1 January 2020 legal provisions of the Law on Mediation of the Republic of Lithuania came into force, according to which the parties to the dispute must try to resolve the family dispute through mandatory mediation before going to court. However, an exception from mandatory mediation in family cases is provided for victims of domestic violence – in this case, it is possible to apply to a court to resolve the dispute without following a general

obligation to participate in a mandatory mediation procedure.

In certain civil cases, when an amicable resolution of the dispute is likely, mandatory mediation may be ordered by a court.

163-2. In some fields, does the legal system provide for mandatory informative sessions with a mediator?

Yes

No

Comments - If there are mandatory informative sessions, please specify which fields are concerned: Legal regulation does not provide for mandatory informative sessions, but information about mediation shall be provided before mediation or in the first mediation session, and the parties to the dispute may at any time refuse to take part in the mediation process.

164. Please specify, by type of cases, who provides court-related mediation services:

	Private mediator	Public authority (other than the court)	Judge	Public prosecutor
Civil and commercial cases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No [] NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No [] NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No [] NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No [] NAP
Family cases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No [] NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No [] NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No [] NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No [] NAP
Administrative cases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No [] NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No [] NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No [] NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No [] NAP
Labour cases including employment dismissals	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No [] NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No [] NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No [] NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No [] NAP
Criminal cases	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No [X] NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No [X] NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No [X] NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No [X] NAP
Consumer cases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No [] NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No [] NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No [] NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No [] NAP

Comments Judicial mediation in administrative cases has started from the 1st March 2019. Only the judge could mediate disputes in administrative cases till 1st January 2021, when the new wording of the Law on Mediation of the Republic of Lithuania entered into force other type of mediation - out-of-court mediation - has also been established: private mediator can execute mediation for disputes in administrative cases as well; The Law on the Procedure for the Pre-Trial Settlement of Administrative Disputes has also been supplemented, establishing the application of mediation in the pre-trial administrative dispute resolution process: out-of-court mediation in pre-trial stage is carried out in the Lithuanian Administrative Disputes Commission and its territorial subdivisions.

165. Is there a possibility to receive legal aid for court-related mediation or receive these services free of charge?

Yes

No

[] NAP

Comments - If yes, please specify (only one or both options)::

=



166. Number of accredited or registered mediators for court-related mediation:

	Total	Males	Females
Number of mediators	552	127	425
	<input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
	<input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments In 2020 the list contained 438 mediators not judges (of which 100 males and 338 females), and 114 mediators judges (of which 27 males and 87 females).

The Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Lithuania, implementing the project co-financed by the European Union Structural Funds No. 10.1.4-V-922-01-005 "Development of the Conciliation Mediation System", taking into account the expansion of the Institute of Mediation and the consequent increased need for mediators, initiated the organization of training for mediators, during which a total of 420 persons (320 people were trained in the training of 40 academic hours, 100 people took part in the training of 24 academic hours). This training took place in May – October, 2019. All participants signed a contract for the provision of training services, one of the conditions of which was the obligation to register to take the qualification exam for mediators and to come to take it. Due to the fact that the Training Participants' Agreement did not provide for the obligation to pass the mediators' qualification examination but to come to take it, the Ministry of Justice did not collect information on the proportion of trainees who passed the mediators' qualification examination, but the persons who took part in this training were very active in applying for the qualification examination for mediators. There were also cases when those who did not pass the mediator qualification exam for the first time registered to take the exam again six months later.

October – November in 2020 specialized training for mediators on the topic “Mediation in family disputes in the presence of signs of domestic violence” was organized on the order of the Ministry of Justice. A total of 60 mediators participated in the training. These training were intended to improve the qualification of mediators in disputes where are possible signs of domestic violence, therefore only mediators registered in the list of mediators of the Republic of Lithuania and having signed agreements with the State Guaranteed Legal Aid Service on the provision of compulsory mediation services could participate in.

It is noteworthy that the organized training, which were free of charge for their participants, increased the number of mediators in both 2019 and 2020. In this context, it would not be appropriate to compare the increase between 2019 and 2020 .

167. Number of court-related mediations:

	Number of cases for which the parties agreed to start mediation	Number of finished court-related mediations	Number of cases in which there is a settlement agreement
Total (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6)	523	390	161
	<input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
	<input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NAP
1. Civil and commercial cases	248	162	63
	<input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
	<input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NAP
2. Family cases	254	214	90
	<input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
	<input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NAP
3. Administrative cases	7	5	3
	<input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
	<input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NAP
4. Labour cases including employment dismissal cases	14	9	5
	<input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
	<input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NAP
5. Criminal cases			
	<input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

6. Consumer cases	0	0	0
	<input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
	<input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - Please indicate the source: Observing the general trend of court proceedings, it can be seen that in 2020, compared to the previous year, the number of family law cases (due to divorce, child support, etc.) decreased significantly: 15,709 cases were examined (18,066 in 2019; 18,564 in 2018). It is believed that it was mandatory mediation (the requirement to initiate mediation proceedings in such cases before applying to the court for the settlement of a family dispute) that allowed to reduce the number of cases in court and court-related mediations.

The decrease in the number of completed mediation proceedings in 2020 compared to the previous year is thought to be due to an overall decrease in the number of court cases received (the number of civil cases heard in district and regional courts (I instance) decreased by 6% in 2020 compared to 2019 and was 13.646% less than in 2018). The reduction in numbers may also have been influenced by the restrictions imposed following the quarantine in the country following the COVID-19 pandemic, the lack of court hearings and judicial mediation proceedings.

=

168. Do the following alternative dispute resolution (ADR) methods exist in your country?

- Mediation other than court-related mediation
- Arbitration
- Conciliation (if different from mediation)
- Other ADR (please specify):

Comments It is not regulated specifically by the laws of the Republic of Lithuania, but other ADR methods, such as negotiation, might be applied by the agreement of the parties.

Regarding consumer rights, pursuant to the Law on Consumer Rights Protection of the Republic of Lithuania the following public bodies deal with consumer disputes in the role of ADR entities:

- the Communications Regulatory Authority;
- the Bank of Lithuania (central bank);
- the State Energy Regulatory Council;
- the Bar Association;
- the State Consumer Rights Protection Authority;

Firstly, during the ADR procedure these consumer ADR entities have to try to conciliate parties of the dispute. If a settlement is not reached, a decision on the substance of the dispute is adopted. The decision is binding, unless a party commences proceedings in a court. The exception is applied for the decisions of the Bank of Lithuania which are not binding.

G1. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Source: Law on Mediation of the Republic of Lithuania
 Law on Commercial Arbitration of the Republic of Lithuania
 Law on Consumer Rights Protection of the Republic of Lithuania Rules on Judicial Mediation approved by the Ruling of Judicial Council of 30 November 2018 No. 13P-125-(7.1.2)

8.Enforcement of court decisions

8.1.Execution of decisions in civil matters

8.1.1 Number of enforcement agents, status and mandate

169. Number and type of enforcement agents in your country.

	Total	Male	Female
Total (1+2+3+4)	114 [] NA	51 [] NA	63 [] NA
1. Private professionals under the authority (control) of public authorities	114 [] NA [] NAP	51 [] NA [] NAP	63 [] NA [] NAP
2. Enforcement agents working in a public institution (civil servants paid by state)	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
3. Judges	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
4. Other	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP

Comments - If other, please specify their status and competences:

170. What are the requirements to access the profession of enforcement agent (multiple replies possible)?

- diploma
- professional experience
- specific exam
- appointment procedure by the State
- initial training
- other

Comments - If "other", please specify: Citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania, impeccable reputation.

171. Are enforcement agents appointed to office for an undetermined period (i.e. "for life" = until the official age of retirement)?

- Yes, please indicate the age of retirement: 70
- No, please specify the duration of the appointment:

Comments - If yes, are there exceptions (e.g. dismissal as a disciplinary sanction)? Please specify:

8.1.2 Activities/scope of competence

171-1. Which debtor's information can the enforcement agent access at the beginning of the enforcement procedure?

Access to information	Direct electronic access to information
-----------------------	---

Address	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Date of birth	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Civil status	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No
Cohabitant	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No
Employer	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Motor vehicle	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Movable property	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Immovable property	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Bank account	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Other enforcement proceedings underway	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No
Insolvency proceedings (bankruptcy, judicial reorganisation, collective debt settlement etc.)	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No
Other	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No

Comments - If "other", please specify:

171-2. Can the enforcement agent carry out the following civil enforcement proceedings:

	Option
Seizure of movable tangible properties	() Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents (X) Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents () No [] NAP
Preventive seizure of movable tangible properties	() Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents (X) Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents () No [] NAP
Seizure of immovable properties	() Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents (X) Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents () No [] NAP

Preventive seizure of immovable properties	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Seizure from a third party of the debtor claims regarding a sum of money	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Seizure of remunerations	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Seizure of motorised vehicles	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Eviction measures	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Seizures of boats and ships	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Seizure of aircrafts	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Seizure of electronic assets (e.g cryptocurrency)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Enforced sale by public tender of seized properties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Sale of shares	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments Seizure of movable tangible properties: in respect of civil cases, the reply is "Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents". Conversely, in criminal cases, confiscation of property may be carried out by pre-trial investigation authorities, such as the confiscation of a car. Seizure from a third party of the debtor claims regarding a sum of money - "Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents": State Tax Inspectorate under the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Lithuania also has the right to seize funds. Enforced sale by public tender of seized properties: "Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agent" : it should be noted that in one exceptional case - during bankruptcy - another entity - the bankruptcy administrator may also realize / sell the seized property of the debtor.

171-3. Apart from the enforcement of court decisions, what are the other activities that can be carried out by enforcement agents?

- Service of judicial and extrajudicial documents
- Debt recovery
- Voluntary or public auctions of moveable or immovable property
- Custody of goods
- Recording and reporting of evidence
- Court hearings service
- Provision of legal advice
- Bankruptcy procedures
- Performing tasks assigned by judges
- Representing parties in courts
- Drawing up private deeds and documents
- Building manager
- Other

Comments "Other": transferring and serving written documents to natural and legal persons; mediation in dispute resolution.

"Custody of goods": the bailiff may, in accordance with the procedure established by legal acts, provide property custody (administration) services in the enforcement process.

"Drawing up private deeds and documents": pursuant to Article 589 of the Code of Administrative Offenses, a bailiff has the right to draw

up a report on the violations of administrative offenses provided for in Article 507. Also, the bailiff has the right to change the country in the enforcement process.

8.1.3 Training and ICT

172-1. Is there a system of mandatory general continuous training for enforcement agents?

Yes

No

Comments

172-2. Do you have an e-learning training system established for enforcement agents?

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

172-3. Does the content of the continuous training system also include ICT (related to enforcement procedures)?

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please specify: Training is provided for officers as users of Bailiffs' information system and other IT systems.

172-4. Have an electronic service of documents or electronic notifications been introduced in your country?

Yes

No

Comments

172-5. Does the development of new technologies have an effect on the different stages of the enforcement procedure?

Yes

No

Comments - Please explain: On the 1st of July, 2020, the amendments to the Code of Civil Procedure of the Republic of Lithuania has entered into force. With such amendments the procedural documents issued by judicial officers were largely transferred to the electronic space. Instead of 8-10 procedural documents that were previously sent by registered mail, it is now absolutely sufficient to send only one paper letter. In cases of recovery of debts that are up to 1 000 Eur, the officer sends only one original procedural document, which contains all necessary information for a debtor. For the recovery of other debts, procedural documents are submitted in electronic form only after the successful delivery of any document sent by registered post. At the written request of a party all procedural documents regardless of the nature of the debt can be sent by electronic means.

8.1.4 Fees

174. Are enforcement fees easily established and transparent for parties?

Yes

No

Comments

175-1. Are the fees charged in case of successful enforcement proceedings freely negotiated?

- Yes
- No

Comments

175-2. Who has to pay these fees if the enforcement proceedings are successful?

- The debtor
- The creditor
- Other – please specify

Comments

176. Do laws provide any rules on enforcement fees (including those freely negotiated)?

- Yes
- No

Comments

H0. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Source: Chamber of Judicial Officers of Lithuania
Law on Judicial Officers of the Republic of Lithuania (<https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.167057/asr>)
Code of Civil Procedure of the Republic of Lithuania (<https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.162435/asr>)

8.1.5 Organisation of profession and efficiency of enforcement services



177. Is there a body entrusted with supervising and monitoring the enforcement agents' activity?

- Yes
- No

Comments

178. Which authority is responsible for supervising and monitoring enforcement agents?

- professional body
- judge
- Ministry of Justice
- public prosecutor
- other (please specify):

Comments

181. Is there a specific mechanism for executing court decisions rendered against public

authorities, including supervising such execution?

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

182. Is there a system for monitoring how the enforcement procedure is conducted by the enforcement agent?

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

183. What are the main complaints made by users concerning the enforcement procedure? Please indicate a maximum of 3.

no execution at all

non execution of court decisions against public authorities

lack of information

excessive length

unlawful practices

insufficient supervision

excessive cost

unethical behaviour of enforcement agent

other (please specify):

Comments

185. Is there a system measuring the length of enforcement procedures:

	Existence of the system
for civil cases	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
for administrative cases	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Comments

186. Regarding a decision on debt collection, please estimate the average timeframe to serve and/or notify the decision to the parties who live in the city where the court sits (one option only):

between 1 and 5 days

between 6 and 10 days

between 11 and 30 days

more (please specify):

NA

187. Number of disciplinary proceedings initiated against enforcement agents. (If a disciplinary proceeding is undertaken because of several reasons, please count the proceedings only once and for the main reason.)

	Number of disciplinary proceedings initiated
Total number of initiated disciplinary proceedings (1+2+3+4)	3 [] NA [] NAP
1. For breach of professional ethics	3 [] NA [] NAP
2. For professional inadequacy	0 [] NA [] NAP
3. For criminal offence	[] NA [X] NAP
4. Other	0 [] NA [] NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify:

188. Number of sanctions pronounced against enforcement agents:

	Number of sanctions pronounced
Total number of sanctions (1+2+3+4+5)	3 [] NA [] NAP
1. Reprimand	0 [] NA [] NAP
2. Suspension	3 [] NA [] NAP
3. Withdrawal from cases	[] NA [X] NAP
4. Fine	[] NA [X] NAP
5. Other	[] NA [X] NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify. If a significant difference between the number of disciplinary proceedings and the number of sanctions exists, please indicate the reasons: In addition it is to note that under Art. 15, par. 1 of Law on Judicial Officers, the possible sanctions are:

- 1) warning;
- 2) reprimand;

- 3) the deprivation of the right to provide services referred to in Paragraph 2 of Article 21 of this Law up to six months;
4) the deprivation of the right to perform functions specified in Paragraph 1 of Article 21 of this Law for up to six months.
From 1 August 2020, there is no sanction "dismissal from judicial officer's office".

H1. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Source: Law on Judicial Officers of the Republic of Lithuania (<https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.167057/asr>)
Data of the Chamber of Judicial Officers of Lithuania

8.2. Execution of decisions in criminal matters

8.2.1 Functioning of execution in criminal matters

189. Which authority is in charge of the enforcement of judgments in criminal matters? (multiple replies possible)

- Judge
 Public prosecutor
 Prison and Probation Services
 Enforcement agent

Other authority (please specify): Deprivation of the right to engage in a particular job or activity - the probation service and the administration of the person's place of work and, if that person is deprived of the right to engage in a certain activity, the authority issuing the permit for such activity; contributions to the Victims of Crime Fund - to the administrator of the Victims of Crime Fund; application of surrender to a special educational institution for minors - to the administration of a special educational institution.

Comments - Please specify his/her functions and duties (e.g. initiative or monitoring functions). "Other authority": Deprivation of the right to engage in a particular job or activity - the probation service and the administration of the person's place of work and, if that person is deprived of the right to engage in a certain activity, the authority issuing the permit for such activity; contributions to the Victims of Crime Fund - to the administrator of the Victims of Crime Fund; application of surrender to a special educational institution for minors - to the administration of a special educational institution.

190. Are the effective recovery rates of fines decided by a criminal court evaluated by studies?

- Yes
 No

Comments

191. If yes, what is the recovery rate?

- 80-100%
 50-79%
 less than 50%

Comments - Please indicate the source for answering this question:

9. Notaries

9.1. Profession of notary

9.1.1 Number, status and mandate of notaries

192. Number and status of notaries in your country.

	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL (1+2+3+4)	246 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
1. Private professionals (without control from public authorities)	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
2. Holders of public offices appointed by the State	246 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
3. Civil servants (paid by the State)	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
4. Other	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - If "Other", please specify the status, or if "holder of a public office appointed by the State", please indicate which ministry is mainly engaged in the appointment procedure: The Ministry of Justice.

192-1. What are the access conditions to the profession of notary (multiple replies possible):

- diploma
- professional experience
- specific exam
- appointment procedure by the State
- initial training
- other (please specify):

Comments

192-2. Are notaries appointed to office for an undetermined period (i.e. "for life" = until the official age of retirement)?

- yes, please indicate the age of retirement: 70
- no, please specify the duration of the appointment:

Comments - are there exceptions (e.g. dismissal as a disciplinary sanction)? Please specify:

9.1.2 Activities/scope of competences

194. What kind of activities do notaries perform (multiple options possible):

Please select one option

Authentication	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by notaries <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Certification of signatures	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by notaries <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Legalisation of signatures / Apostille	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by notaries <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Legality control of documents	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by notaries <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Mediation	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by notaries <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Taking of oaths	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by notaries <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Non-contentious judicial procedures (e.g. acting as court commissioner in a successions file, performing divorce, division of estate, please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by notaries <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Act as civil servant (for example performing marriage, please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by notaries <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Other judicial functions (for example, payment orders)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by notaries <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Public auctions	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by notaries <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Other (for example collect taxes, run registers etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by notaries <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify. Please indicate any useful clarifications regarding the content of the notaries' exclusive rights or, on the opposite, other bodies that also have competences for the listed activities.

194-2. In which areas of law do notaries perform their activities (multiple options possible)?

- Real estate transaction
- Family law
- Succession law
- Company law
- Legality control of gambling activities
- Protection of vulnerable persons
- Other

Comments

9.1.3 ICT, organisation of the profession and training

194-3. Do notaries use specialised ICT systems in their activity?

- In their relations with the State (e.g. courts, registries, chambers of commerce, tax authorities)
- In their relations with their clients
- In their relations with other notaries (e.g. videoconferencing, system to exchange documents)

Comments

194-4. Which computerised registries can notaries consult?

- Land registry
- Business registry
- Civil status / Population registry
- Succession / Family law registry

Any other registry (please specify)Mortgage registry, Register of Property Seisure, Register of Powers of Attorney.

None

Comments "Other registry": Mortgage registry, Register of Property Seisure, Register of Powers of Attorney.

194-5. Are there registries/ registry infrastructures run by the notaries?

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

194-6. In which computerised registries can notaries modify data (either directly or by submitting an online request)?

	Directly modifying	Indirectly modifying by submitting an online request
Land registry	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Business registry	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Civil status/ Population registry	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Succession / Family law registry	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Any other registry (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
None	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments

194-7. What ICT tools are used by notaries in their relations with clients?

Videoconferencing (e.g. digital advice)

Digital act

Digital identification

Digital archiving

Other, please specifyDigital registration of notarial deeds.

None

Comments Digital registration of notarial deeds.

Digital identification through e-Government Gateway.

194-8. Who is responsible to run the digital archives?

Notariat / Professional body

Other public authority

Another entity (please specify)Center of Registers

Comments "Another entity": Center of Registers

195. Is there an authority entrusted with supervising and monitoring the notaries' work?

Yes

No

Comments

196. If yes, which authority is responsible for supervising and monitoring notaries (multiple options possible)?

professional body

court

Ministry of Justice

public prosecutor

other (please specify):

Comments

196-1. Is there a system of general continuous training for all notaries?

Yes

No

Comments

196-2. Do notaries have training on:

	Yes	No
European law	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Law of another Member State (cross-border training programmes)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments - If yes, please indicate the types (e.g. traditional courses, e-learning, webinar) and the major topics of the training activities: Traditional courses, online courses, webinars on the topics of anti-money laundering prevention, family law, succession law, data protection, etc.

I1. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: Chamber of Notaries of Lithuania,
Law on the Notarial Profession of the Republic of Lithuania
<https://www.notarurumai.lt/en/doclib/iq1coypawxmes36xpetzb6huyv4pcvuk>
Statute of the Lithuanian Chamber of Notaries <https://www.notarurumai.lt/en/doclib/qzk3u4mv2ykf23yh2nqaw4ytz6wksu5f>

10. Court interpreters

10.1. Details on profession of court interpreter

10.1.1. Status of court interpreters

197. Is the title of court interpreters protected?

Yes

No

Comments The interpreter shall take an oath before performing his duties at the hearing. The chairperson of the court hearing warns the interpreter about the liability provided for refusing to perform his or her duties without important reasons and for liability under Article 235 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Lithuania for false or knowingly incorrect translation.

198. Is the function of court interpreters regulated by legal norms?

Yes

No

Comments

199. Number of registered court interpreters:

[70]

[] NA

[] NAP

Comments This figure shows the number of court interpreters working in courts under contract.

200. Are there binding provisions regarding the quality of court interpretation within judicial proceedings?

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please specify (e.g. having passed a specific exam):

201. Are the courts responsible for selecting court interpreters?

Yes, for recruitment and/or appointment for a specific term of office

Yes, for recruitment and/or appointment on an ad hoc basis, according to the specific needs of given proceedings

No, please specify which authority selects court interpreters

Comments

J1. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: Ministry of Justice
National Courts Administration
Procedural laws

11.Judicial experts

11.1.Profession of judicial expert

11.1.1Status of judicial experts

202. In your system, what types of judicial experts can participate in judicial procedures (multiple replies possible):

- Experts designated by the parties in support of their arguments but bound by a duty of independence and impartiality to the court
- Experts appointed by the court or other authority independent of the parties
- Other system of judicial expertise, please specify

Comments - Please specify who is proposing and appointing experts in an individual case.

202-1. Are there lists or any other form of official registration for judicial experts?

- Yes
- No

Comments

202-1-1. If yes, at which level is the list established (multiple replies possible):

- national
- administrative district or federal entity
- judicial district
- other

Comments - Please, indicate any other comment regarding these lists or databases of experts, if they do exist (e.g. does the expert take an oath? How are his/her skills evaluated? By whom?): The list of the forensic experts of the Republic of Lithuania is published by the Ministry of Justice according to the Law on Forensic Science of the Republic of Lithuania and under the procedure established by the Ministry of Justice. Only a person having forensic expert qualification can be entered into the list of forensic experts of the Republic of Lithuania. The qualifications are awarded by the state forensic institutions (after passing examinations on specific forensic knowledge) or other state authorities (for types of forensic examinations that are not covered by state forensic institutions activities). Before being entered into the mentioned list, the person shall take an oath at the Ministry of Justice.

202-1-2. Are these lists publicly available?

- Yes, available on the internet
- Yes
- No

Comments

202-2. Which authority is competent for the registration of judicial experts?

- Ministry of justice
- Courts
- Administrative body
- Independent body (association of judicial experts)

Other

Comments - Please also specify the registration criteria: A person is entered into the list of forensic experts of the Republic of Lithuania if he/she has a higher education appropriate to the chosen type of forensic examination, has passed the examinations on forensic expert qualification and methodology of forensic examination and the test of legal knowledge, has an impeccable reputation and is prepared to acquire the qualification of a forensic expert, if there is such a requirement. Before being entered into the mentioned list, the person shall take an oath at the Ministry of Justice.

202-3. Is the registration of judicial experts limited in time?

Yes, for how long 5 years

No

Comments

202-4. Can an expert who is not on the list or not registered be appointed in a case?

Yes

No

Comment - If yes, please specify in which cases:

203. Is the title of judicial experts protected?

Yes

No

Comments - If appropriate, please explain the meaning of this protection:

203-1. Does the judicial expert have an obligation of training?

	Obligation of training
Initial training	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Continuous training	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Comments

203-2. If yes, does this training concern:

judicial proceedings

the profession of expert

other

Comments

204. Is the function of judicial experts regulated by legal norms?

Yes

No

Comments

204-1. On the occasion of a task entrusted to him/her, does the judicial expert have to report any

potential conflicts of interest?

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

205. Number of accredited or registered judicial experts:

	Total	Male	Female
Number of experts	403 [] NA [] NAP	220 [] NA [] NAP	183 [] NA [] NAP

Comments

206-1. Number of cases where expert opinion was ordered by a judge or requested by the parties

	Number of cases
Total (1+2+3+4)	1 937 [] NA [] NAP
1.Civil and commercial litigious cases	1 679 [] NA [] NAP
2.Administrative cases	10 [] NA [] NAP
3.Criminal cases	185 [] NA [] NAP
4.Other cases	63 [] NA [] NAP

Comments Other cases - administrative offence cases.

The figures show the number of cases (in all instances) in which an expert examination was ordered (several examinations may be ordered in one case).

205-1. Who defines the amount of the expert remuneration?

	In civil/administrative cases	In criminal cases
Defined by law/by-law or a special regulation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No [] NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No [] NAP
Defined by the court/judge	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No [] NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No [] NAP
Defined by Ministry of Justice or another ministry (setting a tariff for example)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No [] NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No [] NAP

Salary of public official (in case of forensic or another specialist – who is public employee)	(X) Yes () No [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NAP
Freely agreed between expert and the parties	(X) Yes () No [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NAP
Other	(X) Yes () No [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NAP

Comments - If other, please specify:

206. Are there binding provisions for judicial experts regarding:

	Yes	No
Deadlines to provide expertise	()	(X)
Quality of expertise	(X)	()
Other	()	(X)

[] NAP

Comments - If yes, please specify, and provide details in case there are possible sanctions:

207-1. Does the judge or another body control the progress of the expertise?

() Yes

(X) No

If yes, please specify:

207-2. Are judicial experts' associations involved in:

[] Selection processes

[] Initial or continuous training

[X] Disciplinary procedures

[] NAP

Comments

K1. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: Law on Forensic Science of the Republic of Lithuania
Ministry of Justice

12.Reforms in judiciary

12.1. Foreseen reforms

12.1.1 Reforms

208. Can you provide information on the current debate in your country regarding the functioning of justice? Are there undergoing or foreseen reforms? If possible, please observe the following categories:

208-1. (Comprehensive) reform plans

- Yes (planned)
 Yes (adopted)
 Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)
 No
 NA

Comments - If yes, please specify:

208-2. Budget

- Yes (planned)
 Yes (adopted)
 Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)
 No
 NA

Comments - If yes, please specify: The Judicial Council has become one of the participants of the independent state strategic management system, established on 25 June 2020 in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Strategic Management No. XIII- XIII-3096 (entered into force on 1 January 2021). On 25 June 2020, a Law No. XIII-3133 amending Articles No. Nr. I-480 120, 124 and 128 of the Lithuanian Law on Courts, was adopted and established the following functions of the Judicial Council: The Judicial Council considers and approves proposals for court investment projects and proposals for court budget projects, and submits them to the Government; in accordance with its competence it submits proposals to the Government regarding the establishment of strategic goals and progress targets in the National Progress Plan and regarding the inclusion of measures in the national development programs.

208-3. Courts and public prosecution services (e.g. powers and organisation, structural changes - e.g. reduction of the number of courts (geographic locations), competences of the courts, management and working methods, information technologies, backlogs and efficiency, court fees, renovations and construction of new buildings)

- Yes (planned)
 Yes (adopted)
 Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)
 No
 NA

Comments - If yes, please specify: On 17 March 2020, the Judicial Council applied to the Ministry of Justice by initiating legislative procedures and submitting the draft amending law No. I-2375 to the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the District Court Establishment and Determination of Areas of Activity of the District Courts offering to abolish some chambers by transferring their activities to the rest of the chambers. The Plan for the Implementation of the Provisions of the Programme of the Eighteenth Government of the Republic of

Lithuania was approved by the Government on 10 March 2021. According to this plan, various actions regarding justice system are foreseen for the period of 2021-2024. As regards courts services, it is foreseen to continue and take new legislative actions in order to make court procedures even more effective: to transfer the functions that are not intrinsic to the judiciary to other institutions, to further boost out-of-court dispute resolution (including mediation), to equalize the workload of the courts and to increase the number of judges having specialisation. It is also foreseen to further modernise the work of the courts, in particular: to reinforce the possibility of organising distant court hearings in all procedures; to ensure the possibility to observe public court hearings from distance; to reinforce the access of public society to the case-law; etc.

Please note that this information applies also to other areas indicated in the questions below.

In 2020, a project financed by the European Economic Area Financial Mechanism was launched. Within its framework additional technical security measures will be introduced (expansion of access control systems, video surveillance systems, etc.) in courts during the 2021-2024 period. In 2020 the number of public prosecution offices was reduced by 19 offices (buildings). The prosecutors were relocated to nearest prosecutor's office.

208-4. Access to justice and legal aid

Yes (planned)

Yes (adopted)

Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)

No

NA

Comments - If yes, please specify: From 1 January 2020, criminal cases, which have been transferred to the court in response to requests from prosecutors for the adoption of a criminal order, are conducted in electronic format. It is planned to expand electronic case opportunities for criminal proceedings.

In 2021 the Legal Aid Services Information System (TEISIS) was launched, which covers the provision, monitoring and organization of legal aid and pretrial mediation (new cases of compulsory mediation, paid from the state budget, are offered and distributed to mediators who have signed compulsory mediation agreements with the Office through the mediation subsystem of the information system from 2020 October 1.)

208-5. High Judicial Council

Yes (planned)

Yes (adopted)

Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)

No

NA

Comments - If yes, please specify: The Judicial Council has become one of the participants of the independent state strategic management system, established on 25 June 2020 in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Strategic Management No. XIII- XIII-3096 (entered into force on 1 January 2021). On 25 June 2020, a Law No. XIII-3133 amending Articles No. Nr. I-480 120, 124 and 128 of the Lithuanian Law on Courts, was adopted and established the following functions of the Judicial Council: The Judicial Council considers and approves proposals for court investment projects and proposals for court budget projects, and submits them to the Government; in accordance with its competence it submits proposals to the Government regarding the establishment of strategic goals and progress targets in the National Progress Plan and regarding the inclusion of measures in the national development programs. The composition of the Judicial Council has been amended. Effective 1 November 2020, the Judicial Council consists of 17 members (instead of 23). The number of judges elected by the General Assembly of judges was revised: 3 elected from the Supreme Court, 2 (before 3) – from the Court of Appeal and 1 (before 3) from the Supreme Administrative Court, 3 (before 5) from all regional courts, 1 (before 5) from all regional administrative courts and 4 (before 5) from all district courts. The law provides that only judges serving in different regional courts and district courts can now be elected to the Judicial Council.

Seniority requirement for a candidate to the Judicial Council is now reduced: minimum period of service to enter the Judicial Council will be 3 years (before 5). The number of terms of office is also fixed – judges may be elected to the Judicial Council for a maximum of 2 consecutive terms (Article 119 of the Law on Courts).

The Judicial Council is now authorised to decide on the immediate sending of a judge for medical examination in accordance with the Law on Courts (before five years since the last medical examination of the judge have elapsed), if the president of the court or the body carrying out the external supervision of the administrative activities of the court reports a medical problem affecting service of a judge.

208-6. Legal professionals (judges, public prosecutors, lawyers, notaries, enforcement agents, etc.): organisation, education and training, etc.

Yes (planned)

Yes (adopted)

Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)

No

NA

Comments - If yes, please specify: From 1 January 2020, the law established the function of centralized professional development for National Courts Administration not only for judges, but also for civil servants and employees of courts working under the employment contracts.

Implementing of remote identification system and of remote notarial authentication in 2021.

208-7. Gender balance

Yes (planned)

Yes (adopted)

Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)

No

NA

Comments - If yes, please specify:

208-8. Reforms regarding civil, criminal and administrative laws, international conventions and cooperation activities

Yes (planned)

Yes (adopted)

Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)

No

NA

Comments - If yes, please specify: It is planned to expand the handling of pre-trial disputes in non-judicial institutions. Amendments to legal acts (Law on Administrative Procedure, Law on Pre-Trial Administrative Disputes, Law on the Civil Service, etc.) propose to expand administrative dispute resolution in independent collegial pre-trial institutions and thus to resolve such disputes more expeditiously, at the same time reducing the workload of Lithuanian specialised courts and allowing them to concentrate on the examination of complicated disputes. From 1 January 2020, criminal cases, which have been transferred to the court in response to requests from prosecutors for the adoption of a criminal order, are conducted in electronic format. It is planned to expand the use of electronic means in criminal proceedings. Amendments to the Code of Criminal Procedure stipulate that pre-trial proceedings or proceedings and the participation of participants, witnesses, experts, specialists, interpreters and other persons involved in court hearings, in exceptional conditions and if technically possible, may be ensured by means of information and electronic means technologies (use video conferencing equipment) (came into force on 1 June 2021). A court order institute within the administrative process has been established. The rule of jurisdiction in civil proceedings has been modified under which an increase in the amount of the claim has been established as a limit from which civil cases are to be assigned to regional courts as courts of first instance.

208-9. Enforcement of court decisions and in particular regarding decisions against public

authorities

- Yes (planned)
- Yes (adopted)
- Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)
- No
- NA

Comments - If yes, please specify:

208-10. Mediation and other Alternative Dispute Resolution

- Yes (planned)
- Yes (adopted)
- Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)
- No
- NA

Comments - If yes, please specify: Amendments to the Law on Mediation that have entered into force from the 1st January 2021 have extended the possibility of applying judicial mediation to administrative disputes as well.

208-11. Fight against crime

- Yes (planned)
- Yes (adopted)
- Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)
- No
- NA

Comments - If yes, please specify: In August 2020 the Police Department under the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania provided the Ministry of the Interior with information on the optimization of the police detention network and proposals for police escorting, i.e. y. to transfer to the Public Security Service the function of escorting to the national district courts, which is not performed by the police at the moment. A working group has been set up to consider this issue in order to assess the possibilities of consolidating the convoy function (Order No. 1V-1191 of the Minister of the Interior of 20 November 2020 "On the Establishment of a Working Group").

208-12. Prison system

- Yes (planned)
- Yes (adopted)
- Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)
- No
- NA

Comments - If yes, please specify:

208-13. Child friendly justice

- Yes (planned)
- Yes (adopted)
- Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)

No

NA

Comments - If yes, please specify:

208-14. Domestic violence

Yes (planned)

Yes (adopted)

Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)

No

NA

Comments - If yes, please specify: Projects have been developed to improve the provision of assistance to those who have experienced domestic violence;

to strengthen inter-institutional co-operation and inter-institutional co-operation with non-governmental organizations in order to better provide and coordinate assistance to those who have experienced domestic violence at the state and municipal level and to establish a new preventive measure against violence - the Violence Protection Order.

208-15. New information and communication technologies

Yes (planned)

Yes (adopted)

Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)

No

NA

Comments - If yes, please specify: Remote litigation because of Covid-19 pandemic.

In 2020 a criminal intelligence telecommunications network has been set up in regional prosecutors' offices and courts, which is also used by police and the Department of Prisons. This network will speed up and increase quality of sanctioning of criminal intelligence activities, as well as coordination, sending and receiving of classified documents.

A zoom license has been acquired for the training of judges and courts staff, and training has been provided remotely since half of 2020. In 2020, additional number of computers were purchased for courts; juvenile interview equipment was updated / new purchases were made. At the beginning of 2020, regional courts were equipped to work with documents classed as "secret". Also, in 2020, purchases were completed allowing a significant expansion of video conferencing equipment. However, courts are not yet equipped with sufficient technical means. Therefore, the National Courts Administration and the Judicial Council applied to the Government of the Republic of Lithuania and the Ministry of Finance regarding the need for funds to significantly upgrade computer equipment of the court system and other resources relevant to the digitisation of justice in the 2021-2022 period.

208-16. Other

Yes (planned)

Yes (adopted)

Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)

No

NA

Comments - If yes, please specify: Plan to establish a public relations competence center for the judiciary in the National Courts Administration (till 30 June 2022).

Implementing of remote identification system and of remote notarial authentication in 2021.