



Reference data 2022 (01/01/2022 - 31/12/2022)

Start/end date of the data collection campaign : 15/03/2023 - 01/10/2023

Objective :

The CEPEJ decided, at its 39th plenary meeting, to launch the ninth evaluation cycle 2024, focused on 2022 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 46 member states of the Council of Europe as well as three observer states (Israel, Morocco and Kazakhstan).

The present questionnaire was developed 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, in service of the European citizens.

For better understanding of the questions it is necessary to consult the Explanatory note that gives definitions and explanations on the CEPEJ evaluation questionnaire and the methodology needed for replying, You can download the Explanatory note as a whole document on the CEPEJ website. In addition to the Explanatory note, there is also the User manual that is a technical document to help you navigate through this application for data collection.

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.

Instruction :

Explanatory note: <https://rm.coe.int/explanatory-note-2024-cycle-cepej-2023-2-en/1680aae30a>

Word version of the questionnaire - <https://rm.coe.int/evaluation-scheme-2024-cycle-cepej-2022-9rev1-en-30-march-2023/1680aae309>

CEPEJ COLLECT - User manual – you can download under Documentation tab

1. General and financial information

1.1. Demographic and economic data

1.1.1. Inhabitants and economic general information



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

[2 857 279]

Comments

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

[23 576]

Comments Changes in wages were affected from 2022 January 1 as the minimum monthly salary was increased, the basic salary of state politicians, judges, state officials, civil servants and employees of budgetary institutions was increased, the procedure for calculating the amount of tax-free income was changed.

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

[21 468]

NA

Comments Changes in wages were affected from 2022 January 1 as the minimum monthly salary was increased, the basic salary of state politicians, judges, state officials, civil servants and employees of budgetary institutions was increased, the procedure for calculating the amount of tax-free income was changed.

It should be noted that from 2019 January 1 the rates of state social insurance contributions paid by the employer and the employee have been changed. gross wages indexed 1.289 times.

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

[]

Allow decimals : 5

NAP

Comments

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

Sources: The State Data Agency

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, 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)	92 589 200 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	90 679 612 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
1. Annual public budget allocated to (gross) salaries	79 594 186 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	79 594 186 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

2. Annual public budget allocated to computerisation (2.1 + 2.2)	3 181 539 [] NA [] NAP	2 816 603 [] NA [] NAP
2.1 Investments in computerisation	1 660 000 [] NA [] NAP	1 295 068 [] NA [] NAP
2.2 Maintenance of the IT equipment of courts	1 521 539 [] NA [] NAP	1 521 535 [] NA [] NAP
3. Annual public budget allocated to justice expenses (expertise, interpretation, etc.)	1 037 686 [] NA [] NAP	1 037 814 [] NA [] NAP
4. Annual public budget allocated to court buildings (maintenance, operating costs)	3 992 012 [] NA [] NAP	3 998 008 [] NA [] NAP
5. Annual public budget allocated to investments in new (court) buildings	0 [] NA [] NAP	0 [] NA [] NAP
6. Annual public budget allocated to training	242 176 [] NA [] NAP	242 172 [] NA [] NAP
7. Other (please specify)	4 541 601 [] NA [] NAP	2 990 829 [] 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: 2. We have completed state investment projects for buildings (that's why 5 is zero and we have no new ones planned), and we managed to transfer part of the funds to computerization.

3. Funds for translations have increased, because in 2022 There was a refugee crisis in Lithuania and a state of emergency was declared due to migrants from distant lands being sent across the border of Belarus.

4. Increased utility bills (electricity and heating) due to the resource crisis in 2022. and we did more court repairs.

5. We have completed 2 investment projects in buildings and have not planned any new ones.

6. Everyone wants to learn after the Covid pandemic, and live learning is more expensive than distance learning.

7. Other" includes other finances for expenses of the courts (telecommunications, post, transport, paper, etc.) and a project, financed by European Economic Area (EEA) and Norway funds.

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 2022 budget those funds make up around 2 mln. €).

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	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
Total annual public budget allocated to all courts and legal aid together	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP

Total annual public budget allocated to all courts, public prosecution services and legal aid together	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] 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

Comments - 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 and the person expresses a demand to receive procedural documents only by these means, 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 and the person expresses a demand to receive procedural documents only by these means, the

stamp duty of 75 per cent of the payable stamp duty amount shall be paid for the relevant complaint/application. If the applicant refuses to receive the procedural documents only by means of electronic communication during the hearing of the case, the applicant shall pay the missing part of the stamp duty. 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 If the claim would not be filed electronically, then the stamp duty would amount to 90 euros. If the claimant filed the claim through the information system of the Lithuanian courts, then the amount of stamp duty would be 68 euros.

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

[9 451 600]

[] NA

[] NAP

Comments This amount indicates the stamp duty that was paid and credited by the court in the cases, not reduced by the court decision by the amount of stamp duty ordered to be returned.

This amount does not include fines paid by the parties for procedural violations during the proceedings, e.g. fines imposed on lawyers for not appearing at a court session without a valid reason, etc.

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)	7 488 020 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
12.1 for cases brought to court (court fees and/or legal representation)	6 772 020 [] NA [] NAP	3 897 115 [] NA [] NAP	2 874 905 [] NA [] NAP
12.2 for cases not brought to court (legal advice, ADR and other legal services)	716 000 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP

Comments

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)	7 473 575 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
12-1.1 for cases brought to court (court fees and/or legal representation)	6 772 020 [] NA [] NAP	3 897 115 [] NA [] NAP	2 874 905 [] NA [] NAP

12-1.2 for cases not brought to court (legal advice, ADR and other legal services)	701 555		
	<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

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: State-guaranteed legal aid budget consists of separate budgets for primary legal aid (716000 Eur) and secondary legal aid (7488020 Eur). 14 445 Eur of funds allocated to primary legal aid were unused and given back to the state budget. It should be noted that primary legal aid is time-limited (one hour per legal issue), therefore, the average amount for one primary legal aid case (one primary legal aid issue) was ~ 17 Eur.

It should be stressed that identification of the average amount allocated for one secondary legal aid case is not straightforward as, first, it depends on the hours spent providing secondary legal aid in a particular case, second, a case might last longer than a year, therefore remuneration for a lawyer for a particular case might be paid in the following year (not the year legal aid was granted). Therefore, a simple division of the implemented budget by a number of cases indicated for Q20 is not completely accurate. According to our calculations, the average amount for one secondary legal aid case was ~186 Eur.

More detailed data has been started to be collected, as a result of which it became possible to separate the amounts according to the types of cases (therefore, the data are presented separately for the requested type of criminal cases).

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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	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP (Legal aid does not include coverage of court fees)
Exemption from court fees	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP (Legal aid does not include exemption from court fees)

Comments

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)	40 542 711 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	39 818 386 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
13.1. Annual public budget allocated to training of public prosecution services	25 706 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	25 704 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> 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:

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

Sources: Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Lithuania, General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Lithuania.

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 €	278 955 600 [] NA [] NAP	264 383 600 [] 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 Ministry of Finance, having examined together with the National Judicial Administration in 2023 May 22 letter no. 4R-794-(1.13.Mr) submitted by the Council of Europe Commission for Effective Justice (CEPEJ) questionnaire, according to its competence provides information according to questions 15-1, 15-2 and 15-3.

In the Law on the Approval of the Financial Indicators of the 2022 State Budget and Municipal Budgets of the Republic of Lithuania (December 14, 2021 No. XIV-745), 272,419 thousand was approved for law enforcement institutions. amount of appropriations in euros. Execution of state budget expenditures in accordance with the 2022 December 31 according to the state of affairs report, the 2022 revised plan of law enforcement institutions' allocations, including funds allocated by the resolutions of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania, unused balances of income contributions from the previous year, as well as extra-plan income contributions, amounts to 278,955.6 thousand. EUR, used appropriations - 264,383.6 thousand. EUR, unused 14,572 thousand. euros.

We present information about 2022. approved, revised and used appropriations according to law enforcement authorities: 40,328 thousand was approved for the General Prosecutor's Office. EUR, revised plan - 40,542.7 thousand. euros, used - 39,818.4 thousand. euros. Compared to the revised plan, 724.3 thousand were not used. euros. 94 percent these amounts are for 2014-2021. Funds of the project "Creating a Modern and Open Prosecutor's Office" implemented by the European Economic Area and the Norwegian Financial Mechanisms Program LT06 "Justice and Internal Affairs", when due to prolonged public procurement procedures and other circumstances, the activities are expected to be implemented and paid for in future periods (683.5 thousand euros), also due to the restrictions of the COVID disease, the war in Ukraine and the postponement of the conference to the next year saved in 2014-2021. Management funds of the European Economic Area and Norwegian Financial Mechanisms Program LT06 "Justice and Internal Affairs" for business trips, representation, and other services.

85,100 thousand was approved for the courts. EUR, revised plan – 85,149.2 thousand. euros, used - 85,118.4 thousand. EUR, unused 30.8 thousand. euros.

2,148 thousand were approved by the Constitutional Court. EUR, revised plan - 2,152.7 thousand. euros, used - 2,151.6 thousand. euros. Compared to the revised plan, 1.1 thousand were not used. euros.

14,184 thousand was approved for the national judicial administration. EUR, revised plan - 14,284 thousand. euros, used - 12,362.2 thousand. euros. Compared to the revised plan, 1,921.8 thousand were not used. euros. During the implementation of international projects, some activities were re-planned taking into account the changed needs, therefore the changes were coordinated with CPVA, large amounts of additional documents were prepared, and public procurement was carried out. The increased volume of work led to the fact that the use of funds for additional project activities fell behind the planned schedule. The saved funds are also used for business trips.

In the 2022 budget, a total of 130,659 thousand was approved for the Ministry of Justice (including the Lithuanian Prison Service under the Ministry of Justice (hereinafter - LKT)). EUR, revised plan - 136,827 thousand. euros, 124,933 thousand were used. euros, of which:

1) 40,026 thousand was approved for the Ministry of Justice. EUR, revised plan 52,287 thousand. euros, 41,554 thousand were used.

EUR, unused 10,733 thousand. euros. Part of this amount remained unused during the implementation of progress measures due to analytical services purchased at a lower price during public procurement procedures (490 thousand euros) and funds that could not be used due to protracted public procurement procedures (523 thousand euros), other unused funds carried over to the next year - income contributions (2,646,000 euros) and Norwegian financial support funds (6,787,000 euros), there were also other current cost savings.

2) LKT approved 90,633 thousand. EUR, revised plan 84,540 thousand EUR, 83,379 thousand were used. EUR, unused 1,161 thousand euros - in the course of modernization works of the perimeter security systems of the Alytus penitentiary, goods and services purchased

cheaper during public procurement procedures.

Please note that the reasons for non-use of funds by the allocation managers are specified in accordance with the 2008 Decree of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Lithuania. December 31 by order no. Data of the approved form 1K-465 "Report on implementation of the budget expenditure plan according to programs and funding sources" (Form No. 3).

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 85,100 thousand was approved for the courts. EUR, revised plan – 85,149.2 thousand. euros, used - 85,118.4 thousand. EUR, unused 30.8 thousand. euros.

2,148 thousand were approved by the Constitutional Court. EUR, revised plan - 2,152.7 thousand. euros, used - 2,151.6 thousand. euros. Compared to the revised plan, 1.1 thousand were not used. euros.

14,184 thousand was approved for the national judicial administration. EUR, revised plan - 14,284 thousand. euros, used - 12,362.2 thousand. euros. Compared to the revised plan, 1,921.8 thousand were not used. euros. During the implementation of international projects, some activities were re-planned taking into account the changed needs, therefore the changes were coordinated with CPVA, large amounts of additional documents were prepared, and public procurement was carried out. The increased volume of work led to the fact that the use of funds for additional project activities fell behind the planned schedule. The saved funds are also used for business trips.

40,328 thousand was approved for the General Prosecutor's Office. EUR, revised plan - 40,542.7 thousand. euros, used - 39,818.4 thousand. euros. Compared to the revised plan, 724.3 thousand were not used. euros. 94 percent these amounts are for 2014-2021.

A total of 130,659 thousand was approved for the Ministry of Justice in the 2022 budget. EUR, revised plan - 136,827 thousand. euros, 124,933 thousand were used. EUR, of which: 1) 40,026 thousand was approved for the Ministry of Justice. EUR, revised plan 52,287 thousand. euros, 41,554 thousand were used. EUR, unused 10,733 thousand. euros. Part of this amount remained unused during the implementation of progress measures due to analytical services purchased at a lower price during public procurement procedures (490 thousand euros) and funds that could not be used due to protracted public procurement procedures (523 thousand euros), other unused funds and transferred to the next year - income contributions (2,646 thousand euros); 2) 90,633 thousand was approved for the Lithuanian Prison Service. EUR, revised plan 84,540 thousand EUR, 83,379 thousand were used. EUR, unused 1,161 thousand euros - in the course of modernization works of the perimeter security systems of the Alytus penitentiary, goods and services purchased cheaper during public procurement procedures.

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
Service for legal representation of the State	<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:

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

Sources: Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Lithuania

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	(X) Yes () No [] NA [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NA [] NAP
Legal advice, ADR and other legal services	(X) Yes () No [] NA [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NA [] NAP

016-1. Please briefly describe the organisation of the legal aid system in your country.

- State-guaranteed legal aid in Lithuania includes primary legal aid (the provision of legal information, legal advice, drafting of the documents to be submitted to state or municipal institutions and drafting of certain simple procedural documents), secondary legal aid (legal aid provided by an advocate – drafting of procedural documents, defence and representation) and out-of-court mediation. State-guaranteed legal aid is available in all types of cases (administrative, administrative offences, civil (except for arbitration proceedings), criminal, constitutional justice proceedings). Primary legal aid is provided by 60 municipalities across the territory of Lithuania and online (using Legal Aid Information System (TEISIS)). The duration of primary legal aid is one hour. A person may apply for primary legal aid on the same issue only once.

Decisions on secondary legal aid and out-of-court mediation are taken by the State-guaranteed legal aid service or, when the participation of an advocate is mandatory in a criminal case, by a pre-trial investigation officers, prosecutors or judges.

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)?

(X) Yes

() No

[] NAP

If yes, please specify: Secondary legal aid costs include the costs of the process of enforcement.

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	(X) Yes () No [] NA [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NA [] NAP

Comments - If yes, please specify: The costs of secondary legal aid cover the costs from which the applicant is exempted, that is, the costs of proceedings incurred in civil proceedings, the costs incurred in constitutional justice proceedings, the costs relating to the hearing of a case on the basis of administrative proceedings, the costs of the hearing of cases of administrative offences in court, the costs relating to the hearing of a civil claim filed in a criminal proceeding, the costs relating to defence and representation in court (including the appeal and cassation proceedings, irrespective of the initiator) as well as the costs of the process of enforcement as referred to in the Instructions for Enforcement of Decisions as approved by the Minister of Justice, the costs related to the drafting of procedural documents and collection of evidence, translation/interpretation, representation in the event of preliminary out-of-court dispute settlement in the cases when such a procedure is required by the law or ordered by the court. The costs of state-guaranteed legal aid also include the costs of interpretation of communication between the person providing state-guaranteed legal aid and the applicant where it is impossible to ensure that the person providing state-guaranteed legal aid communicates with the applicant in the language which the latter understands. Travel costs where the participation of the applicant is required by the law or ordered by a court, are also covered.



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	62 405 [] NA [] NAP	30 299 [] NA [] NAP	42 091 [] NA [] NAP
In criminal cases	22 595 [] NA [] NAP	20 314 [] NA [] NAP	2 281 [] NA [] NAP
In other than criminal cases	39 810 [] NA [] NAP	9 985 [] NA [] NAP	39 810 [] NA [] NAP

Comments - Please specify when appropriate: Primary legal aid (legal consultations, legal information) was granted for 42091 questions (2281 regarding criminal law). Secondary legal aid (preparation of legal documents and representation or defence in court) was granted in 30299 cases (20314 criminal cases). It should be noted that “cases” refer to the decisions to grant secondary legal aid. However, in practice legal aid provision starts when the beneficiary contacts the appointed advocate (in cases when the participation of an advocate is not mandatory). If the advocate is not contacted, no actions in this case are taken. Furthermore, in criminal cases when participation of an advocate is mandatory, “cases” may also refer to separate or single procedural actions taken in one criminal procedure (for example, pre-trial supervision measure, appeal of a decision of the pre-trial investigation officer, etc.).

020-0. Please indicate the number of recipients of legal aid:

	Total	Cases brought to court	Cases not brought to court
TOTAL	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	41 225 [] NA [] NAP
In criminal cases	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
In other than criminal cases	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP

Comments - Please specify when appropriate: Primary legal aid (legal consultations, legal information) was granted for 41225 recipients, data is not disaggregated according to the case type (criminal and other than criminal). Secondary legal aid data is not disaggregated according to the recipients, the same beneficiary may receive secondary legal aid multiple times.

020-0-1. Are there statistical data disaggregated by gender in respect of recipients of legal aid?

Yes

No

Comments

020-0-2. If yes, please provide details on distribution by gender of recipients of legal aid:

	Total	Males	Females
Number of recipients of legal aid	<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

020-0-3. Is it possible to divide the number of recipients of legal aid per different categories of cases?

Yes

No

Comment: If yes, please specify for which categories of cases: Yes, for secondary legal aid:

Decisions to provide legal aid in:11327

1. administrative cases 306
2. civil cases 9496
3. criminal cases (when participation of a lawyer is not mandatory)1342
- 4.Cases with international element 43
5. Cases regarding inforcement procedure138
6. Constitutional justice proceedings 2

Decisions to provide legal aid in criminal cases when participation of a lawyer is mandatory 18 972

020-0-4. Are there situations where legal aid is automatically granted depending on categories of cases?

Yes

No

Comment: If yes, please specify: In criminal cases, when the participation of the lawyer is mandatory, legal aid is granted regardless of financial means evaluation by a decision of a pre-trial investigation officer, prosecutor or the judge.

020-0-5. How many of the recipients of legal aid are alleged victims of domestic violence?

	Total	Males	Females
Number of recipients of legal aid who are alleged victims of domestic violence	61 <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

Comments

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 decision on the legal aid request:

	Time in days
Maximum duration prescribed in law/regulation	7 [] NA [] NAP
Actual average duration	7 [] 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: When the participation of lawyer is not mandatory in criminal cases, the decisions on the provision of secondary legal aid are taken by the State-guaranteed Legal Aid Service not later than within seven working days of receipt of the relevant documents except for the cases where, taking into account the interests of the applicant, a decision on the provision of secondary legal aid must be taken urgently. In this case, the decision is taken without delay but not later than by the day of performance of procedural actions. When the participation of lawyer is mandatory in criminal cases, the decisions on the provision of secondary legal aid are taken by pre-trial investigation officer, prosecutor or judge before the performance of procedural actions.

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).



=

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: In criminal cases when the participation of the lawyer is mandatory financial means are not evaluated, legal aid is granted regardless of the income and assets. The same rule applies when granting legal aid for victims of crimes.

In other criminal cases (when the participation of a lawyer is not mandatory or the person is not a victim of a crime) legal aid is granted after the evaluation of financial means.

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
----------------	--

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: Income levels for state-guaranteed secondary legal aid are calculated taking into account State Supported Income (SSI), which is approved annually by the Government.

First level: 37,68 SSI/per person + 14,13 SSI/per dependant;

Second level:

56,52 SSI/per person + 20,74 SSI/per dependant;

Therefore, the changes of SSI are reflected in the income levels for state-guaranteed secondary legal aid.

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	5 915 <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	5 915 <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	8 873 <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	8 873 <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 specify the exact criteria for denying legal aid: in general comments

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

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	(X) Yes () No
in other than criminal cases	(X) Yes () No

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

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

Sources: Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Lithuania.

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.)	(X) https://www.e-tar.lt ; http://www.lrs.lt	()
Case-law of the higher court/s	(X) http://liteko.teismai.lt	()
Information about the judicial system (organisation of courts, court proceedings, etc)	(X) http://www.teismai.lt	()
Other documents (e.g. forms, downloadable forms, online registration forms)	(X) https://e.teismas.lt	()

Comment - Please specify what documents and information are included in "Other documents" These are examples of appeals to the court, templates, a list of documents to be submitted, etc.

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

- () Yes, always
- () No
- (X) 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

Comments - Please provide more information on these systems and 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)	<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 domestic violence	<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
Ethnic minorities	<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
Persons with disabilities	<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
Juvenile offenders	<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
Other (e.g. victims of human trafficking, forced marriage, sexual mutilation)	<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 - 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?

- 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 person under 18 years of age to act in court proceedings 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"/> Capacity for discernment <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Age threshold [Comment] <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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity for discernment <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Age threshold [Comment] <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity for discernment <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - Please specify if you selected "Other". Comments - According to Article 38(1) of the Code of Civil Procedure, the ability to implement one's rights in a court and authorise a representative to lead a case is vested upon legal entities and natural persons who have reached the age of majority - eighteen years, minors who have entered into a marriage in accordance with the law, as well as minors who have been recognized by the court as fully capable in the law (emancipated).

According to Article 38(3) of the Code of Civil Procedure, underage persons from fourteen years of age shall have the right to independently appeal to a court regarding defence of their rights or interests protected by laws, if a dispute arises out of or in connection with relationships where they have full civil capacity. According to Article 29(7) of the Law on Fundamentals of Protection of the Rights of the Child, after reaching the age of 14, child can independently apply to the court for violation of his rights.

031-2. If a person under 18 years of age cannot act in court 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"/> Yes, always <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, except in some specific situations <input type="checkbox"/> No
Another 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"/> 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

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?

-

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

() Yes, but only if the offender is unknown

(X) Yes, but only if compensation could not be obtained from the offender

() Yes, in both situations

() No

Comment

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

() For all types of offences

(X) For some types of offences

[] NAP

Comment - Please specify: List of violent crimes.

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

(X) Yes

() No

Comments

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

() For all types of offences

(X) For some types of offences

[] NAP

Comment - Please specify: List of violent crimes.

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

(X) Yes

() No

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: List of violent crimes.

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

- Yes
- No

Comments

034. Is there a regular monitoring (official studies, reports etc.) allowing the evaluation of 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: Bailiffs and prosecutors monitor the progress of compensation awarded to convicted persons.

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

- Yes
- No

Comments - If yes, please specify: The Criminal Procedure Code (CPC) provides for the assessment of the victim's special protection needs that must be carried out by the pre-trial investigation officer or the prosecutor no later than at the time of the victim's first questioning. Special protection measures are the organisational measures provided for in the CPC to protect the victim from secondary trauma, criminal influence or other negative consequences (e.g. a closed hearing in court, questioning by an officer of the same gender, questioning in the absence of the suspect, notification of the suspect's release or escape from custody, notification of the suspect's arrest, etc.). The prosecutor in charge of the pre-trial investigation is responsible for ensuring that such measures are carried out and that the victims can actually make use of the measures prescribed.

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

- Yes
- No

Comment - If yes, please specify: The Criminal Procedure Code (CPC) provides for the assessment of the minor victim's special protection needs that must be carried out by the pre-trial investigation officer or the prosecutor no later than at the time of the minor victim's first questioning. Special protection measures are the organisational measures provided for in the CPC to protect the minor victim from secondary trauma, criminal influence or other negative consequences. In respect to a minor victim, the following special protection measures are compulsory during the pre-trial investigation: private trial and video and audio recording during the questioning. The public prosecutor must ensure that the questioning of the minor is carried out in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the Prosecutor General and that the legitimate interests of the minor are respected.

-
-



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 of compensation in the following circumstances:

	Number of requests for compensation	Number of compensations granted	Total amount of compensations granted (in €)
Total	93 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	67 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	343 767 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Excessive length of proceedings	19 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	15 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	2 851 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Non-execution of court decisions	0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Wrongful arrest/detention	16 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	10 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	13 000 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Wrongful conviction	21 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	10 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	244 859 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Other	37 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	32 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	83 057 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - Where appropriate, please give details on the compensation procedure and the calculation method for the amount of the compensation (e.g., the amount per day for unjustified detentions or convictions):

037-1. Please specify which authorities are responsible for dealing with the requests and whether a legal time limit exists to deal with these requests:

	Responsible authorities	Legal time limit
Court concerned	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other court	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ministry of Justice	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
High Judicial Council	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other external bodies (e.g. Ombudsman)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments Under the Civil Code and the Law on the Compensation of the Harm Caused by Illegal Actions of Public Authorities and Representation of the State the damage resulting from the unlawful condemnation, unlawful arrest, unlawful detention, unlawful application of procedural coercive measures, illegal application of administrative penalty – arrest has to be reimbursed by the state in full, regardless of pre-trial investigation officers, prosecutors and court officials’ fault. Compensations for unlawful arrest and unlawful condemnation are paid from separate budgetary program on compensation of damages operated by the Ministry of Justice. These compensations may be paid according to court decisions on damages as well as through out-of-court procedure. Damages can be compensated after court trial and without court trial (the property damage can not exceed 1500 EUR, the moral damage can not exceed 2900 EUR).

A person has the right to apply to the Ministry of Justice for damages and compensation no later than three years from the time he learned or should have learned that the actions performed were illegal.

A person who does not agree with the decision of the Ministry of Justice regarding compensation or refuses it, has the right to apply for compensation in accordance with the procedure established by this law and the Code of Civil Procedure of the Republic of Lithuania. If the person accepts the decision, the Ministry of Justice executes it within three months by paying the corresponding amount.

037-2. Are there statistical data disaggregated by gender concerning the number of:

	Existence of statistical data disaggregated by gender
Persons who initiate a case in other than criminal matters	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - If yes, please specify for which categories of cases: [Comment] <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA
Victims recognised as such by the court	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - If yes, please specify for which types of offences: [Comment] <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA
Perpetrators of criminal offences	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes - If yes, please specify for which types of offences: [Comment] such data are collected in the Register of Suspects, Accused and Convicted persons <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA

Comments

037-3. Are there statistical data on the relation between the perpetrator of the criminal offence and the victim recognised by the court?

Yes

No

If yes, please specify:

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"/> 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 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

NA

Comment - Please, indicate the references and links to the satisfaction surveys you mentioned above: 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>). We also inform you that the Ministry of Justice of Lithuania did not order the mentioned surveys in 2022-2023.

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 [] NA [] NAP
1 Total number of courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities (1.1 + 1.2 + 1.3)	19 [] NA [] NAP
1.1 First instance courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities	12 [] NA [] NAP
1.2 Second instance courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities	6 [] NA [] NAP
1.3 Highest instance courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities	1 [] NA [] NAP
2 Total number of specialised courts - legal entities	3 [] NA [] NAP

Comments according to 2021 answers, Regional courts are counted only as second instance.

043. Number of specialised courts – legal entities.

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

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

Sources: <https://www.teismai.lt/lt/visuomenei-ir-ziniasklaidai/teismai-ir-teisejai/teismu-kontaktai/1700>

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)	746 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	259 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	487 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

1. Number of first instance professional judges	668 [] NA [] NAP	220 [] NA [] NAP	448 [] 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	13 [] NA [] NAP	17 [] NA [] NAP

Comment - Please provide any useful comment for interpreting the data above: In 2022 the corps of judges was supplemented by 30 judges, which is significantly more than in 2021 and slightly more than in 2020 (12 in 2021, 26 in 2020). In 2022 27 persons were appointed as district court judges.

=

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

Yes

No

Comments

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

- Child-care
- Elderly care or other dependant persons' care
- Training
- For the purposes of early retirement
- No specific reason required
- Other reason, please specify:

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 number of professional judges working part-time with reduced remuneration?

	Total	Males	Females
Total (1 + 2 + 3)	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
1. At first instance level	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
2. At second instance (court of appeal) level	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] 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. Are there other possibilities (apart from part-time) for regular adjustment of working time or conditions with or without reduced remuneration?

	Adjustment of working time or conditions with or without reduced remuneration
Temporary reduction of the workload	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Temporary reduction of the working time / special leave	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Other measures	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Comment: If such possibilities for regular adjustment exist, please specify if they imply or not a reduction of the remuneration?

046-1-5. If yes, please specify in which situation(s) these possibilities can be used?

- Child-care
- Elderly care or other dependant persons' care
- Training
- For the purposes of early retirement
- As part of induction process for new judges
- No specific reason required
- Other reason, please specify:
- NAP

Comments

=

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

	Total	Civil and/or commercial	Criminal	Administrative	Other
Total number of judges	746 <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	63 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
First instance	668 <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	42 <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	21 <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:



=

047. Number of court presidents .

	Total	Males	Females
Total number of court presidents (1 + 2 + 3)	21 [] NA [] NAP	13 [] NA [] NAP	8 [] NA [] NAP
1. Number of first instance court presidents	19 [] NA [] NAP	11 [] NA [] NAP	8 [] 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 Completed selection procedures for court presidents.

Both the Constitution and the Law on Courts establish that the president of the Supreme Court is appointed from among all the appointed judges of this court. Since 2019, there has not been a longer time for all judges to work at the court. The appointed president of the Supreme Court began her duties in 27 March, 2023.

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 [X] 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	()	()	()

[X] 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

=

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)	2 608 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
1. Rechtspfleger (or similar bodies) (see Explanatory Note)	[] 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 preparation, assistance during the hearing, helping to draft the decisions)	1 421 [] 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)	858 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
4. Technical staff	249 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
5. Other non-judge staff	80 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP

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

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)	2 608 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
1. Total non-judge staff working in courts at first instance level	1 835 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP

2. Total non-judge staff working in courts at second instance (court of appeal) level	683 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
3. Total non-judge staff working in courts at Supreme Court level	90 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP

Comments

=

053. If there are Rechtspfleger (or similar bodies), 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 exact 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):translation

Comments - If "Other types of services", please specify: "Other" includes translation services. Most courts have their IT specialist, but some have IT services from external providers. Although the National Courts Administration is responsible for organizing judges and other court staff training centrally, the court can decide on certain trainings independently and with the help of public procurement or inter-institutional principle to organize trainings for its staff.

The majority of courts have concluded contracts with external suppliers for court building security services. It may be related to judicial reform, when district courts were merged (enlarged courts); while there were smaller separate courts, more was managed with available human resources.

[] NA

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

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.)

	Total	Males	Females
Total number of prosecutors (1 + 2 + 3)	602 [] NA [] NAP	295 [] NA [] NAP	307 [] NA [] NAP
1. Number of prosecutors at first instance level	533 [] NA [] NAP	252 [] NA [] NAP	281 [] 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	69 [] NA [] NAP	43 [] NA [] NAP	26 [] NA [] NAP

Comments - Please indicate any useful comment for interpreting the data above:

=

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

(X) Yes

() No

Comments

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

- [] Child-care
- [] Elderly care or other dependant persons' care
- [] Training
- [] For the purposes of early retirement
- [] No specific reason required
- [X] Other reason, please specify:

Comments

055-1-3. If yes, what is the number of prosecutors working part-time with reduced

remuneration?

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

Comments

055-1-4. Are there other possibilities (apart of part-time work) for regular adjustment of working time or conditions with or without reduced remuneration?

	Adjustment of working time or conditions with or without reduced remuneration
Temporary reduction of the workload	() Yes (X) No
Temporary reduction of the working time / special leave	() Yes (X) No
Other measures	(X) Yes () No

Comment: If such possibilities for regular adjustment exist, please specify if they imply or not a reduction of the remuneration? A separate work schedule may be established by a decision of the Prosecutor General, allowing the prosecutor to individually choose the starting and ending times of their work, in accordance with the mandatory daily working hours established by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania. Prosecutors may also work remotely. Prosecutors and employees of the public prosecutor's office working remotely are entitled to the same social guarantees as those applicable to those working on the premises of the public prosecutor's office.

There is no reduction in salary in these cases.

055-1-5 . If yes, please specify in which situation(s) these possibilities can be used?

- [] Child-care
- [] Elderly care or other dependant persons' care
- [] Training
- [] For the purposes of early retirement
- [] As part of induction process for new prosecutors
- [] No specific reason required
- [X] Other reason, please specify:see Q 055-1-4
- [] NAP

Comments

056. Number of heads of prosecution offices.

	Total	Males	Females
Total number of heads of prosecution offices (1 + 2 + 3)	70 [] NA [] NAP	44 [] NA [] NAP	26 [] NA [] NAP
1. Number of heads of prosecution offices at first instance level	59 [] NA [] NAP	35 [] NA [] NAP	24 [] 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	11 [] NA [] NAP	9 [] NA [] NAP	2 [] NA [] NAP

Please provide any useful comment for interpreting the data above: In 2022, structural changes were implemented (merging of some departments), resulting in a reduction of 10 managerial positions (Chief Prosecutors, Deputy Chief Prosecutors). The number of men and women changes for natural reasons and depends on the gender of the applicants for the position of the Chief / Deputy Chief Prosecutor.

057. In your judicial system, 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. If yes, please provide the 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	477 [] NA	90 [] NA	387 [] NA

Comment – please describe which categories of staff you have included in your reply: The number of women in staff (non-public prosecutors) attached to the public prosecution services tends to be higher. Total number of staff changed due to natural changes in human resources and as a result of the optimisation processes within the Public Prosecutor's Office.

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

Sources: General Prosecutor'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)	()
lawyers	()	(X)
notaries	()	(X)
enforcement agents	()	(X)

Comments - if the situation changed since the reference year, please specify in the comments. If you have additional comments please specify:

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	(X)	()
lawyers	()	(X)
notaries	()	(X)
enforcement agents	()	(X)

Comments - If the situation changed since the reference year or you have additional comments, please specify:

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	() Yes If "yes", please specify:[Comment] (X) No
Head of prosecution services	() Yes If "yes", please specify:[Comment] (X) 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?

(X) Yes

() No

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? <https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/6a238070650a11e8b7d2b2d2ca774092?jfwid=32wf8ppl>

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 - Please specify the status of this person/institution and if it has a consultative function or if its opinions/decisions have legal consequences:

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:

061-9. In order to improve gender balance in access to different judicial professions and gender 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.

061-10. Are there evaluation studies or official reports regarding the main causes of possible gender 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:

[X] NAP

Comments - Please specify also the reference documents.

3.5. Use of information technologies in courts

3.5.1 Governance

ICT STRATEGY

062-01. Do you have an overall Information and Communication Technology (ICT) strategy in the judicial system?

Yes

No

Comments Judicial Council by 2021-10-01 decision no. 13P-115-(7.1.2.) approved 2021-2024 The communication strategy of the Lithuanian judicial system and the plan of its implementation measures. By 2022-12-19 decision no. 13P-232-(7.1.2.) Judicial Council approved vision for the development of Lithuanian courts 2023-2033. The documents can be found <https://www.teismai.lt/lt/teismu-savivalda/teiseju-taryba/nutarimai/173/2023-12>

062-02. If there is an overall ICT strategy in the judicial system, who was involved in the process of its definition?

- Judges (Judicial council)
- Prosecutors (Prosecutorial or judicial council)
- Ministry of justice
- Lawyers (bar association)
- Notaries (association of notaries)
- Enforcement agents (association of enforcement agents)
- Other (please specify) National Court Administration

[] NA

[] NAP

Comments

LEGISLATION

062-03. Does a national legislation/regulation of ICT in the judicial system exist?

Yes

() No

Comments

062-04. If yes, how is this legislation/regulation of ICT in the judicial system structured?

Relevant norms are included in the general e-government legislation/regulation

Relevant norms are included in specific legislation/regulation only for the judicial system

Relevant texts are included in dedicated technical documents/specifications

Other, please specify

NA

Comment - If more than one of the proposed models exist in your country, please select them all and explain the details The Law on Courts contains an article on the Electronic File, the use of information and electronic communication technologies in the courts:

1. Electronic data related to court proceedings in courts are managed, entered into accounting and stored using information and electronic communication technologies in accordance with the procedure established by the Judicial Council, coordinated with the Chief Archivist of Lithuania. Cases regarding the issuance of a court order, as well as other cases determined by the Judicial Council and information related to the court process, can be processed only in electronic form. When an electronic case is conducted, the written information received and sent by the courts is digitized in accordance with the procedure established in paragraph 6 of this article, and the written documents are processed, stored and destroyed in accordance with the procedure established by the Judicial Council, coordinated with the Chief Archivist of Lithuania.

2. The participants in the process have the right to familiarize themselves with the electronic file and receive copies of the documents contained in it, in accordance with the procedure established by the Minister of Justice. In addition, according to the procedure established by law, individuals have the right to familiarize themselves with the cases examined by the courts. Courts create the necessary technical conditions for the implementation of these rights; in addition, it must be possible to access electronic files and receive their copies remotely.

3. Participants in the process have the right to submit all procedural documents and information related to the court process to the courts in electronic form, using electronic means of communication in accordance with the procedure established by the Minister of Justice. Persons submitting procedural documents by means of electronic communication must sign them with a secure electronic signature or confirm their personal identity in other ways (through electronic banking systems, etc.), or register in the court information system. The requirements and methods of personal identity verification are determined by the Minister of Justice.

4. In cases established by law, the courts notify the participants of the process about procedural actions or procedural decisions, using electronic means of communication in accordance with the procedure established by the Minister of Justice.

5. The necessary technical conditions are created in the courts for court procedural decisions, writs of execution and other documents related to the court process and their copies to be approved with a secure electronic signature, created with secure signature creation equipment and approved by qualified certificates. Court procedural documents certified by electronic signature and their copies have the same legal force as procedural documents certified by written signatures.

6. Digital copies of written procedural documents created or received during the process are stored in the electronic file, with the exception of documents that cannot be digitized due to the requirements established by legal acts, and electronic procedural documents created or submitted. Written procedural documents must be digitized and their digital copies transferred to the electronic file no later than three working days after receiving them in court. The digitized copy must include the time the document was digitized and the person who digitized the document. The digital copy must be certified by a secure electronic signature of the person who digitized the document. When written documents cannot be digitized due to the reasons specified in this part, the court makes a reasoned order to store documents only in written form and this is noted in the electronic file.

Technical documents/specifications determine the scope of processed data, the conditions for exchanging information between information systems, etc.

NA

IMPACT OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ICT SYSTEMS

062-05. Have you already organised audits/evaluations/assessments of the impact of the implementation of the ICT system?

(X) Yes

() No

Comments

062-06. If these audits/evaluations/assessments were already organised, please specify their modalities:

	Format	Last conducted audit
ICT Governance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Internal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> External <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - no audit has been organised <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In the last 2 years <input type="checkbox"/> Between 2 and 5 years ago <input type="checkbox"/> More than 5 years ago <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - no audit has been organised <input type="checkbox"/> NA
Security and risk management	<input type="checkbox"/> Internal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> External <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - no audit has been organised <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In the last 2 years <input type="checkbox"/> Between 2 and 5 years ago <input type="checkbox"/> More than 5 years ago <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - no audit has been organised <input type="checkbox"/> NA
Impact on efficiency and quality of the business processes and workflow	<input type="checkbox"/> Internal <input type="checkbox"/> External <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP - no audit has been organised <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> In the last 2 years <input type="checkbox"/> Between 2 and 5 years ago <input type="checkbox"/> More than 5 years ago <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP - no audit has been organised <input type="checkbox"/> NA
Impact on human resources (number, workload, wellbeing)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Internal <input type="checkbox"/> External <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - no audit has been organised <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In the last 2 years <input type="checkbox"/> Between 2 and 5 years ago <input type="checkbox"/> More than 5 years ago <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - no audit has been organised <input type="checkbox"/> NA
Other, please specify in comments	<input type="checkbox"/> Internal <input type="checkbox"/> External <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - no audit has been organised <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> In the last 2 years <input type="checkbox"/> Between 2 and 5 years ago <input type="checkbox"/> More than 5 years ago <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - no audit has been organised <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA

Comment - If you have selected other area, please provide details. Please also add details on the content of the last organised evaluation.

an external safety audit is carried out annually.

an external compliance audit is carried out at least once every two years.

workload monitoring is an ongoing process that happens every day.

062-07. If these audits/evaluations/assessments were organised in the last 5 years, how did you

apply their recommendations/results?

- Update applications
- Define new ICT projects/modules
- Adjust legislation
- Adjust working processes
- Withdraw/stop use of a module/application
- Reporting purpose only
- Other, please specify
- NA
- NAP

Comments The National Cyber Security Center regularly conducts inspections of state institutions. Since the information system of the Lithuanian courts is of particular importance, these audits are carried out very carefully and if discrepancies are found, mandatory recommendations are provided with a plan for eliminating the identified deficiencies. Such an inspection is currently underway. The workload in the courts is calculated using robotics solutions and is constantly monitored by the court management. Also, different cases, different activities of judges are a component of these calculations and the load must be equal among all judges of the court.

3.5.2 Electronic case processing

ELECTRONIC SUBMISSION OF CASES

062-08. If it is possible to submit a case to a court electronically, what are the deployment and usage rates?

	Deployment rate	Usage rate
Civil	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 95-100 % <input type="checkbox"/> 75-95 % <input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 % <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50 % <input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 % <input type="checkbox"/> 0 % <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - electronic submission is not possible <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> 95-100 % <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 75-95 % <input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 % <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50 % <input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 % <input type="checkbox"/> 0 % <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - electronic submission is not possible <input type="checkbox"/> NA
Administrative	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 95-100 % <input type="checkbox"/> 75-95 % <input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 % <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50 % <input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 % <input type="checkbox"/> 0 % <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - electronic submission is not possible <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 95-100 % <input type="checkbox"/> 75-95 % <input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 % <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50 % <input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 % <input type="checkbox"/> 0 % <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - electronic submission is not possible <input type="checkbox"/> NA

Criminal	<input type="checkbox"/> 95-100 %	<input type="checkbox"/> 95-100 %
	<input type="checkbox"/> 75-95 %	<input type="checkbox"/> 75-95 %
	<input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 %	<input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 %
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 25-50 %	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 25-50 %
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 %	<input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 %
	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 %	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 %
	<input type="checkbox"/> NAP - electronic submission is not possible	<input type="checkbox"/> NAP - electronic submission is not possible
	<input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> NA

Comments e.teismas.lt (EPP) portal of public electronic services of courts started to operate in 2013. During these 10 years, a trend can be seen that the services of forming procedural documents in civil and administrative cases, submitting them to the court and receiving them from the court, information management services for stamp duty, information management services for fines imposed by the courts and awarded litigation costs to the state, familiarization with case materials used by more and more people. in 2022 86% of civil and administrative cases handled in electronic form alone (83% in 2021, 80% in 2020).in 2022 The largest share (42.58%) of all electronic civil cases examined in first-instance courts of general jurisdiction (district and district courts) were cases related to the issuance of a court order (41.36% in 2021). Other categories of electronic cases (dispute law, special law, simplified process, enforcement process, etc.) examined in courts of first instance percentage of the number of electronic files in 2022 the other slightly, and the biggest change compared to 2021 was up to 1.2%. A noticeable slight decrease in the share of electronic dispute legal cases: in 2022 – 33.66% (in 2021 – 34.62%, in 2020 – 35.33%), but an increase in the share of electronic civil cases of special jurisdiction is recorded: in 2022 – 9.39% (9.06% in 2021, 8.01% in 2020).

062-09. If it is possible to submit a case to a court electronically, please specify the modalities:

	Electronic or paper	Possible to be submitted electronically by:	Data integration
Civil	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Paper submission is still possible <input type="checkbox"/> Paper submission is not possible anymore (electronic submission is the only way) <input type="checkbox"/> Double submission (paper must accompany the electronic submission) <input type="checkbox"/> NAP – electronic submission is not possible <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lawyer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Party not represented by a lawyer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify <input type="checkbox"/> NAP – electronic submission is not possible <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The data are electronically transferred to the Case Management System (CMS) <input type="checkbox"/> The data are manually re-entered in the CMS <input type="checkbox"/> NAP – electronic submission is not possible <input type="checkbox"/> NA

Administrative	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Paper submission is still possible <input type="checkbox"/> Paper submission is not possible anymore (electronic submission is the only way) <input type="checkbox"/> Double submission (paper must accompany the electronic submission) <input type="checkbox"/> NAP – electronic submission is not possible <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lawyer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Party not represented by a lawyer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify <input type="checkbox"/> NAP – electronic submission is not possible <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The data are electronically transferred to the Case Management System (CMS) <input type="checkbox"/> The data are manually re-entered in the CMS <input type="checkbox"/> NAP – electronic submission is not possible <input type="checkbox"/> NA
Criminal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Paper submission is still possible <input type="checkbox"/> Paper submission is not possible anymore (electronic submission is the only way) <input type="checkbox"/> Double submission (paper must accompany the electronic submission) <input type="checkbox"/> NAP – electronic submission is not possible <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lawyer <input type="checkbox"/> Party not represented by a lawyer <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify <input type="checkbox"/> NAP – electronic submission is not possible <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The data are electronically transferred to the Case Management System (CMS) <input type="checkbox"/> The data are manually re-entered in the CMS <input type="checkbox"/> NAP – electronic submission is not possible <input type="checkbox"/> NA

Comments other - court mediator; notaries, bailiffs, bailiffs' assistants; state and municipal companies, institutions and organizations, financial institutions, insurance companies; court experts, insolvency administrators;

The documents may be submitted electronically by a natural person (his legal representative) or a legal person who, in accordance with valid legal acts, has the right to submit to the court and/or the obligation to receive from the court procedural documents in electronic form using the LITEKO VEP subsystem, or a court mediator; Article 1751, Part 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure of the Republic of Lithuania requires lawyers, attorneys' assistants, bailiffs, bailiffs' assistants, notaries, state and municipal companies, institutions and organizations, financial institutions, insurance and audit companies, court experts, insolvency administrators to serve procedural documents by electronic means; this requirement applies both to the above-mentioned persons and to the courts providing procedural documents. Analogously in administrative law

Article 8¹, Part 6 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Republic of Lithuania also establishes the requirement for bailiffs, assistant bailiffs to serve procedural documents during the pre-trial investigation and in criminal cases, which during court proceedings are conducted in electronic form (it is only cases for Criminal orders), by electronic communication means. Other categories of criminal cases are submitted to the court in paper form.

SENDING ELECTRONIC DOCUMENTS TO COURT

062-10. If it is possible to send case-related documents to the courts electronically, what are the deployment and usage rates?

	Deployment rate	Usage rate
Civil	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 95-100 % <input type="checkbox"/> 75-95 % <input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 % <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50 % <input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 % <input type="checkbox"/> 0 % <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - electronic delivery is not possible <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> 95-100 % <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 75-95 % <input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 % <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50 % <input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 % <input type="checkbox"/> 0 % <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - electronic delivery is not possible <input type="checkbox"/> NA
Administrative	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 95-100 % <input type="checkbox"/> 75-95 % <input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 % <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50 % <input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 % <input type="checkbox"/> 0 % <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - electronic delivery is not possible <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 95-100 % <input type="checkbox"/> 75-95 % <input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 % <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50 % <input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 % <input type="checkbox"/> 0 % <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - electronic delivery is not possible <input type="checkbox"/> NA
Criminal	<input type="checkbox"/> 95-100 % <input type="checkbox"/> 75-95 % <input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 % <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 25-50 % <input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 % <input type="checkbox"/> 0 % <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - electronic delivery is not possible <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> 95-100 % <input type="checkbox"/> 75-95 % <input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 % <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 25-50 % <input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 % <input type="checkbox"/> 0 % <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - electronic delivery is not possible <input type="checkbox"/> NA

Comments During the first year, the courts received more than 36 thousand documents, they themselves sent almost 300 thousand. A total of about 11,000 people registered on the portal, about 1,500 lawyers and their assistants, and over 1,600 legal entities. More than 10 million electronic messages about the progress of the process was sent to their accounts. in order to encourage its use, it was decided to reduce the amount of the stamp duty by a quarter; instructions and video material (videos) on how to use the system and how to submit documents were prepared;

062-11. If it is possible to send electronically case related documents to the courts, please specify the modalities:

Electronic or paper	Possible to be submitted electronically by:	Data integration
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<p>Civil</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Paper delivery is still possible <input type="checkbox"/> Paper delivery is not possible anymore (electronic delivery is the only way) <input type="checkbox"/> Double delivery (Paper delivery must accompany the electronic one) <input type="checkbox"/> NAP – electronic delivery is not possible <input type="checkbox"/> NA</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Documents sent by a lawyer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Documents sent by a party not represented by a lawyer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Documents sent by another person/institution <input type="checkbox"/> NAP – electronic delivery is not possible <input type="checkbox"/> NA</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The data are electronically transferred to the CMS <input type="checkbox"/> The data are manually re-entered in the CMS <input type="checkbox"/> NAP – electronic delivery is not possible <input type="checkbox"/> NA</p>
<p>Administrative</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Paper delivery is still possible <input type="checkbox"/> Paper delivery is not possible anymore (electronic delivery is the only way) <input type="checkbox"/> Double delivery (Paper delivery must accompany the electronic one) <input type="checkbox"/> NAP – electronic delivery is not possible <input type="checkbox"/> NA</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Documents sent by a lawyer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Documents sent by a party not represented by a lawyer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Documents sent by another person/institution <input type="checkbox"/> NAP – electronic delivery is not possible <input type="checkbox"/> NA</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The data are electronically transferred to the CMS <input type="checkbox"/> The data are manually re-entered in the CMS <input type="checkbox"/> NAP – electronic delivery is not possible <input type="checkbox"/> NA</p>
<p>Criminal</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Paper delivery is still possible <input type="checkbox"/> Paper delivery is not possible anymore (electronic delivery is the only way) <input type="checkbox"/> Double delivery (Paper delivery must accompany the electronic one) <input type="checkbox"/> NAP – electronic delivery is not possible <input type="checkbox"/> NA</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Documents sent by a lawyer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Documents sent by a party not represented by a lawyer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Documents sent by another person/institution <input type="checkbox"/> NAP – electronic delivery is not possible <input type="checkbox"/> NA</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The data are electronically transferred to the CMS <input type="checkbox"/> The data are manually re-entered in the CMS <input type="checkbox"/> NAP – electronic delivery is not possible <input type="checkbox"/> NA</p>

Comment - If you have selected the option “Documents sent by another person/institution”, please specify details. as stated in the previous section

ELECTRONIC NOTIFICATIONS

062-12. If it is possible for courts to send electronic notifications, what are the deployment and usage rates?

	Deployment rate	Usage rate
Civil	<input type="checkbox"/> 95-100 % <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 75-95 % <input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 % <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50 % <input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 % <input type="checkbox"/> 0 % <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - electronic notifications are not possible <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> 95-100 % <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 75-95 % <input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 % <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50 % <input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 % <input type="checkbox"/> 0 % <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - electronic notifications are not possible <input type="checkbox"/> NA
Administrative	<input type="checkbox"/> 95-100 % <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 75-95 % <input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 % <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50 % <input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 % <input type="checkbox"/> 0 % <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - electronic notifications are not possible <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> 95-100 % <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 75-95 % <input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 % <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50 % <input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 % <input type="checkbox"/> 0 % <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - electronic notifications are not possible <input type="checkbox"/> NA
Criminal	<input type="checkbox"/> 95-100 % <input type="checkbox"/> 75-95 % <input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 % <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 25-50 % <input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 % <input type="checkbox"/> 0 % <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - electronic notifications are not possible <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> 95-100 % <input type="checkbox"/> 75-95 % <input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 % <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 25-50 % <input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 % <input type="checkbox"/> 0 % <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - electronic notifications are not possible <input type="checkbox"/> NA

Comments the data are presented by counting only the cases processed in electronic form out of the total number of cases:

137 672 civil cases were examined (86,97 % of all civil cases). 22 530 administrative cases were examined, 79,93 % of all administrative cases.

only criminal cases due to the issuance of a criminal order are processed electronically: in 2023 7 584 electronic penal orders were issued, 49 % of all criminal cases.

062-13. If it is possible for courts to send electronic notifications, please specify the modalities:

Electronic or paper	Type of notification	Data integration

<p>Civil</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Paper notification is still possible</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Paper notification is not possible anymore (electronic notification is the only way)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Double notification (paper notification must accompany the electronic one)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> NAP – electronic notifications are not possible</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> NA</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notifications sent by the court to the lawyer</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notifications sent by the court to the party not represented by a lawyer</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notifications with attached official documents sent by the courts</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notifications sent to other persons/institutions</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> NAP – electronic notifications are not possible</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> NA</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The electronic notification is generated from the CMS</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The electronic notification is manually generated</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> NAP – electronic notifications are not possible</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> NA</p>
<p>Administrative</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Paper notification is still possible</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Paper notification is not possible anymore (electronic notification is the only way)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Double notification (paper notification must accompany the electronic one)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> NAP – electronic notifications are not possible</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> NA</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notifications sent by the court to the lawyer</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notifications sent by the court to the party not represented by a lawyer</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notifications with attached official documents sent by the courts</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notifications sent to other persons/institutions</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> NAP – electronic notifications are not possible</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> NA</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The electronic notification is generated from the CMS</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The electronic notification is manually generated</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> NAP – electronic notifications are not possible</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> NA</p>

Criminal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Paper notification is still possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notifications sent by the court to the lawyer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The electronic notification is generated from the CMS
	<input type="checkbox"/> Paper notification is not possible anymore (electronic notification is the only way)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notifications sent by the court to the party not represented by a lawyer	<input type="checkbox"/> The electronic notification is manually generated
	<input type="checkbox"/> Double notification (paper notification must accompany the electronic one)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notifications with attached official documents sent by the courts	<input type="checkbox"/> NAP – electronic notifications are not possible
	<input type="checkbox"/> NAP – electronic notifications are not possible	<input type="checkbox"/> Notifications sent to other persons/institutions	<input type="checkbox"/> NAP – electronic notifications are not possible
	<input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> NAP – electronic notifications are not possible	<input type="checkbox"/> NA

Comment - If you have selected the option “Notifications sent to other persons/institutions”, please specify details. bailiffs, assistant bailiffs, notary, public administration entities, state and municipal companies, financial institutions, insurance and audit companies, court experts, bankruptcy administrators and restructuring administrators

CONSULTATION OF A CASE ONLINE

062-14. If it is possible for external users to consult a case online, what are the deployment and usage rates?

	Deployment rate	Usage rate
Civil	<input type="checkbox"/> 95-100 % <input type="checkbox"/> 75-95 % <input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 % <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50 % <input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 % <input type="checkbox"/> 0 % <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP - online consultation is not possible <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> 95-100 % <input type="checkbox"/> 75-95 % <input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 % <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50 % <input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 % <input type="checkbox"/> 0 % <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP - online consultation is not possible <input type="checkbox"/> NA
Administrative	<input type="checkbox"/> 95-100 % <input type="checkbox"/> 75-95 % <input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 % <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50 % <input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 % <input type="checkbox"/> 0 % <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP - online consultation is not possible <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> 95-100 % <input type="checkbox"/> 75-95 % <input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 % <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50 % <input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 % <input type="checkbox"/> 0 % <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP - online consultation is not possible <input type="checkbox"/> NA

Criminal	<input type="checkbox"/> 95-100 %	<input type="checkbox"/> 95-100 %
	<input type="checkbox"/> 75-95 %	<input type="checkbox"/> 75-95 %
	<input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 %	<input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 %
	<input type="checkbox"/> 25-50 %	<input type="checkbox"/> 25-50 %
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 %	<input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 %
	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 %	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 %
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP - online consultation is not possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP - online consultation is not possible
	<input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> NA

Comments

062-15. If it is possible for external users to consult a case online, please specify the modalities:

	Content	Access	Consultation format
Civil	<input type="checkbox"/> Case status <input type="checkbox"/> Documents <input type="checkbox"/> Notifications <input type="checkbox"/> Events/calendar <input type="checkbox"/> Court decision <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP – online consultation is not possible <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Lawyer <input type="checkbox"/> Party not represented by a lawyer <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP – online consultation is not possible <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Electronic access at the court premises <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP – online consultation is not possible <input type="checkbox"/> NA
Administrative	<input type="checkbox"/> Case status <input type="checkbox"/> Documents <input type="checkbox"/> Notifications <input type="checkbox"/> Events/calendar <input type="checkbox"/> Court decision <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP – online consultation is not possible <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Lawyer <input type="checkbox"/> Party not represented by a lawyer <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP – online consultation is not possible <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Electronic access at the court premises <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP – online consultation is not possible <input type="checkbox"/> NA
Criminal	<input type="checkbox"/> Case status <input type="checkbox"/> Documents <input type="checkbox"/> Notifications <input type="checkbox"/> Events/calendar <input type="checkbox"/> Court decision <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP – online consultation is not possible <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Lawyer <input type="checkbox"/> Party not represented by a lawyer <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP – online consultation is not possible <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Electronic access at the court premises <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP – online consultation is not possible <input type="checkbox"/> NA

Comment - If you have selected the option “Other”, please specify details.

REMOTE HEARINGS



062-16. If it is possible to organise remote hearings what are the deployment and usage rates?

	Deployment rate	Usage rate
Civil	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 95-100 % <input type="checkbox"/> 75-95 % <input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 % <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50 % <input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 % <input type="checkbox"/> 0 % <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - remote hearings are not possible <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> 95-100 % <input type="checkbox"/> 75-95 % <input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 % <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50 % <input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 % <input type="checkbox"/> 0 % <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - remote hearings are not possible <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA
Administrative	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 95-100 % <input type="checkbox"/> 75-95 % <input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 % <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50 % <input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 % <input type="checkbox"/> 0 % <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - remote hearings are not possible <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> 95-100 % <input type="checkbox"/> 75-95 % <input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 % <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50 % <input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 % <input type="checkbox"/> 0 % <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - remote hearings are not possible <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA
Criminal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 95-100 % <input type="checkbox"/> 75-95 % <input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 % <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50 % <input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 % <input type="checkbox"/> 0 % <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - remote hearings are not possible <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> 95-100 % <input type="checkbox"/> 75-95 % <input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 % <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50 % <input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 % <input type="checkbox"/> 0 % <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - remote hearings are not possible <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA

Comments in 2022 44314 remote ZOOM court hearings were organized, but we have no ability to distinguish them by case type

062-17. If it is possible to organise remote hearings, please specify the functionalities and modalities:

Functionalities	Modalities

<p>Civil</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dedicated tool specially designed for the use by courts</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Publicly available tools used by courts</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Organisation of private sessions within online hearings for consultation between parties and their lawyers</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Tools for witness protection (voice distortion, picture distortion)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Tools for simultaneous interpretation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Tools for automatic subtitling (speech-to-text)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> NAP – remote hearings are not possible</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> NA</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agreement of the parties is needed</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The judge can impose a remote hearing</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> NAP – remote hearings are not possible</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> NA</p>
<p>Administrative</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dedicated tool specially designed for the use by courts</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Publicly available tools used by courts</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Organisation of private sessions within online hearings for consultation between parties and their lawyers</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Tools for witness protection (voice distortion, picture distortion)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Tools for simultaneous interpretation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Tools for automatic subtitling (speech-to-text)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> NAP – remote hearings are not possible</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> NA</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agreement of the parties is needed</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The judge can impose a remote hearing</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> NAP – remote hearings are not possible</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> NA</p>

Criminal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dedicated tool specially designed for the use by courts <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Publicly available tools used by courts <input type="checkbox"/> Organisation of private sessions within online hearings for consultation between parties and their lawyers <input type="checkbox"/> Tools for witness protection (voice distortion, picture distortion) <input type="checkbox"/> Tools for simultaneous interpretation <input type="checkbox"/> Tools for automatic subtitling (speech-to-text) <input type="checkbox"/> NAP – remote hearings are not possible <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agreement of the parties is needed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The judge can impose a remote hearing <input type="checkbox"/> NAP – remote hearings are not possible <input type="checkbox"/> NA
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Comments

ELECTRONIC ARCHIVES



062-18. If electronic archives of cases exist, what are the deployment and usage rates?

	Deployment rate	Usage rate
Civil	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 95-100 % <input type="checkbox"/> 75-95 % <input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 % <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50 % <input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 % <input type="checkbox"/> 0 % <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - electronic archives do not exist <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 95-100 % <input type="checkbox"/> 75-95 % <input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 % <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50 % <input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 % <input type="checkbox"/> 0 % <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - electronic archives do not exist <input type="checkbox"/> NA
Administrative	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 95-100 % <input type="checkbox"/> 75-95 % <input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 % <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50 % <input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 % <input type="checkbox"/> 0 % <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - electronic archives do not exist <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 95-100 % <input type="checkbox"/> 75-95 % <input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 % <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50 % <input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 % <input type="checkbox"/> 0 % <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - electronic archives do not exist <input type="checkbox"/> NA

Criminal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 95-100 %	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 95-100 %
	<input type="checkbox"/> 75-95 %	<input type="checkbox"/> 75-95 %
	<input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 %	<input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 %
	<input type="checkbox"/> 25-50 %	<input type="checkbox"/> 25-50 %
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 %	<input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 %
	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 %	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 %
	<input type="checkbox"/> NAP - electronic archives do not exist	<input type="checkbox"/> NAP - electronic archives do not exist
	<input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> NA

Comments

062-19. If an electronic archive of cases exists, please specify the modalities:

	Electronic or paper
Civil	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Paper archiving is still possible <input type="checkbox"/> Paper archiving is not possible anymore (electronic archiving is the only way) <input type="checkbox"/> Double archiving (paper archiving must accompany the electronic one) <input type="checkbox"/> NAP – electronic archives do not exist <input type="checkbox"/> NA
Administrative	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Paper archiving is still possible <input type="checkbox"/> Paper archiving is not possible anymore (electronic archiving is the only way) <input type="checkbox"/> Double archiving (paper archiving must accompany the electronic one) <input type="checkbox"/> NAP – electronic archives do not exist <input type="checkbox"/> NA
Criminal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Paper archiving is still possible <input type="checkbox"/> Paper archiving is not possible anymore (electronic archiving is the only way) <input type="checkbox"/> Double archiving (paper archiving must accompany the electronic one) <input type="checkbox"/> NAP – electronic archives do not exist <input type="checkbox"/> NA

Comments Paper files are archived in paper form.

Electronic court files are transferred from LITEKO to the electronic document storage, then transferred to the relevant state archive for safekeeping in accordance with the procedure established by legal acts.

3.5.3 Tools

CASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (CMS)

062-20. If one or more case management system(s) (CMS) exist, what are the deployment and

usage rates?

	Deployment rate	Usage rate
Civil	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 95-100 % <input type="checkbox"/> 75-95 % <input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 % <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50 % <input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 % <input type="checkbox"/> 0 % <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - CMS does not exist <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 95-100 % <input type="checkbox"/> 75-95 % <input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 % <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50 % <input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 % <input type="checkbox"/> 0 % <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - CMS does not exist <input type="checkbox"/> NA
Administrative	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 95-100 % <input type="checkbox"/> 75-95 % <input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 % <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50 % <input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 % <input type="checkbox"/> 0 % <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - CMS does not exist <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 95-100 % <input type="checkbox"/> 75-95 % <input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 % <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50 % <input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 % <input type="checkbox"/> 0 % <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - CMS does not exist <input type="checkbox"/> NA
Criminal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 95-100 % <input type="checkbox"/> 75-95 % <input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 % <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50 % <input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 % <input type="checkbox"/> 0 % <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - CMS does not exist <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 95-100 % <input type="checkbox"/> 75-95 % <input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 % <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50 % <input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 % <input type="checkbox"/> 0 % <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - CMS does not exist <input type="checkbox"/> NA

Comments

062-21. If one or more case management system(s) (CMS) exist, please specify the functionalities of these system(s):

Functionalities

<p>Civil</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Centralised and/or interoperable CMS databases</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Active case management dashboard</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Random allocation of cases</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Case weighting</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Identification of a case between instances (unique or linked id number)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Electronic transfer of a case to another instance/court</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Anonymisation of decisions to be published</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Interoperability with other systems (civil register, tax register, insolvency register)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Access to closed/resolved cases</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advanced search engine</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protected log files</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Electronic signature</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other special functionality, please specify</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> NAP – CMS does not exist</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> NA</p>
<p>Administrative</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Centralised and/or interoperable CMS databases</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Active case management dashboard</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Random allocation of cases</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Case weighting</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Identification of a case between instances (unique or linked id number)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Electronic transfer of a case to another instance/court</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Anonymisation of decisions to be published</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Interoperability with other systems (civil register, tax register, insolvency register)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Access to closed/resolved cases</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advanced search engine</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protected log files</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Electronic signature</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other special functionality, please specify</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> NAP – CMS does not exist</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> NA</p>

Comment - If you have selected the option “Other special functionality”, because of its importance please specify details.

062-22. If one or more case management system(s) (CMS) exist, please specify the functionalities of these system(s):

	Functionalities
Criminal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Centralised and/or interoperable CMS databases <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Active case management dashboard <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Random allocation of cases <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Case weighting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Identification of a case between instances (unique or linked id number) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Electronic transfer of a case to another instance/court <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Anonymisation of decisions to be published <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Interoperability with prosecution system <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Interoperability with other systems (civil register, tax register, insolvency register) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Access to closed/resolved cases <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advanced search engine <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protected log files <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Electronic signature <input type="checkbox"/> Other special functionality, please specify <input type="checkbox"/> NAP – CMS does not exist <input type="checkbox"/> NA

Comment - If you have selected the option “Other special functionality”, please specify the details.

WRITING ASSISTANCE TOOLS

062-23. If writing assistance tools exist in courts, what are their deployment and usage rates?

	Deployment rate	Usage rate
Civil	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 95-100 % <input type="checkbox"/> 75-95 % <input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 % <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50 % <input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 % <input type="checkbox"/> 0 % <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - writing assistance tools do not exist <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 95-100 % <input type="checkbox"/> 75-95 % <input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 % <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50 % <input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 % <input type="checkbox"/> 0 % <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - writing assistance tools do not exist <input type="checkbox"/> NA

Administrative	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 95-100 % <input type="checkbox"/> 75-95 % <input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 % <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50 % <input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 % <input type="checkbox"/> 0 % <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - writing assistance tools do not exist <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 95-100 % <input type="checkbox"/> 75-95 % <input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 % <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50 % <input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 % <input type="checkbox"/> 0 % <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - writing assistance tools do not exist <input type="checkbox"/> NA
Criminal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 95-100 % <input type="checkbox"/> 75-95 % <input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 % <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50 % <input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 % <input type="checkbox"/> 0 % <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - writing assistance tools do not exist <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 95-100 % <input type="checkbox"/> 75-95 % <input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 % <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50 % <input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 % <input type="checkbox"/> 0 % <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - writing assistance tools do not exist <input type="checkbox"/> NA

Comments

062-24. If writing assistance tools exist in courts, please describe their functionalities:

	Functionalities
Civil	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Templates <input type="checkbox"/> Automatically generated text <input type="checkbox"/> Automatically suggested decision <input type="checkbox"/> Speech-to-text <input type="checkbox"/> Electronic signature <input type="checkbox"/> Other special functionality, please specify <input type="checkbox"/> NAP – writing assistance tools do not exist <input type="checkbox"/> NA
Administrative	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Templates <input type="checkbox"/> Automatically generated text <input type="checkbox"/> Automatically suggested decision <input type="checkbox"/> Speech-to-text <input type="checkbox"/> Electronic signature <input type="checkbox"/> Other special functionality, please specify <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP – writing assistance tools do not exist <input type="checkbox"/> NA

Criminal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Templates <input type="checkbox"/> Automatically generated text <input type="checkbox"/> Automatically suggested decision <input type="checkbox"/> Speech-to-text <input type="checkbox"/> Electronic signature <input type="checkbox"/> Other special functionality, please specify <input type="checkbox"/> NAP – writing assistance tools do not exist <input type="checkbox"/> NA
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Comment - If you have selected the option “Other special functionality”, please specify the details. the system contains many prepared templates that can be filled out by judges, assistant judges or secretaries (e.g. court summons, order on temporary protection measures and other forms)

RECORDING OF COURT HEARINGS

062-25. If a tool to record court hearings exists, what are the deployment and usage rates?

	Deployment rate	Usage rate
Civil	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 95-100 % <input type="checkbox"/> 75-95 % <input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 % <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50 % <input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 % <input type="checkbox"/> 0 % <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - there is no tool for recording hearings <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 95-100 % <input type="checkbox"/> 75-95 % <input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 % <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50 % <input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 % <input type="checkbox"/> 0 % <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - there is no tool for recording hearings <input type="checkbox"/> NA
Administrative	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 95-100 % <input type="checkbox"/> 75-95 % <input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 % <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50 % <input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 % <input type="checkbox"/> 0 % <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - there is no tool for recording hearings <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 95-100 % <input type="checkbox"/> 75-95 % <input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 % <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50 % <input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 % <input type="checkbox"/> 0 % <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - there is no tool for recording hearings <input type="checkbox"/> NA
Criminal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 95-100 % <input type="checkbox"/> 75-95 % <input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 % <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50 % <input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 % <input type="checkbox"/> 0 % <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - there is no tool for recording hearings <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 95-100 % <input type="checkbox"/> 75-95 % <input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 % <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50 % <input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 % <input type="checkbox"/> 0 % <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - there is no tool for recording hearings <input type="checkbox"/> NA

Comments

062-26. If a tool to record court hearings exist, please specify its functionalities:

	Functionalities
Civil	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Audio recording <input type="checkbox"/> Video recording <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Systematic recording for all hearings <input type="checkbox"/> Automatically indexed recording <input type="checkbox"/> Automatic transcript from recording <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Possibility to request a copy of the recording <input type="checkbox"/> Other special functionality, please specify <input type="checkbox"/> NAP – there is no tool for recording hearings <input type="checkbox"/> NA
Administrative	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Audio recording <input type="checkbox"/> Video recording <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Systematic recording for all hearings <input type="checkbox"/> Automatically indexed recording <input type="checkbox"/> Automatic transcript from recording <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Possibility to request a copy of the recording <input type="checkbox"/> Other special functionality, please specify <input type="checkbox"/> NAP – there is no tool for recording hearings <input type="checkbox"/> NA
Criminal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Audio recording <input type="checkbox"/> Video recording <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Systematic recording for all hearings <input type="checkbox"/> Automatically indexed recording <input type="checkbox"/> Automatic transcript from recording <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Possibility to request a copy of the recording <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other special functionality, please specify <input type="checkbox"/> NAP – there is no tool for recording hearings <input type="checkbox"/> NA

Comment - If you have selected the option “Other special functionality”, please specify the details. In criminal cases, interviews of minors are videotaped

DATABASE OF COURT DECISIONS

062-27. If there is a national database of court decisions, please provide the percentage of the

decisions published at each instance.

	Percentage of 1st instance decisions published	Percentage of 2nd instance decisions published	Percentage of Supreme court decisions published
Civil	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 95-100 % <input type="checkbox"/> 75-95 % <input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 % <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50 % <input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 % <input type="checkbox"/> 0 % <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - There is no database for these decisions <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 95-100 % <input type="checkbox"/> 75-95 % <input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 % <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50 % <input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 % <input type="checkbox"/> 0 % <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - There is no database for these decisions <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 95-100 % <input type="checkbox"/> 75-95 % <input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 % <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50 % <input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 % <input type="checkbox"/> 0 % <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - There is no database for these decisions <input type="checkbox"/> NA
Administrative	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 95-100 % <input type="checkbox"/> 75-95 % <input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 % <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50 % <input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 % <input type="checkbox"/> 0 % <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - There is no database for these decisions <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 95-100 % <input type="checkbox"/> 75-95 % <input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 % <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50 % <input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 % <input type="checkbox"/> 0 % <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - There is no database for these decisions <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 95-100 % <input type="checkbox"/> 75-95 % <input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 % <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50 % <input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 % <input type="checkbox"/> 0 % <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - There is no database for these decisions <input type="checkbox"/> NA
Criminal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 95-100 % <input type="checkbox"/> 75-95 % <input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 % <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50 % <input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 % <input type="checkbox"/> 0 % <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - There is no database for these decisions <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 95-100 % <input type="checkbox"/> 75-95 % <input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 % <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50 % <input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 % <input type="checkbox"/> 0 % <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - There is no database for these decisions <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 95-100 % <input type="checkbox"/> 75-95 % <input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 % <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50 % <input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 % <input type="checkbox"/> 0 % <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - There is no database for these decisions <input type="checkbox"/> NA

Comments

062-28. If there is a national database of court decisions, please specify the modalities in publishing these decisions:

1st instance	2nd instance	Supreme court

Civil	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Published online (public website) <input type="checkbox"/> Published in an internal database <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify <input type="checkbox"/> NAP– There is no database for these decisions <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Published online (public website) <input type="checkbox"/> Published in an internal database <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify <input type="checkbox"/> NAP– There is no database for these decisions <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Published online (public website) <input type="checkbox"/> Published in an internal database <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify <input type="checkbox"/> NAP– There is no database for these decisions <input type="checkbox"/> NA
Administrative	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Published online (public website) <input type="checkbox"/> Published in an internal database <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify <input type="checkbox"/> NAP– There is no database for these decisions <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Published online (public website) <input type="checkbox"/> Published in an internal database <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify <input type="checkbox"/> NAP– There is no database for these decisions <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Published online (public website) <input type="checkbox"/> Published in an internal database <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify <input type="checkbox"/> NAP– There is no database for these decisions <input type="checkbox"/> NA
Criminal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Published online (public website) <input type="checkbox"/> Published in an internal database <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify <input type="checkbox"/> NAP– There is no database for these decisions <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Published online (public website) <input type="checkbox"/> Published in an internal database <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify <input type="checkbox"/> NAP– There is no database for these decisions <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Published online (public website) <input type="checkbox"/> Published in an internal database <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify <input type="checkbox"/> NAP– There is no database for these decisions <input type="checkbox"/> NA

- If you have selected the option “Other” because the court decisions are published online in some other way then the presented modalities, please describe. There is two instances court system for administrative cases in Lithuania.

Court final acts, individual rulings and annual overviews of the practice of the Supreme Court of Lithuania and the Supreme Administrative Court of Lithuania are published on the website of the Lithuanian National Courts Administration in accordance with the procedure established by the Judicial Council.

062-29. If there is a database of court decisions at national level, what are the functionalities of this database?

Functionalities

<p>Civil</p>	<p> <input type="checkbox"/> Automatic anonymisation <input type="checkbox"/> Manual anonymisation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Free public online access <input type="checkbox"/> Link to the case law of the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Open data <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advanced search engine <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Machine-readable content <input type="checkbox"/> Structured content <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Metadata <input type="checkbox"/> European Case Law Identifier (ECLI) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other special functionality, please specify <input type="checkbox"/> NAP – There is no database for these decisions <input type="checkbox"/> NA </p>
<p>Administrative</p>	<p> <input type="checkbox"/> Automatic anonymisation <input type="checkbox"/> Manual anonymisation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Free public online access <input type="checkbox"/> Link to the case law of the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Open data <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advanced search engine <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Machine-readable content <input type="checkbox"/> Structured content <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Metadata <input type="checkbox"/> European Case Law Identifier (ECLI) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other special functionality, please specify <input type="checkbox"/> NAP – There is no database for these decisions <input type="checkbox"/> NA </p>
<p>Criminal</p>	<p> <input type="checkbox"/> Automatic anonymisation <input type="checkbox"/> Manual anonymisation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Free public online access <input type="checkbox"/> Link to the case law of the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Open data <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advanced search engine <input type="checkbox"/> Machine-readable content <input type="checkbox"/> Structured content <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Metadata <input type="checkbox"/> European Case Law Identifier (ECLI) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other special functionality, please specify <input type="checkbox"/> NAP – There is no database for these decisions <input type="checkbox"/> NA </p>

Comment - If you have selected the option “Other special functionality”, please specify the details. Anonymisation is semi-automatic – after automatic anonymization process final anonymisation steps are made manually.



STATISTICAL TOOLS

062-30. If there are statistical tools for analysing court case data, what is their deployment rate?

	Deployment rate
Civil	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 95-100 % <input type="checkbox"/> 75-95 % <input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 % <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50 % <input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 % <input type="checkbox"/> 0 % <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - there are no statistical tools <input type="checkbox"/> NA
Administrative	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 95-100 % <input type="checkbox"/> 75-95 % <input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 % <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50 % <input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 % <input type="checkbox"/> 0 % <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - there are no statistical tools <input type="checkbox"/> NA
Criminal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 95-100 % <input type="checkbox"/> 75-95 % <input type="checkbox"/> 50-75 % <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50 % <input type="checkbox"/> 1-25 % <input type="checkbox"/> 0 % <input type="checkbox"/> NAP - there are no statistical tools <input type="checkbox"/> NA

Comments

062-31. If there are statistical tools for analysing court case data, please describe their functionalities and the data available for statistical analysis:

Functionalities	Data available for statistical analysis

<p>Civil</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integration/connection with the CMS</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Business intelligence software</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Generation of predefined statistical reports</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Generation of customised statistical reports</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Internal page and/or dashboard</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> External page with statistics (public website)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Real-time data availability</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Automatic consolidation of data at the national level</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other special functionality, please specify</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> NAP – there are no statistical tools</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> NA</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Case flow data (number of incoming, resolved, pending)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Age of a pending case</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Length of proceedings</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Number of hearings</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cases per judge</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Case weights</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Number of parties in a case</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indicator of appeal</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Result of the appeal</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> NAP– there are no statistical tools</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> NA</p>
<p>Administrative</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integration/connection with the CMS</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Business intelligence software</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Generation of predefined statistical reports</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Generation of customised statistical reports</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Internal page and/or dashboard</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> External page with statistics (public website)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Real-time data availability</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Automatic consolidation of data at the national level</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other special functionality, please specify</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> NAP – there are no statistical tools</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> NA</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Case flow data (number of incoming, resolved, pending)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Age of a pending case</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Length of proceedings</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Number of hearings</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cases per judge</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Case weights</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Number of parties in a case</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indicator of appeal</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Result of the appeal</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> NAP– there are no statistical tools</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> NA</p>

Criminal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integration/connection with the CMS <input type="checkbox"/> Business intelligence software <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Generation of predefined statistical reports <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Generation of customised statistical reports <input type="checkbox"/> Internal page and/or dashboard <input type="checkbox"/> External page with statistics (public website) <input type="checkbox"/> Real-time data availability <input type="checkbox"/> Automatic consolidation of data at the national level <input type="checkbox"/> Other special functionality, please specify <input type="checkbox"/> NAP – there are no statistical tools <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Case flow data (number of incoming, resolved, pending) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Age of a pending case <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Length of proceedings <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Number of hearings <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cases per judge <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Case weights <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Number of parties in a case <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indicator of appeal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Result of the appeal <input type="checkbox"/> NAP– there are no statistical tools <input type="checkbox"/> NA
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Comment - If you have selected the option “Other special functionality”, please specify the details

OTHER TOOLS

062-32. Is there any application for online court-related dispute resolution?

Yes

No

Comments

062-33. If yes, is there a maximum value over which online court-related dispute resolution cannot be organised?

Yes, please specify the maximum value

No

Comments

062-34. If yes, can the online court-related dispute resolution be used in the following areas?

Small claim litigation

Undisputed claim

Payment order

Misdemeanour criminal cases

Enforcement of civil cases

Other, please specify

Comment: Please describe the existing online procedures: If the amount of the claim does not exceed the amount of 2000 euros, the court hearing the case has the right to decide on the form and procedure to hear the case. The case is examined in the order of oral proceedings,

if there is a request for this by at least one party. A request for remote hearing may be submitted.
the court order is issued only in writing procedure.

062-35. Is there a computerised national record centralising all criminal convictions?

- Yes
- No

Comments

062-36. If yes, please specify the following information:

- The computerised record includes biometric data (ex. fingerprint data, picture)
- The computerised record is linked to other European records of the same nature (ex. ECRIS)
- The content is directly available through computerised means for judges and/or prosecutors (ex. interoperability with the CMS)
- The content is directly available for purposes other than criminal (ex. civil and administrative matters)
- The record contains conviction information on third-country nationals and stateless persons

Comments

062-37. Is there a Document Management System (DMS) in the registry of courts?

- Yes
- No

Comment: If yes, please provide details on the purposes and usage of this system. The Lithuanian court information system LITEKO is intended for the management of court cases. There is also a document management system for electronic management of non-procedural documents.

062-38. In addition to the tools listed in the ICT section of this questionnaire does your judicial system use other innovative ICT tools?

- Yes
- No

Comment: If yes, please list and describe these ICT tools.

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 Measuring court/public prosecution services

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	(X) through administrative supervision mechanism	()
within the public prosecution services	()	(X)

Comments Within the courts: through an administrative supervision mechanism.

073. Do you have a system to evaluate regularly court performance based on the monitored indicators of question 70?

- (X) Yes
- () No

Comments

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

- (X) 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?

- (X) Yes
- () No

Comments

073-2. If yes, which courses of action are taken (multiple replies possible)?

- Identifying the causes of improved or deteriorated performance

Reallocating resources (human/financial resources based on performance)

Reengineering of internal procedures to increase efficiency

Other (please specify):

Comments

073-3. Do you have a system to evaluate regularly the performance of the public prosecution services based on the monitored indicators of question 70-1?

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 (multiple replies possible)?

Identifying the causes of improved or deteriorated performance

Reallocating resources (human/financial resources based on performance)

Reengineering of internal procedures to increase efficiency

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):

Comments

3.6.3 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 Judicial Administration
- No

Comments

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

- Yes, on the internet (please provide the link)www.teismai.lt
- 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):
- No

Comments Information Technology and Communications department under the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Lithuania collects a part of the statistical data regarding the functioning of the public prosecution services and publishes monthly reports on their website <https://www.ird.lt/>

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

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

Comments The general statistics on the functioning of the whole prosecution service is only published on the Internet. The detailed statistical data of separate prosecutor's offices is no longer published on Internet, only internally.

=

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 primarily 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. for whom the report is primarily 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 The annual report of the activities of the Prosecutor's Office is submitted to the Seimas and published on the website of the

3.6.4 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 these 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

083-1-1. What are the consequences for a judge if these targets are not met?

	Consequences:
Without disciplinary procedure	<input type="checkbox"/> Warning by court's president <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary salary reduction <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reflected in the individual assessment <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify: [Comment]
With disciplinary procedure	<input type="checkbox"/> Warning by court's president <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary salary reduction <input type="checkbox"/> Reflected in the individual assessment <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify: [Comment]
-	<input type="checkbox"/> No consequences
-	<input type="checkbox"/> NAP (no targets defined)

Comments

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

	Existence of a system of individual evaluation of the judges' work
Quantitative	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Qualitative	(X) Yes () No
--------------------	---------------------

Comment: Please specify the criteria on which the assessment is based, the authority competent for carrying out the assessment, the purposes for which the results of the assessment are used:

114-1. Please specify the frequency of this evaluation:

- () Annual
- (X) Less frequent
- () More frequent
- () Different frequencies used, please specify:
- [] NAP

=

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

- () Yes
- (X) No

Comments

083-3. Who is responsible for setting these 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):
- [X] NAP

Comments

083-3-1. What are the consequences for a prosecutor if these targets are not met?

Consequences:	
Without disciplinary procedure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> [] Warning by head of prosecution [] Temporary salary reduction [] Reflected in the individual assessment [] Other, please specify: [Comment]
With disciplinary procedure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> [] Warning by head of prosecution [] Temporary salary reduction [] Reflected in the individual assessment [] Other, please specify: [Comment]

No consequences

No consequences
 NAP

Comments

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

	Existence of a system of individual evaluation of the public prosecutors' work
Quantitative	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Qualitative	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Comment: Please specify the criteria on which the assessment is based, the authority competent for carrying out the assessment, the purposes for which the results of the assessment are used: The service, qualifications of the prosecutors and their suitability for the position are assessed by the Prosecutors' Assessment Commission.

The Commission is composed of seven members (four prosecutors and three persons (non-prosecutors) of impeccable reputation, nominated by the President of the Republic, the Speaker of the Seimas, and the Prime Minister) for a period of three years.

The Commission assesses data on the procedural and non-procedural performance and professional qualities of the prosecutor, and, in the case of the evaluation of the chief prosecutor (or deputy), also on the administrative performance.

120-1. Please specify the frequency of this evaluation:

- Annual
 Less frequent
 More frequent
 Different frequencies used, please specify: in comments

NAP

Comments The Commission carries out regular and extraordinary assessments of the service.

Regular service assessments are carried out:

1. at the end of the prosecutor's traineeship;
2. every five years.

An extraordinary service assessment may be carried out:

1. at the reasoned request of the prosecutor, if at least half a year has elapsed since the last assessment;
2. when, at the end of his/her term of office, the prosecutor seeks appointment to a higher, the same or an equivalent post, provided that three years have elapsed since the last service assessment;
3. in cases where it is established that the prosecutor's performance has repeatedly been deficient, giving rise to reasonable doubts as to his suitability for the post in question.

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

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

4. Fair trial

4.1. Principles

4.1.1 Principles 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)?

[]

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?

Yes

No

Comments - Please could you briefly specify:

085-1. If yes, what are:

	-
The total number of the initiated procedures in the reference year	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
The total number of recusals pronounced in the reference year	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comment - Please, could you briefly specify:

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

For civil procedures (non-enforcement)

For civil procedures (timeframe)

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

For civil cases

For criminal cases

For administrative cases

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: Civil Procedure (Articles 423(1)-423(10) of the Code of Civil Procedure) determine the peculiarities of the cases related to the public procurement and concessions, according to which disputes arising from legal relations related to public procurement and concessions shall be heard, with the exception of the requests for compensation. The means of extrajudicial dispute resolution, which are regulated by the Law on Public Procurement of the Republic of Lithuania and other laws, shall be applied obligatorily for cases falling within this category.

Cases related to public procurement and concessions shall be examined in court under written procedure. In exceptional cases the court considering that it is necessary may decide to examine the public procurement or concession case under the oral procedure. The court shall deliver all the procedural documents only by email, fax or other electronic communication means available for persons to whom these documents shall be delivered, except cases when there are no technical possibilities for this kind of delivery. The question of accepting the claim shall be resolved by the court immediately, but no later than within three working days from the day when the claim was received in court. The court shall send the notice to the defendant and other interested persons regarding the submission of the responses to the claim to the court in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure and set the period of no more than seven days for submitting the responses to the claim. In exceptional cases, considering the requests of the defendant or the third person and the complexity of the case, the court may prolong the term of submitting the responses to the claim to fourteen days. The Code of Civil Procedure also provides that preparation to examine the case in court must be finished no later than within 30 days from the day when the claim was accepted by court, and the decision regarding the case must be delivered no later than 60 days from the day when the claim was accepted by court. The shorter terms are provided for examining the case in an appellate instance: 14 days for the submission of the appeal and responses to the appeal; 45 days – for the delivery of the decision in the case in the appellate instance. Therefore, according to this regulation, not only courts, but also the participants to the procedure are obliged to take actions in order to accelerate the hearing of the cases related to public procurement and concessions.

According to Article 413 of the Code of Civil Procedure, a preparation to examine a labour case in court must be finished no later than within 30 days from the day when the claim was accepted by court. The decision regarding a labour case must be issued no later than 30 days from the day when the preparation to examine a case was finalised.

Criminal procedure (Articles 426-432 of the Code of Criminal Procedure) Where circumstances of a case are clear and a case should be adjudicated in the district court, a prosecutor within the period of 14 days from the start of pre-trial investigation may decide to refer a case to a court within accelerated procedure. In such a case a prosecutor presents not an indictment, but only a motion together with relevant material from pre-trial investigation. A prosecutor must inform a suspect and other parties to the proceedings of a venue and time of a court hearing, which will handle the case within accelerated proceedings. A court, which received a motion for accelerated

proceedings, may decide: a) to decide the case the same day; b) to decide the case at other time; c) to dismiss a motion for accelerated proceedings (which means that pre-trial investigation continues under normal procedure). A presence of a counsel of defence is mandatory in such proceedings.

Administrative cases concerning violations of the laws on elections and the Law on Referendum of the Republic of Lithuania shall be heard urgently. Article 125 of the Law on Administrative Proceedings states that a complaint concerning a violation of the laws on elections and the Law on Referendum shall be heard by the administrative court within the time limits set out in the laws on elections and in the Law on Referendum. The administrative court shall hear the complaint after informing the applicant and the relevant electoral commission. Failure by the relevant persons to appear at the hearing, if they have been duly notified about the hearing, shall not prevent the case from being heard and the decision from being rendered. For example, as required by Article 36(2) of the Law on Elections of the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, the regional administrative court shall hear a complaint regarding a decision of the polling district commission within 2 days.

The Law on the Legal Status of Aliens of the Republic of Lithuania sets out shorter time limits for the hearing of administrative cases related to the legal status of aliens (Article 140(2), Article 1401(2) and (4)). The hearing of cases at an administrative court on the basis of complaints by aliens concerning the refusal to issue a permit for residence or work in Lithuania or revocation of such permit, concerning modification of permits for residence in Lithuania, complaints concerning refusal to grant asylum or withdrawal of asylum shall be completed and a decision shall be rendered not later than within 2 months after the day of acceptance of the complaint.

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: The Code of Civil Procedure of the Republic of Lithuania provides for separate categories of cases that can be examined by the simplified procedure. According to XXXVIII chapter of the Code of Civil Procedure, cases regarding issuance of court permissions or confirmation of facts, administration of property, application of inheritance procedures are considered in the procedure of a simplified process. These categories of cases are usually dealt by written procedure.

Documentary process (Articles 424-430 of the Code of Civil Procedure):

Monetary claim (arising from contracts, tort, labour relations, adjudging maintenance, etc.), adjudgment of movable thing, stocks or claims arising from rental contracts regarding the eviction of the tenant might be resolved, at the request of the plaintiff, under the documentary process if all the claims are justified by the permitted documentary evidences. When the case is examined under the documentary process, the plaintiff must pay the sum equal to the half of the stamp duty applicable when the case is examined under the general procedure.

In case the documentary process is applied, and the court finds that according to the evidence provided, there is a ground to satisfy the claim, the court issues the so-called preliminary decision. The preliminary decision shall be issued no later than within 14 days from the day the claim was accepted by the court. Until the issuance of the preliminary decision the defendant is not informed about the claim. The preliminary decision is not subject to appeal or appeal in cassation. The copy of the preliminary decision together with the certified copies of the claim and its annexes shall be sent to the defendant no later than the next working day after the issuance of the preliminary decision. The defendant shall submit the objections to the claim and to the preliminary decision to the court within 20 days from the day when the preliminary decision was presented to the defendant. If the defendant does not submit reasoned objections within the given time period, the preliminary decision becomes valid.

Cases regarding the issuance of court order (Articles 431-440 of the Code of Civil Procedure):

Cases regarding the monetary claims of the creditor (arising from contracts, tort, labour relations, adjudging maintenance, etc.) may be examined in accordance with the procedure for the issuance of court order. The question of acceptance of the creditor's claim shall be decided no later than the next working day after its submission to the court. After the question of acceptance of the claim is resolved, the court immediately, no later than the next working day, issues the court order to the creditor. The court order shall meet the requirements of the executive document. The court order is not subject to appeal or appeal in cassation. The copy of the creditor's claim together with the certified copy of court order shall be sent to the debtor no later than the next working day after the day of issuance of court order. The debtor's objections to the creditor's claim shall be submitted in writing no later than within 20 days after the notice about the issuance of court order is served to the debtor. If the debtor does not submit the objections to the creditor's claim, the court order becomes valid.

Small claims disputes (Article 441 of the Code of Civil Procedure):

If the claim does not exceed 2000 EUR*, the court resolving the dispute has a right to decide by itself the form and procedure under which the case will be examined. In such a case, the court issues the decision, consisting of introductory part and resolution as well as briefly explains the arguments (motives). *On 2024 January 1 current amendments to this law will enter into force and the amount of the claim will be increased up to 5000 euros.

Criminal Procedure - Proceedings by court criminal order:

Article 418 of the Code of Criminal Procedure establishes the right of the prosecutor to decide to close the proceedings by court criminal order. Part 1 states that Offenses which may be punishable as a single or alternative punishment by any means, except where the offense is punishable only by a term of imprisonment or life imprisonment, may not be subject to judicial review and shall be punishable by a court criminal order. The court criminal order procedure applies only in cases where the perpetrator compensates or eliminates the damage caused, if the damage was caused, or undertakes to compensate or eliminate such damage. The judge who has received the prosecutor's statement regarding the termination of the proceedings by a court order has the right to draw up a court order (Part 2). If during the pre-trial investigation the prosecutor decides to apply to the judge for the termination of the proceedings by a court criminal order and the accused does not object to it, the indictment shall not be written. In this case, the prosecutor makes a statement, which, together with the material collected during the pre-trial investigation, is sent to the court according to jurisdiction. The prosecutor who has made a decision to close the proceedings by a court criminal order must inform the victim thereof. The victim may, within seven days of receiving such notice, appeal the prosecutor's decision to the pre-trial judge. The complaint shall be examined in accordance with the procedure established in Article 64 of this Code (Part 4).

Article 426 of the Code of Criminal Procedure establishes the right of the prosecutor to decide to close a criminal case under an expedited procedure. Part 1 states that if the circumstances of the commission of a criminal offense are clear and criminal proceedings for the commission of that offense are to be heard in a district court, the prosecutor may apply to the court having jurisdiction on the day of the pre-trial investigation or no later than fourteen days from the start of the pre-trial investigation, with an application for an expedited procedure. In the case referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the prosecutor shall not list the indictment, but shall submit to the court with a statement the material collected during the pre-trial investigation, if procedural steps have been taken. The prosecutor, together with the pre-trial investigation body, must inform the accused, his defence counsel, the victim, the civil plaintiff, the civil defendant and their representatives and witnesses of the time and place of the court hearing at which the case will be heard under an expedited procedure. Victims, civil plaintiffs and civil defendants interviewed during the pre-trial investigation are also informed that their absence without good reason is considered as consent to the trial in their absence and does not preclude the trial unless the court deems their participation necessary (Part 2).

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 etc.)?

	Yes	No
Agreement on general arrangements	(X)	()
Agreement in specific cases	(X)	()

Comments In practice there may be some arrangements within the limits of stipulated regulation (for instance the date of the hearing, etc.).

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)	33 002 [] NA [] NAP	184 724 [] NA [] NAP	183 381 [] NA [] NAP	34 345 [] NA [] NAP	1 468 [] NA [] NAP
1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases (including litigious enforcement cases and if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3)	26 883 [] NA [] NAP	87 823 [] NA [] NAP	87 018 [] NA [] NAP	27 688 [] NA [] NAP	987 [] NA [] NAP
2. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)	797 [] NA [] NAP	61 827 [] NA [] NAP	61 573 [] NA [] NAP	1 051 [] NA [] 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)	429 [] NA [] NAP	57 240 [] NA [] NAP	56 938 [] NA [] NAP	731 [] NA [] NAP	[] NA [X] 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	368 [] NA [] NAP	4 587 [] NA [] NAP	4 635 [] NA [] NAP	320 [] NA [] NAP	0 [] NA [] NAP
3. Administrative law cases	4 622 [] NA [] NAP	23 365 [] NA [] NAP	23 006 [] NA [] NAP	4 981 [] NA [] NAP	480 [] NA [] NAP
4. Other cases	700 [] NA [] NAP	11 709 [] NA [] NAP	11 784 [] NA [] NAP	625 [] NA [] NAP	1 [] NA [] NAP

Comments 2.1. The duration of court hearings is influenced by the number of new cases received at the court and the number of working judges who hear these cases (judge workload), the type or type of the case and its complexity, the cases specified in the law when the hearing must be postponed (e.g. by a party to the proceedings disease etc.). It should be noted that in 2022, 705 judges worked in Lithuanian courts (of which 2 judges were appointed for 2 years), 786 judge positions, that is, 81 positions were not filled, which could lead to a larger balance of unexamined cases at the end of the year. It is noteworthy that in 2022 compared to 2021, the number of civil cases examined in district and district courts (first instance) increased by 1.7%.

3. A significant change in received and examined administrative cases compared to 2021 was due to an increase in the number of administrative cases due to the issuance of a court order, when waste system administrators, due to the increased number of debtors, go to court with requests for the local fee for the collection and management of municipal waste, debt recovery, as well as there has been a significant increase in asylum cases due to the illegal migration crisis in the country.

For registry cases, the answer should be NA, the NAP was chosen for the calculation purposes: it is not possible to identify those cases among all other general civil cases.

Other cases: In 2022, compared to 2021, the number of cases of administrative offenses examined in district courts decreased significantly - by 65% compared to 2020. – decreased by as much as 76%. These changes were caused by changes to the Code of Administrative Offenses, which entered into force in 2021-07-01 and in which certain cases of administrative offenses were transferred from district courts to be examined by non-judicial institutions.

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)	3 242 [] NA [] NAP	15 413 [] NA [] NAP	15 545 [] NA [] NAP	3 110 [] NA [] NAP	255 [] 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

Comments - 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 Protracted proceedings in criminal cases are caused by the non-appearance of the parties to the proceedings or their representatives at the court session, the request of the parties to the proceedings to postpone the proceedings and the collection of additional evidence. It can be concluded that the protracted examination of criminal cases is also usually determined by circumstances depending on the actions of the participants in the process.

There were 57 criminal cases (64 in 2021, 72 in 2020), the examination of which lasted longer than 5 years. In the last few years, there has been a trend towards a decrease in the number of criminal cases examined at the first instance in first instance courts, the examination of which lasted longer than 5 years.

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)	5 068 [] NA [] NAP	15 101 [] NA [] NAP	15 782 [] NA [] NAP	4 387 [] NA [] NAP	32 [] NA [] NAP
1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases (including litigious enforcement cases and if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3)	1 993 [] NA [] NAP	9 200 [] NA [] NAP	9 359 [] NA [] NAP	1 834 [] NA [] NAP	13 [] 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	<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	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
2.3. Other non-litigious cases	<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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
3. Administrative law cases	2 898 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	4 695 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	5 180 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	2 413 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	18 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
4. Other cases	177 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	1 206 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	1 243 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	140 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	1 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - If “Other cases” please specify 3. in 2021 the duration of the review of decisions of administrative cases at the appellate instance was significantly shortened (more than 130 days compared to 2020), this fact led to a smaller balance of unexamined cases at the beginning of 2022. 3.1. The significant change in administrative cases received and examined by the second instance, compared to 2021, was caused by an increase in complaints regarding the decisions made by the court of first instance regarding debt collection of local fees for the collection and management of municipal waste, as well as complaints regarding asylum requests related to illegal migration to Lithuania.

3.2. The duration of the review of decisions by the appeal instance of administrative cases was significantly reduced (120 days compared to 2021 and 253 days compared to 2020), which led to a smaller balance of unexamined cases at the end of 2022.

In 2022, compared to 2021, more complaints about decisions made in courts were examined, as well as accordingly, the ratio of examined complaints and amended or annulled decisions slightly increased.

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)	782 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	4 218 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	4 305 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	695 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	11 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
1. Severe criminal cases	<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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
2. Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases	<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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
3. Other criminal cases	<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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - 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:

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)	431 [] NA [] NAP	377 [] NA [] NAP	419 [] NA [] NAP	389 [] NA [] NAP	2 [] NA [] NAP
1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases (including litigious enforcement cases and if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3)	380 [] NA [] NAP	282 [] NA [] NAP	296 [] NA [] NAP	366 [] NA [] NAP	2 [] 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	51 [] NA [] NAP	95 [] NA [] NAP	123 [] NA [] NAP	23 [] NA [] NAP	0 [] NA [] NAP

Comments - If "Other cases", please specify The Supreme Court of Lithuania hears only those cassation requests that have been selected as meeting the requirements of the law by a special panel of three judges of the Civil Cases Division. Only those cases that are significant in terms of the interpretation and application of equal law come before this court. The judges of the Supreme Court of Lithuania can

devote more time and attention to the most important cases in the state. In addition, this ensures the promptness of the court process. in the Supreme Court of Lithuania in 2022 the duration of civil cases was shortened by 2 days, but the longer duration of cases was also influenced by the fact that not all the posts of judges were filled in this court.

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: There were a total of 213 such cases: civil cases - 112; criminal cases - 87; cases of administrative law violations/administrative misdemeanors 14.

() No

Comments Whether the cassation complaint or request meets the established conditions and grounds for acceptance to be considered, the order of the writing process is decided by the selection panel, which consists of 3 judges. there are two selection panels: 1 - for civil cases, 2 - for criminal and administrative offense cases. a complaint or request is considered accepted if at least one of the members of the selection panel voted for it.

The administrative offense case can be reopened if a fundamental violation of substantive or procedural law has been committed, which could have influenced the adoption of illegal decisions or rulings.

There were a total of 213 such cases: civil cases - 112; criminal cases - 87; cases of administrative law violations/administrative misdemeanors 14.

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)	140 [] NA [] NAP	288 [] NA [] NAP	267 [] NA [] NAP	161 [] 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 In the Supreme Court of Lithuania, not all the posts of judges were filled, which led to a longer duration of hearing 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 cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the first instance court

Litigious divorce cases	482 [] NA [] NAP	7 666 [] NA [] NAP	7 697 [] NA [] NAP	451 [] NA [] NAP	8 [] NA [] NAP
Employment dismissal cases	67 [] NA [] NAP	117 [] NA [] NAP	138 [] NA [] NAP	46 [] NA [] NAP	4 [] NA [] NAP
Insolvency	1 972 [] NA [] NAP	1 646 [] NA [] NAP	1 752 [] NA [] NAP	1 866 [] NA [] NAP	419 [] NA [] NAP
Robbery case	84 [] NA [] NAP	170 [] NA [] NAP	194 [] NA [] NAP	60 [] NA [] NAP	5 [] NA [] NAP
Intentional homicide	70 [] NA [] NAP	96 [] NA [] NAP	95 [] NA [] NAP	71 [] NA [] NAP	4 [] NA [] NAP

Comments In 2022, compared to 2021, there is quite clear trends in the increase of cases regarding obligations, protection of property rights.

In 2022 the numbers of many categories of criminal cases examined in court decreased compared to 2021. There was a slight increase in cases of crimes and misdemeanors related to the possession of narcotic or psychotropic, poisonous or powerful substances (2022 - 1,785 in 2021 - 1,624), and for crimes and misdemeanors against justice (683 in 2022, 608 in 2021).



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101-0. Number of 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 cases for more than 2 years
Court cases relating to asylum seekers (refugee status under the 1951 Geneva Convention)	946 [] NA [] NAP	1 725 [] NA [] NAP	2 645 [] NA [] NAP	26 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
Court cases relating to the right of entry and stay for aliens	967 [] NA [] NAP	1 384 [] NA [] NAP	2 249 [] NA [] NAP	102 [] NA [] NAP	1 [] NA [] NAP

Comments Court cases relating to asylum seekers (refugee status under the 1951 Geneva Convention) - Please note that the stated statistics were not calculated based on the number of initiated cases, but based on the number of applicants in the cases, and the statistics of court decisions were also calculated based on the court decisions that became final in the relevant instance (number of applicants). At the same time, we note that the Migration Department collects statistics on representation in courts manually, so we cannot confirm the accuracy of this data.

Asylum cases have increased significantly due to the country's illegal migration crisis.

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:

. We inform you that, in accordance with Article 13 of the Law on Public Administration of the Republic of Lithuania, individual administrative acts of the Migration Department, which determine the legal status of foreigners (for example, refusing to grant asylum in the Republic of Lithuania or canceling granted asylum, refusing to issue/change a residence permit or canceling an issued residence permit, the issuance of a visa is refused or the visa is revoked, etc.), are accepted in writing, indicating the reasons for such a decision, the appeal procedure, and are served to the foreigners for whom these decisions were made. According to the provisions of Articles 137 and 138 of the Law of the Republic of Lithuania "On the Legal Status of Foreigners" (hereinafter - the Law), a complaint against a

decision made in accordance with this Law may be filed with the relevant administrative court within 14 days from the date of delivery of the decision. Pursuant to Article 138, Paragraph 2 of the Law, the asylum seeker may file a complaint against the decision not to grant asylum, made after the examination of the application for granting asylum in an essentially urgent procedure, and about the decision made in accordance with Article 77, Paragraph 2 of this Law, to the relevant district administrative court within 7 days from the delivery of the relevant decision days Article 139, Part 1 of the Law establishes cases where the appeal of the appealed decision suspends the execution of this decision, one of such cases is when the foreigner was refused asylum by the appealed decision, except for the case when the decision was made after examining the application for asylum essentially in an urgent manner (Article 139, Part 1 of the Law point 3). In cases not specified in this part, the execution of the appealed decision may be suspended by the decision of the relevant administrative court regarding the means of securing the claim. The court must examine the complaint no later than 2 months from the date of acceptance of the court order to accept the complaint, and the decision of the relevant district administrative court is not final, it can be appealed to the Supreme Administrative Court of Lithuania within 14 days from the announcement of the decision (Article 140 of the Law).

Pursuant to Article 71, Paragraph 1, Item 4 of the Law, asylum seekers in the Republic of Lithuania have the right to use state-guaranteed legal aid in accordance with the procedure established by the Minister of the Interior, as far as it relates to the examination of the asylum application. The provision of state-guaranteed legal assistance to asylum seekers and foreigners whose asylum is revoked is organized and coordinated by the Department of Migration in accordance with the description of the procedure for granting and revoking asylum in the Republic of Lithuania, approved by the Minister of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania in 2016. February 24 by order no. 1V-131 "Regarding the approval of the description of the procedure for granting and canceling Asylum in the Republic of Lithuania", the procedure established by the Sixth Section of Chapter IX.

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	58 [] NA [] NAP	112 [] NA [] NAP	111 [] NA [] NAP	59 [] NA [] NAP	2 [] NA [] NAP
Child pornography	22 [] NA [] NAP	88 [] NA [] NAP	87 [] NA [] NAP	23 [] NA [] NAP	1 [] NA [] NAP

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

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 length of the entire procedure (in days)	% of cases pending for more than 3 years for all instances
Civil and commercial litigious cases	_____ Allow decimals : 2 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	102 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	107 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	234 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	_____ Allow decimals : 2 0.5 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Litigious divorce cases	_____ Allow decimals : 2 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	42 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	67 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	247 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	_____ Allow decimals : 2 4 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Employment dismissal cases	_____ Allow decimals : 2 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	177 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	77 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	198 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	_____ Allow decimals : 2 0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Insolvency cases	_____ Allow decimals : 2 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	421 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	36 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	215 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	_____ Allow decimals : 2 17 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Robbery cases	_____ Allow decimals : 2 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	183 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	88 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	180 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	_____ Allow decimals : 2 1.1 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Intentional homicide cases	_____ Allow decimals : 2 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	285 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	157 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	202 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	_____ Allow decimals : 2 1.6 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments 1. The duration of court hearings is influenced by the number of new cases received at the court and the number of working judges who hear these cases (judge workload), the type or type of the case and its complexity, the cases specified in the law when the hearing must be postponed (e.g. by a party to the proceedings illness) or suspended (e.g. bankruptcy case filed against a legal entity) etc.

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 the process was calculated according to the erasure from the filing of the application for judicial review to the date of sentencing.

4.2.6 Case flow management – public prosecution

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

to conduct or supervise investigation

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):

Comments

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

civil cases

administrative cases

insolvency cases

Comments - If yes, please specify: Prosecutor’s right to initiate the civil proceedings is established in Art. 49 of Civil Procedure Code of the Republic of Lithuania and Law of Prosecution Service of the Republic of Lithuania, which says that “The prosecutors shall protect the public interest, upon establishing a violation of a legal act, by which the rights and lawful interests of a person, society or the State are violated, and such a violation shall be treated as the violation of public interest, and state or municipal institution or agency, who is under the obligation to protect the said interest, failed to take any measures to rectify the violation, or in cases where there is no such a competent institution”.

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.

The prosecutor has also a right to initiate administrative proceedings, as it is prescribed in respective legal acts.

Public prosecutor also has a role in insolvency cases when it is related with criminal bankruptcy.



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

	Number of cases
1.Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	24 439 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
2.Incoming/received cases	45 762 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
3.Processed cases (3.1+3.2+3.3+3.4)	43 809 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
3.1.Discontinued during the reference year (3.1.1+3.1.2+3.1.3+3.1.4.)	19 644 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

3.1.1 Discontinued by the public prosecutor because the offender could not be identified	1 943 [] NA [] NAP
3.1.2 Discontinued by the public prosecutor due to the lack of an established offence or a specific legal situation	16 011 [] NA [] NAP
3.1.3 Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity	1 676 [] NA [] NAP
3.1.4 Discontinued for other reasons	14 [] NA [] NAP
3.2. Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor	[] NA [X] NAP
3.3. Cases brought to court	24 165 [] NA [] NAP
4. Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	25 001 [] NA [] NAP

Comments Inconsistency is a result of different sources of data and their differing formulas for calculating some statistical indicators. Numbers of „Pending cases on 1 Jan“, „Pending cases on 31 Dec.“ and „Incoming cases“ are 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	15 181 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
Before the main trial	15 181 [] 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?

(X) Yes

() No

Comments

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

Sources: General Prosecutor'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?

- through a competitive exam (open competition)
- through a recruitment procedure for experienced legal professionals (for example experienced lawyers)
- other (please specify):

Comments

110-1. Please briefly describe the recruitment procedure(s) for judges in your country:

. Candidates for judges must pass a two-part qualifying examination. Citizens of the Republic of Lithuania with an impeccable reputation, who have a university legal education, who meet the qualification requirements established by law, who have submitted a health certificate and who have at least five years of legal work experience, have the right to take this exam. After passing the exam, applicants for vacant or vacating district court judge positions are assessed by the Selection Commission based on their personal character and cognitive qualities. The Council of Judges submits the candidates proposed by the Selection Commission to the President. By decree, the President appoints a judge to work in a specific Lithuanian court.

110-2. What are the recruitment requirements for judges (multiple replies possible)?

- Age
- Nationality
- Physical/Psychological capacity
- General studies in law
- Advanced studies in law (Master, PhD)
- Number of years of relevant experience
- Traineeship/judicial functions in courts
- Validation of a general state examination in law
- Validation of a specific examination for judges
- Clean criminal record
- Foreign languages
- Personal requirements (related to integrity)
- Other
- NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify:

110-3. In the frame of these recruitments, please indicate the number of applicants for the position

of judge and the number of recruitments actually made during the reference year:

	Total	Males	Females
Number of applicants	53 [] NA	22 [] NA	31 [] NA
Number of recruited persons	27 [] NA	3 [] NA	24 [] NA

Comments

110-4. If the number of applicants decreased in the last years did you take any remedial measures?

Yes

No

Comments

110-5. If yes, please specify what remedies you implemented:

Increase of salary

Other financial incentives

Improving working conditions

Workload reduction at the beginning of career

Other adjustments in the frame of the induction of new judges

Other

Comments: If "other", please, specify: From 2023 July 1 Judges' salaries were increased by 50 percent, which essentially led to an increase in the number of applicants.

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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) responsible for 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	Males	Females
Members	17	7	10
	<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 specify what is the status of this authority and who is proposing/appointing its members:

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

Yes

No

Comments – Please specify the procedure to be followed, the competent authority, the moment for exercising the right of appeal:

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

Yes

No

Comments - No, please specify which authority is competent for promoting judges

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

Competitive test / Exam

Previous individual evaluations

Other procedure(s) (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) and how the publicity of promotion processes is ensured: Judicial career issues are examined according to the selection procedures, persons are evaluated according to the criteria for the selection of applicants for judges, the evaluation criteria for persons seeking a judicial career and the description of the procedure for assessing personal competences, approved by the Resolution of the Council of Judges on 01/28/2022 No. 13P-32-(7.1.2)

113-0. In the frame of the promotion procedures, please indicate the number of applicants and the number of promotions actually made during the reference year:

	Total	Males	Females
Number of applicants	199	78	121
	<input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
Number of promoted persons	42	12	30
	<input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> NA

Comments

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. The Grand Chamber of the CJEU in its judgement of 27 May 2019 in case C-509/18 (PF) highlighted that the following characteristics of the Lithuanian Prosecutor General: 1) it is institutionally independent from the judiciary; 1) it has responsibility for conducting criminal prosecutions; 3) it is independent from the executive. It also found that Prosecution Office of the Republic of Lithuania has sufficient power to protect the individual’s procedural and fundamental rights in the criminal proceedings and its decision-making powers are not subject to external directions/instructions, in particular from the executive.

The independence of prosecutors is enshrined in Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania, which provides that, when performing their functions, prosecutors shall be independent and shall obey only the law. The Code of Criminal Procedure requires that prosecutor be independent of other state institutions, officers, political parties, political and non-governmental organisations and other persons in performing their functions. Any political, economic, psychological or social pressure or any other unlawful influence that might affect prosecutors’ decisions is prohibited and any attempt to induce a prosecutor to take an unlawful decision is treated by the CPP as an unlawful interference with the prosecutor’s activities.

The Constitutional Court has consistently interpreted the principle of prosecutors’ independence to include not only the abstinence of the legislative or executive powers and their officials from the performance of the functions of prosecutors but also the provision of sufficient guarantees of independence that allow prosecutors to discharge their functions properly. Violation of the Code of Criminal Procedure provisions on prosecutorial independence may qualify as “interference with the activities of a civil servant or a person performing the functions of public administration” under Criminal Code.

115-1. Are specific instructions addressed to a public prosecutor to prosecute or not prohibited by law or other regulation?

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 they are prohibited by law or other regulation, are there exceptions?

Yes

No

NAP

Comments - Please describe these exceptions:

115-3. Which authority can issue such specific instructions?

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

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:

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.

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116. How are public prosecutors recruited?

- through a competitive exam (open competition)
- through a recruitment procedure for experienced legal professionals (for example experienced lawyers)
- other (please specify):

Comments a combination of both (competitive exam and recruitment procedure)

116-1. Please briefly describe the recruitment procedure(s) for prosecutors in your country:

. The person, who has passed the specific exam for prosecutors and meets the requirements, that are listed in the Law on the Prosecution Service, is acknowledged as a candidate for a prosecutor's position and must take part in the selection procedure before the Selection Commission. Commission evaluates whether candidate meets criteria set by the Prosecutor General. After the selection procedure, the Selection Commission gives to the Prosecutor General a recommended list of most suitable candidates.

116-2. What are the recruitment requirements for prosecutors (multiple replies possible)?

- Age
- Nationality
- Physical/Psychological capacity
- General studies in law
- Advanced studies in law (Master, PhD)
- Number of years of relevant experience
- Traineeship/judicial functions in courts
- Validation of a general state examination in law
- Validation of a specific examination for prosecutors
- Clean criminal record
- Foreign languages
- Personal requirements (related to integrity)
- Other
- NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify: -Official national language;

-No conflict of public and private interests;

116-3. In the frame of these recruitments, please indicate the number of applicants for the position of prosecutor and the number of recruitments actually made during the reference year:

	Total	Males	Females
Number of applicants	15 <input type="checkbox"/> NA	1 <input type="checkbox"/> NA	14 <input type="checkbox"/> NA
Number of recruited persons	5 <input type="checkbox"/> NA	1 <input type="checkbox"/> NA	4 <input type="checkbox"/> NA

Comments

116-4. If the number of applicants decreased in the last years did you take any remedial measures?

Yes

No

Comments

116-5. If yes, please specify what remedies you implemented:

Increase of salary

Other financial incentives

Improving working conditions

Workload reduction at the beginning of career

Other adjustments in the frame of the induction of new prosecutors

Other

Comments: If "other", please, specify: -Promotion of the prosecutor's work to students, cooperation with universities to attract future employees.

-Legislative initiatives to increase prosecutors' salaries.

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) responsible for the whole procedure of recruitment and nomination of public prosecutors. If there are several authorities, please describe their respective roles: The candidates for a prosecutor's position must take part in the selection procedure before the Selection Commission. Commission evaluates whether candidate meets criteria set by the Prosecutor General. After the selection procedure, the Selection Commission gives to the Prosecutor General a recommended list of most suitable candidates.

117-1. How many members compose this authority?

	Total	Male	Female
Members	7 <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

Comments – Please specify what is the status of this authority and who is proposing/appointing its members: There are two separate Selection Commissions – one selects candidates for a position of a prosecutor, another – for a position of managing prosecutor. Both Commissions are formed by Prosecutor General for a period of 3 years and has 7 members - four prosecutors and three non-prosecutors. 2 members (prosecutors) are proposed by Collegium of the Prosecution Service of the Republic of Lithuania (an advisory body to the Prosecutor General), 2 members (prosecutors) proposed by Prosecutor General (one of them must be a delegate of the Prosecutors' Trade Union), and 3 members (non-prosecutors) with impeccable reputation nominated by the President of the Republic of Lithuania, the Prime Minister and the Speaker of the Parliament.

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

Yes

No

Comments – Please specify the procedure to be followed, the competent authority, the moment for exercising the right of appeal: Decisions of the Prosecutor General may be appealed to the administrative court in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Law on Administrative Proceedings.

118. Is the same authority (Q.117) competent 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 replies possible)

Competitive test / exam

Previous individual evaluations

Other procedure(s) (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) and how the publicity of promotion processes is ensured: Promotion procedure is the same as the recruitment procedure. The candidates for a higher position must take part in the selection procedure before the Selection Commission.

The promotion procedure is initiated by a decision of the Prosecutor General. The selection for a vacant post is usually announced at least 4 months before the expected vacancy occurs.

The selection notice and information on the documents to be submitted are prepared and published on the Internet and internal sites of the Public Prosecution Service, and applicants listed in the Career Register are informed by e-mail.

Information on the decisions of the Prosecutor General on the conclusions of the Selection Commission are published on the Internet and intranet sites of the Public Prosecution Service.

119-1. In the frame of the promotion procedures, please indicate the number of applicants and the number of promotions actually made during the reference year:

	Total	Males	Females
Number of applicants	107 [] NA	72 [] NA	35 [] NA
Number of promoted persons	43 [] NA	26 [] NA	17 [] NA

Comments

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"):
The Selection Commission evaluates candidates according to criteria as follows:

- years of service as prosecutor;
- educational degree, educational activity in the field of law;
- assessment by the candidate's direct manager, who evaluates his or her performance during the last 3 year, as well as prosecutor's professional skills, personal qualities, professional ethics, organisational skills, other.
- qualitative individual assessment of the public prosecutors' work;
- intensiveness (frequency) of in-service training;
- knowledge of foreign languages (English, French, German);
- former experience (specialisation), its conformity with the position sought;
- contribution to improving working practices and procedures within the prosecution system;
- personal qualities.

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:

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

[]

[] NA

[X] NAP

Comments

125-1. Is it renewable?

() Yes

() No

[X] NAP

Comments

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

[]

[] NA

[X] NAP

Comments Length of the mandate for public prosecutors (in years): NAP

126-1. Is it renewable?

() Yes

() No

[X] NAP

Comments

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

Sources: General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Lithuania;
National Judicial Administration

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

128-1. Do you have a minimum number of compulsory trainings per judge:

	Per judge
Initial compulsory training – minimum number of trainings	_____ Min numeric value allowed : 0 1 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Initial compulsory training – minimum number of days	_____ Min numeric value allowed : 0 5 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
In-service compulsory trainings – minimum number of trainings per year	_____ Min numeric value allowed : 0 0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
In-service compulsory trainings – minimum number of days per year	_____ Min numeric value allowed : 0 0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments

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)	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No
In-service training for management functions (e.g. Head of prosecution office, manager)	() Yes (X) No	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No
In-service training for the use of computer facilities in office	() Yes (X) No	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No
In-service training on ethics	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No
In-service training on child-friendly justice	() Yes (X) No	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No
In-service training on gender equality	() Yes (X) No	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No
Other in- service training	() Yes (X) No	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No

Comments

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

	Frequency of the in-service training
General in-service training	[] Regularly (for example every year) [X] Occasional (as needed) [] No training proposed
In-service training for specialised functions (e.g. public prosecutor specialised in organised crime)	[X] Regularly (for example every year) [] Occasional (as needed) [] No training proposed
In-service training for management functions (e.g. Head of prosecution office, manager)	[] Regularly (for example every year) [X] Occasional (as needed) [] No training proposed
In-service training for the use of computer facilities in office	[] Regularly (for example every year) [X] Occasional (as needed) [] No training proposed
In-service training on ethics	[X] Regularly (for example every year) [] Occasional (as needed) [] No training proposed
In-service training on child-friendly justice	[] Regularly (for example every year) [X] Occasional (as needed) [] No training proposed

In-service training on gender equality	<input type="checkbox"/> Regularly (for example every year) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occasional (as needed) <input type="checkbox"/> No training proposed
Other in- service training	<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:

130-1. Do you have a minimum number of compulsory trainings per prosecutor:

	Per prosecutor
Initial compulsory training – minimum number of trainings	_____ Min numeric value allowed : 0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Initial compulsory training – minimum number of days	_____ Min numeric value allowed : 0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
In-service compulsory trainings – minimum number of trainings per year	_____ Min numeric value allowed : 0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
In-service compulsory trainings – minimum number of days per year	_____ Min numeric value allowed : 0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments Initial compulsory training – minimum number of days per year - NAP. Minimum 24 academic hours on training events per year is recommended (not compulsory).

In-service compulsory trainings – minimum number of days per year - NAP. Minimum 24 academic hours on training events per year is recommended (not compulsory).

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 checked="" 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 According to the Law on Courts, the training of judges, as well as the centralized training and upgrading of civil servants and employees who work under an employment contract and receive a state salary from the budget, except for cases provided for by law, are

organized by the National Courts Administration.

The Training and International Cooperation Division established in the National Courts Administration is responsible for high-quality and targeted training of judges, court presidents, assistant judges, other court employees, upgrading their qualifications and organizing training.

There is also a Training Center under the National Courts Administration, which takes care of technical training services: in accordance with the established programs, training plans and schedules, provides conditions for conducting training and qualification improvement events organized by the National Courts Administration for judges and other employees of the judicial system; organizes and ensures the accommodation of judges and employees of the court system during training and qualification improvement events, provides conditions for meals.

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

	Implemented budget of the institution for the reference year, in €
Institution(s) for judges	242 780 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input 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 The figure shows the budget allocated to the Training Center under the National Courts Administration, while the budget of the National Court Administration for training is specified in Question 6.

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

. 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.

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.

After the appointment of a judge, within one year of his appointment, he must attend 36 academic hours of introductory training.

5.2.4 Number of trainings

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

Number of different live (in person, hybrid, videoconference) trainings available	Number of live (in person, hybrid, videoconference) trainings delivered	Number of days of delivered live (in person, hybrid, videoconference) trainings	Number of internet-based trainings available on the e-learning platform of the training institution (not live)

Total	120 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	170 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	274 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
For judges	78 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	62 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	124 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
For prosecutors	31 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	82 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	114 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
For non-judge staff	<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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
For non-prosecutor staff	11 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	26 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	36 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments

131-3. Number of participants in the trainings during the reference year.

	Number of participants in live (in-person, hybrid, videoconference) trainings	Number of participants in internet-based trainings provided on the e-learning platform of the training institution (not live)
Total	5 459 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Judges	2 186 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Prosecutors	2 462 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Non-judge staff	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Non-prosecutor staff	811 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments

E2. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Lithuania, National Judicial Administration

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	36 242 [] NA [] NAP	21 926 [] NA [] NAP	36 242 [] NA [] NAP	21 926 [] NA [] NAP
Judge of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Court (please indicate the highest salary of a judge at this level, excluding the salary of the Court President)	54 213 [] NA [] NAP	32 799 [] NA [] NAP	54 213 [] NA [] NAP	32 799 [] NA [] NAP
Public prosecutor at the beginning of his/her career	31 092 [] NA [] NAP	18 816 [] NA [] NAP	31 092 [] NA [] NAP	18 816 [] NA [] NAP
Public prosecutor of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Instance (please indicate the highest salary of a public prosecutor at this level, excluding the salary of the Attorney General).	52 236 [] NA [] NAP	31 608 [] NA [] NAP	52 236 [] NA [] NAP	31 608 [] NA [] NAP

Comment – Please describe briefly how the salaries are determined during the career of a judge/prosecutor: The Law on Judges' Remuneration of the Republic of Lithuania establishes, that the salary of judges of general competence and specialized courts consists of:

- 1) official salary;
- 2) supplement for length of service to the State of Lithuania (one percent of the official salary of a judge for each year of service to the State of Lithuania, but not more than 30 percent);
- 3) payment for work and duty on rest days and holidays, substitution;
- 4) premium for increased workload (the amount of the premium for the increased workload, but not more than 30 percent of his official salary, is determined by the president of the court in accordance with the procedure established by the Judicial Council).

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:

=

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	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Arbitrator	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No
Consultant	() Yes (X) No	(X) Yes () No
Cultural function	() Yes (X) No	(X) Yes () No
Political function	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No
Mediator	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No
Other function	(X) Yes () 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: 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 guidelines and/or opinions on ethical questions of the conduct of judges (e.g. involvement in political life, use of social media by judges, etc.)?

Yes

No

Comment - Please specify:

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 guidelines and/or opinions of this institution / body publicly available?

Yes

No

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

138-2-1. How many guidelines and/or opinions were given during the reference year?

[7]

NA

Comments – Please specify what were the topics addressed in these guidelines and/or opinions in 2022 the Commission provided 7 consultations: on the right of the president of the court to demand from the judges provide data on the prevention of communicable diseases; regarding the judge's right to be/become Lithuanian shooters union member; regarding the judge's right to participate in the activities of the "Transparency Academy" project; for the judge rights to participate in the activities of the international "Rotary" organization; on the judge's right to engage in scientific research / creative (pedagogical) activity; on the right of a judge raising three young children to exercise relief and rent real estate according to the business certificate; on the judge's right to continue the court session after working hours.
in 2022 the Commission adopted 5 decisions (relating 6 judges): disciplinary proceedings were instituted against 3 judges, in 2 cases - a

disciplinary case was not initiated, but it was limited to consideration by the Commission.

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

Yes

No

Comment: Please specify

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

Only prosecutors

Prosecutors and other legal professionals

Other, please specify:

Comments

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

Yes

No

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

138-5-1. How many guidelines and/or opinions were given during the reference year?

[4]

[] NA

Comments – Please specify what were the topics addressed in these guidelines and/or opinions

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

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
- 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

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):

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)	5 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	33 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
1. Breach of professional ethics	5 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	4 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
2. Professional inadequacy	0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	29 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
3. Criminal offence	0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
4. Other	0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify:

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

	Judges	Prosecutors
Total number (total 1 to 10)	4 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	16 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
1. Reprimand	2 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	7 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
2. Suspension	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	0 <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	0 <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	2 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	9 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
10. Dismissal	0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	0 <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.

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	Males	Females
Number of lawyers	2 297 <input type="checkbox"/> NA	1 393 <input type="checkbox"/> NA	904 <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:

[]

NA

NAP

=

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): In civil cases judicial officer's agents can represent judicial officers, but only with the authorization of a judicial officers and in cases related to the functions of judicial officer (Code of Civil Procedure, Article 56, paragraph 1, subparagraph 7). Also, in civil cases, accomplice of the parties can represent other party by delegation of other accomplices (Code of Civil Procedure, Article 56, paragraph 1, subparagraph 3).

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 (please specify):

Comments

149-2. Professional lawyers may have the status of:

- 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:

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: Council of the Lithuanian Bar 2022 activity report (January 1 – December 31, 2022), Code of Civil Procedure, Code of

6.1.2 Practicing the profession of lawyer

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 for lawyers

157. Have quality standards been determined for lawyers?

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, what are the quality criteria used?

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)	25 <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:

162. Sanctions pronounced against lawyers.

	Number of sanctions
Total number of sanctions (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5)	10 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
1. Reprimand	2 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
2. Suspension	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
3. Withdrawal from cases	6 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
4. Fine	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
5. Other	2 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> 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. Suspension is applicable not as a sanction in disciplinary proceedings, but as a decision of the Bar Council in case a lawyer is indicted or accused of criminal charged against him/her. There is also a softer sanction than reprimand exists – a remark. There were 2 such sanctions pronounced against the lawyers.

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.

according to Article 231(1), Part 1 of the Civil Procedure Code of the Republic of Lithuania, the judge (college of judges) hearing the case, having determined (after determining) the probability of a peaceful settlement of the dispute, may refer the dispute to mandatory judicial mediation. Thus, judicial mediation can be mandatory in all civil disputes, which the law allows the parties to conclude with those contracts. 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 <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<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	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 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

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:



=

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

	Total	Males	Females
Number of mediators	688 [] NA [] NAP	162 [] NA [] NAP	526 [] NA [] NAP

Comments

166-1. Could you please describe what are the requirements and what is the procedure to become an accredited or registered mediator in your country (educational requirements, working experiences, accrediting procedure etc.)?

. A person who wants to provide mediation services must have a university education; must have attended at least 40 academic hours of mediation training no earlier than five years prior to the date of application for inclusion in the list of mediators of the Republic of Lithuania; must have passed the qualification exam for mediators; he must also be of impeccable reputation.

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 + 7)	613 [] NA [] NAP	534 [] NA [] NAP	244 [] NA [] NAP
1. Civil and commercial cases	289 [] NA [] NAP	253 [] NA [] NAP	126 [] NA [] NAP
2. Family cases	273 [] NA [] NAP	244 [] NA [] NAP	102 [] NA [] NAP
3. Administrative cases	16 [] NA [] NAP	10 [] NA [] NAP	3 [] NA [] NAP
4. Labour cases including employment dismissal cases	9 [] NA [] NAP	9 [] NA [] NAP	4 [] NA [] NAP
5. Criminal cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
6. Consumer cases	1 [] NA [] NAP	2 [] NA [] NAP	2 [] NA [] NAP
7. Other cases	25 [] NA [] NAP	16 [] NA [] NAP	9 [] NA [] NAP

Comments - Please indicate the source:

=

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 National 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

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)	108 [] NA	49 [] NA	59 [] NA
1. Private professionals under the authority (control) of public authorities	108 [] NA [] NAP	49 [] NA [] NAP	59 [] 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	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Cohabitant	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () 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	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Insolvency proceedings (bankruptcy, judicial reorganisation, collective debt settlement etc.)	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () 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	(X) Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents () Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents () No [] NAP

Preventive seizure of movable tangible 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 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
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 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
Seizure of remunerations	<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
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 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
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 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
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

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

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:

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:

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

Comments

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)	7 [] NA [] NAP
1. For breach of professional ethics	7 [] 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)	7 [] NA [] NAP
1. Reprimand	2 [] NA [] NAP
2. Suspension	0 [] NA [] NAP
3. Withdrawal from cases	[] NA [X] NAP
4. Fine	[] NA [X] NAP
5. Other	5 [] 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: other - 5 warnings

Under Art. 15, par.1 of Law on Bailiffs, the following disciplinary sanctions may be imposed upon a judicial officer:

- 1) a warning;
- 2) a reprimand;
- 3) deprivation of the right to provide the services indicated in Article 21(2) of this Law for a period of up to six months;
- 4) deprivation of the right to obtain enforcement documents in accordance with the procedure established by Article 650(3) of the Code of Civil Procedure for a period of up to six months.

H1. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

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):

Comments - Please specify his/her functions and duties (e.g. initiative or monitoring functions).

190. Are the effective recovery rates of fines decided by a criminal court evaluated by studies?

- Yes
- No

Comments We have no information

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	Males	Females
TOTAL (1+2+3+4)	229 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	45 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	184 <input 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	229 [] NA [] NAP	45 [] NA [] NAP	184 [] NA [] NAP
3. Civil servants (paid by the State)	[] 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 the status, or if "holder of a public office appointed by the State", please indicate which ministry is mainly engaged in the appointment procedure:

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: Powers of a notary may expire on several grounds (including notary's death and his/her decision to leave office). According to Article 23 of Law on Notarial Profession of Republic of Lithuania, the powers of a notary shall expire upon the entry into force of a court verdict convicting a notary for a criminal offence or finding guilty of a criminal offence, but exempting from criminal liability, after the decision of the Court of Honour of Notaries to submit the proposal to the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Lithuania to dismiss the notary from her/his duties has become effective or where the results of the notary's assessment render him/her unsuitable to hold office or upon the effective date of a court decision, where the sanction specified in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Prevention of Money laundering and Terrorist Financing is imposed on the notary. Notary's powers shall expire if notary loses the citizenship of the EU member state or another EEA Agreement member state, or the Swiss Confederation. Furthermore, notary's powers may expire if he/she fails to fulfil obligations to state or Chamber of Notaries, i.e., notary systematically fails to pay state taxes or membership fee to Chamber of Notaries. There is a prohibition for a notary to receive any remuneration other than from a notaries activities and other activities, which is specifically prescribed by law. If notary violates this requirement, his/her powers shall expire.

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
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.)

- Yes, exclusively performed by notaries
 Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries
 No
 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 replies 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) Register of Contracts and Restrictions on Rights, Register of Property Seizure Acts, Register of

Powers of Attorney

- None

Comments

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 specify Digital registration of notarial deeds
- None

Comments other - digital identification through e-Government Gateway.

On July 1, 2021, amendments to the Law on Notarial Profession came into force, which provided the possibility of performing majority of notarial acts in secure remote way, through eNotaras system. From July 1, 2022, notarial actions in Lithuania can be performed also in hybrid way, when one of the parties to the transaction connects with the notary through a secure remote connection, and the other party participates in the transaction while in the notary's office.

194-8. Who is responsible to run the digital archives?

- Notariat / Professional body
- Other public authority
- Another entity (please specify) State Enterprise Center of Registers

Comments

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.

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

Sources: Chamber of Notaries of Lithuania
Law on the Notarial Profession: <https://www.notarurumai.lt/en/doclib/m60tqlgsebiphftt9nf8cs6f5m4sc6zg> Statute of the Lithuanian Chamber of Notaries: <https://www.notarurumai.lt/en/doclib/kmzn3u2hc8m63bbpvuqjwseqfw9t11f>

10. Judicial experts

10.1. Profession of judicial expert

10.1.1 Status 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. If a forensic examination is requested to be performed by a State forensic institution, its managers appoint an expert. In the court proceeding the sides can propose a forensic expert but the court decides on his/her appointment.

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 forensic experts of the Republic of Lithuania is established by the Ministry of Justice in compliance with the Law on Forensic Examination of the Republic of Lithuania and according to the procedure set up 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: In case there is no expert with relevant qualification on the list.

203. Is the title of judicial experts protected?

- Yes
- No

Comments - If appropriate, please explain the meaning of this protection: A person who, upon adopting the name of a civil servant or a person performing the functions of public administration, carries out unlawful actions bears the liability under Article 289 of the Criminal Code.

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?

(X) Yes

() No

Comments - If yes, please specify: Article 64 of the Code of Civil Procedure of the Republic of Lithuania states that an expert may not participate in the proceedings and must be removed then he is directly or indirectly interested in the outcome of the case or there are other circumstances that cast doubt on his impartiality. The grounds on which a judge must withdraw an expert from the proceedings or may be subject to exclusion are set out in Article 65 of the Code of Civil Procedure of the Republic of Lithuania.

An expert may not participate in criminal proceedings if:

- 1) he or she is a victim, civil plaintiff, civil defendant, family member or relative of any of these persons, suspect, accused and convicted or legal representative, judge, pre-trial investigation judge, prosecutor, pre-trial investigation officer, a family member or relative of the defense counsel in the case;
- 2) he or she has participated in the case as a witness, a representative of the suspect, accused or convicted person in accordance with the law, a representative of the victim, a civil plaintiff or a civil defendant;
- 3) he or she or his or her family members or relatives have an interest in the outcome of the case;
- 4) the participants in the proceedings shall reasonably indicate other circumstances which raise reasonable doubts as to the impartiality of the person referred to in Article 57 (2) of Criminal Code.

205. Number of accredited or registered judicial experts:

	Total	Males	Females
Number of experts	365 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	198 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	167 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments

206-1. Number of cases where an expert opinion was ordered by a judge or requested by the parties

	Number of cases
Total (1+2+3+4)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
1.Civil and commercial litigious cases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
2.Administrative cases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
3.Criminal cases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
4.Other cases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments

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	(X) Yes () No [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NAP
Defined by the court/judge	(X) Yes () No [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NAP
Defined by the Ministry of Justice or another ministry (setting a tariff for example)	(X) Yes () No [] NAP	() Yes (X) 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: The payment procedure for completed forensic examinations is regulated by procedural laws of the Republic of Lithuania. The Government of the Republic of Lithuania sets the rules on the payment procedure for amounts to be paid to experts acting in criminal proceedings or administrative offenses proceedings. The Minister of Justice determines the payment procedure for amounts to be paid to experts acting in civil proceedings, as well as the methodology for calculating the fees for the forensic institution. Specific hourly tariff is approved by the forensic institutions. The final amount to be paid for the forensic examination is determined by the court. Remuneration of a private expert is freely agreed between the expert and the parties.

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: According to the Law on Forensic Science, expert should execute the examinations by means of scientific, universally accepted, reliable, or accredited methods. According the Code of Professional Ethics for Forensic Experts the sanctions may be applied to a forensic expert for the use of inappropriate methods.

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

Disciplinary procedures

NAP

Comments

K1. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: Forensic Science Centre of Lithuania

11.Reforms in judiciary

11.1.Foreseen reforms

11.1.1Reforms

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: - In 2022, the Government of the Republic of Lithuania initiated and in 2023 started to implement the civil service reform, which involves changes to the public sector pay system. The first phase included a reorganisation of the remuneration system for judges and some civil servants, but the change in the remuneration system for prosecutors was separated from that for judges, and is foreseen to take place only in the second phase, which is scheduled to come into force on 1 January 2024. The Prosecutor General's Office has been very active in trying to draw the attention of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania, the members of the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania and the drafters of these legal acts to the need to maintain a certain balance between the remuneration of judges and prosecutors, and to ensure balanced ratio of the salaries of the courts of the respective branches and the prosecutor's office, which should be proportionate, but these comments have not been taken into consideration. Under the system of remuneration of judges, which entered into force on 1 July 2023, the salary of the judge at the beginning of career is almost 60% higher than that of the prosecutor at the beginning of career, and even 32% higher than that of the Prosecutor General.

The Department of Migration under the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Lithuania reported that the Law "On the Legal Status of Foreigners" No. IX-2206 2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 28, 32, 44, 58, 62, 67, 71, 79, 85, 94, 99, 100, 101, 102, 1031, 104, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1061, 108, 113, 114, 115, 1151, 118, 123, 125, 1408, 14018, 14018, 14021, 14028, 14028, 14028, 14028, Amendment of Articles and Annex and Repeal of Article 14016. According to the provisions of the draft law, state-guaranteed legal assistance to asylum seekers will no longer be provided by the Minister of the Interior, but by the procedure established by the Minister of Social Security and Labor. Thus, after the adoption of the amendments to the law, the Migration Department would no longer be responsible for organizing state-guaranteed legal assistance for asylum seekers.

The President of the Republic of Lithuania has submitted proposals to the Parliament of the Republic of Lithuania on the increase of the salaries of prosecutors from 1 October 2023. The aim of these proposals is to ensure that the disproportionately high differences between the salaries of prosecutors and those of judges, which have arisen as of 1 July 2023, would be reduced accordingly.

From 2023 January 1 after reorganizing the Prisons Department and subordinating it, the Alytus Correctional Facility, the Training Center of the Prisons Department, the Kaunas Detention Center, the Detention Center Hospital, the Marijampol Correctional Facility, the Panevžys Correctional Facility, the Pravieniški Correctional Facility-Open Colony, the Šiauliai Detention Facility, and the Vilnius Correctional Facility became a single legal entity – Lithuanian Prison Service.

After the reorganization, the functions of departments were refined, the ratio of positions performing special and general functions was optimized, 26 positions of heads, deputies, advisors of separately operating institutions, 29 positions of general functions and 17 positions of hospitals of places of deprivation of liberty were abolished.

208-2. Budget

- Yes (planned)
 Yes (adopted)
 Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)
 No
 NA

Comments - If yes, please specify:

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: Yes (adopted) - Last year Parliament of Republic of Lithuania adopted amendments to the Civil Code and the Law on Notarial Profession, which were aimed to transfer part of the functions performed by the courts to notaries. Taking into account these changes, from January 1, 2023 notaries are competent to authenticate the divorce by mutual consent of the spouses (under the conditions that the spouses do not live together for more than a year and do not have minor children). Also, the requirement to obtain court permission is waived for transactions related to immovable property that is family property and transactions related to the property of a minor. Notary have to assess, in accordance with the procedure established by the Notary Law, whether the proper protection of the rights and interests of the minor child will be ensured after the conclusion of the transaction. More cases are foreseen when, in the absence of a dispute, it is possible to apply for an application for recognition of paternity not to a court, but to a notary (for example, in cases where the child's mother is dead, incapacitated or for other reasons cannot submit an application together with the child's father, and a man who considers himself the father of a child presents the prove of biological paternity)

oOn 23 February 2022 orders of the Minister of Justice No. 1R-58 and 1R-59 were adopted regarding the use of videoconferencing tools in criminal, civil and administrative cases, in order to ensure the publicity of hearings. These changes made it possible for the public to watch court hearings remotely.

Links to the orders of the Minister of Justice: -[https://e-](https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/01a341d294e911ec9e62f960e3ee1cb6?positionInSearchResults=1&searchModelUUID=443ea2d4-e518-454c-9e79-af0f219097bf)

[seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/01a341d294e911ec9e62f960e3ee1cb6?positionInSearchResults=1&searchModelUUID=443ea2d4-e518-454c-9e79-af0f219097bf](https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/01a341d294e911ec9e62f960e3ee1cb6?positionInSearchResults=1&searchModelUUID=443ea2d4-e518-454c-9e79-af0f219097bf) -[https://e-](https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/306af71094e911ec9e62f960e3ee1cb6?positionInSearchResults=1&searchModelUUID=40a0acd5-dd4f-4b00-9533-43107bc02a92)

[seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/306af71094e911ec9e62f960e3ee1cb6?positionInSearchResults=1&searchModelUUID=40a0acd5-dd4f-4b00-9533-43107bc02a92](https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/306af71094e911ec9e62f960e3ee1cb6?positionInSearchResults=1&searchModelUUID=40a0acd5-dd4f-4b00-9533-43107bc02a92)

oOn 30 June 2022 the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania adopted amendments to the Civil Code of the Republic of Lithuania, the Code of Civil Procedure of the Republic of Lithuania, and other related laws. The regulatory changes are aiming to transfer the functions that are not intrinsic to the judiciary to other institutions (e. g. notaries, judicial officers). It is expected that the transfer of certain functions of

the courts to other institutions will reduce the workload of courts and will provide an opportunity for persons to resolve certain issues more efficiently (e.g., it is suggested to abolish the requirement for court permits to transfer real estate when individuals have minor children). The above-mentioned amendments came into force on 1 January 2023. Relevant information: -<https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/bf5d9910035111edb32c9f9d8ba206f8> -<https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/e9fdd7a0034411edb32c9f9d8ba206f8> -<https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/c75051f0034511edb32c9f9d8ba206f8> -<https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/ba2d7a10034611edb32c9f9d8ba206f8> -<https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/64a798e0034711edb32c9f9d8ba206f8> -<https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/64d8ccf0034511edb32c9f9d8ba206f8> On 29 June 2023 the Seimas of Republic of Lithuania has adopted the reform of the courts (judicial map changes). Working group composed of representatives of the Judicial Council, of the National Courts Administration, of the Office of the President of Lithuania, of the Governments Chancellery, of the Prosecutor's Office, and the Ministry of Justice participated in the preparation of those changes, and the laws on the judicial map changes were mainly based on data and suggestions provided by the judicial community.

Considering the workload and efficiency of the existing district courts and their chambers, adopted laws foresees to consolidate the chambers of some district courts and to reduce their number, as well as to change the activity territories of some district courts. This would enable to equalize the workload of district courts throughout Lithuania and to increase the efficiency of the hearing of cases. When analyzing the possibilities to optimize the district courts, the following main criteria were taken into account:

- a) Geographical location of the court and population of habitants;
- b) The number of cases and workload;
- c) Composition and human resources of the court;
- d) Court infrastructure and its maintenance;
- e) Additional consideration was also given to: the possibility of organizing remote court hearings; composition of the court, possibilities of specialization of judges, etc.

Based on the mentioned criteria, the working group collected relevant statistical data to support possible decisions. Detailed data analysis was conducted by State Data Agency. It is expected that people will be guaranteed justice of the same quality and speed both in big cities and regions. The existing infrastructure of the courts will not fundamentally change (only 5 uneconomical buildings will be abandoned), while the quality of the administration of justice will improve, as judges will be able to specialize, and the distribution of cases heard according to the written procedure throughout Lithuania will ensure that the cases will be heard more quickly. After optimizing court resources, the saved funds (on average, about 1,927 thousand euros annually) will be used to promote court staff and develop innovations on courts.

Links to the adopted laws:

-<https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAK/7c2cec3011ac11eea9b3de7dd350a34e?positionInSearchResults=1&searchModelUUID=d52dfda4-3d5c-4840-b5a0-add6de649ed3>

-<https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAK/7cf1f240119e11ee9ac6bb8cb9c06455?positionInSearchResults=5&searchModelUUID=d52dfda4-3d5c-4840-b5a0-add6de649ed3>

-<https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAK/3fc0ab90164511eea9b3de7dd350a34e?positionInSearchResults=3&searchModelUUID=d52dfda4-3d5c-4840-b5a0-add6de649ed3>

-<https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAK/bae7cc70164211eea9b3de7dd350a34e?positionInSearchResults=1&searchModelUUID=d52dfda4-3d5c-4840-b5a0-add6de649ed3>

The Office of the President of the Republic of Lithuania has prepared draft Law on Courts and related laws aimed at: 1) optimizing and speeding up the procedure for the selection of judges; 2) balancing the workload and unifying the working conditions of judges and court employees in the regional administrative courts and therefore establishing one Lithuanian Regional Administrative Court instead of the two regional administrative courts; 3) creating conditions for a wider range of persons to hold the office of judge of the regional administrative court. The abovementioned amendments to the Law on Courts and related laws were adopted in November 2022 and came into force on 1 January 2023. The laws and amendments related to the establishment of the Lithuanian Regional Administrative Court will come into force on 1 January 2024.

Relevant information: - <https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/e24255e0778411edbc04912defe897d1> - <https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/468f9b50f6db11ec8fa7d02a65c371ad> - <https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/468f9b50f6db11ec8fa7d02a65c371ad>

tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/5e35273077ae11edbc04912defe897d1 - [https://www.e-](https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/bc7f79e0778511edbc04912defe897d1)

tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/bc7f79e0778511edbc04912defe897d1 On 27 April 2022, the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Lithuania and on 29 April 2022 the Judicial Council adopted regulatory changes, allowing to redistribute the court cases on the basis of applications for a court order submitted by electronic means of communication. The regulatory changes were made to effectively regulate the workload of district courts and their chambers by distributing among them the cases received for the issuance of a court order.

Relevant information: <https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/2dbd9bd0c63511ec8d9390588bf2de65>

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: We inform you that the Law "On the Legal Status of Foreigners" No. IX-2206 2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 28, 32, 44, 58, 62, 67, 71, 79, 85, 94, 99, 100, 101, 102, 1031, 104, 1052, 1053, 1054 , 1061, 108, 113, 114, 115, 1151, 118, 123, 125, 1408, 14018, 14018, 14021, 14028, 14028, 14028, 14028, Amendment of Articles and Annex and Repeal of Article 14016. According to the provisions of the draft law, state-guaranteed legal assistance to asylum seekers will no longer be provided by the Minister of the Interior, but by the procedure established by the Minister of Social Security and Labor. Thus, after the adoption of the amendments to the law, the Migration Department would no longer be responsible for organizing state-guaranteed legal assistance for asylum seekers.

Yes (adopted) - More convenient and accessible ways for customers to contact a notary have been created. From July 1st, 2022, notarial acts in Lithuania can be performed not only in remote but also in hybrid manner, when one of the parties of the transaction connect with the notary through a secure remote connection and the other party will participate in the transaction while in the notary's office.

208-5. High Judicial Council (competent for judges and/or prosecutors)

Yes (planned)

Yes (adopted)

Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)

No

NA

Comments - If yes, please specify:

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: Yes (implemented during year of reference +1) - More notaries training on IT services.

208-7. Gender equality

Yes (planned)

Yes (adopted)

Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)

No

NA

Comments - If yes, please specify: No - notaries

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:

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: An ex post evaluation of the impact of the legal regulation on mandatory mediation in family disputes was carried out (for the period from 1 January 2020 until 31 May 2022). In view of this, the recommendations presented in the ex post evaluation report are now being evaluated and the amendments to the Law on Mediation are being prepared, which will aim to improve the provision of mediation services.

208-11. Fight against crime

Yes (planned)

Yes (adopted)

Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)

No

NA

Comments - If yes, please specify:

208-12. Prison system

Yes (planned)

Yes (adopted)

Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)

No

NA

Comments - If yes, please specify: From 2023 January 1 after reorganizing the Prisons Department and subordinating it, the Alytus Correctional Facility, the Training Center of the Prisons Department, the Kaunas Detention Center, the Detention Center Hospital, the Marijampol Correctional Facility, the Panevžys Correctional Facility, the Pravieniški Correctional Facility-Open Colony, the Šiauliai Detention Facility, and the Vilnius Correctional Facility became a single legal entity – Lithuanian Prison Service.

After the reorganization, the functions of departments were refined, the ratio of positions performing special and general functions was optimized, 26 positions of heads, deputies, advisors of separately operating institutions, 29 positions of general functions and 17 positions of hospitals of places of deprivation of liberty were abolished.

yes (adopted) - From July 1st, 2022, notarial acts in Lithuania can be performed not only in remote but also in hybrid manner, when one of the parties of the transaction connect with the notary through a secure remote connection and the other party will participate in the transaction while in the notary's office. Since 1 July 2022, Lithuanian Probation Service has been transformed into the governmental agency, directly subordinated to the Ministry of Justice (up to date, Lithuanian Probation Service were division of national prison system). This reform enabled independent planning and managing of available resources as well as more effective fulfilment of institutional tasks.

Relevant information:

<https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/d262bec06eb711ec993ff5ca6e8ba60c> On 27 June 2022 the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania adopted institutional reform of national prison system as well as new wordings of the Code of Enforcement of Sentences, the Law on Pre-trial Detention and amendments of the other relevant laws (all together entered into force on 1 January 2023): -all prisons and other penitentiary institutions were integrated into one legal entity – Lithuanian prison service. This reform enabled more effective management of prison system, optimisation of administrative functions and significantly increase the number of prison staff directly working with prisoners; -new regulation of enforcement of prison sentences and pre-trial detention is focused on practical implementation of the principle of normality, improvement of the processes of prisoners` resocialization, occupation, management of their addiction problems and implementation of longstanding recommendations of international institutions;

-simultaneously, the reform of prison staff trainings which is now focusing on Dynamic Security approach, has been started: completely new curricula for vocational training and competence building has been prepared and the new training infrastructure has started to be constructed; On 11 July 2022, Government of the Republic of Lithuania decided to start the construction of a new closed prison in Šiauliai by using public-private partnership model; implementation of the project has been started.

The network of open prisons is being further developing: preparations to open 4 new open prisons in 2023 – 2024 ongoing.

The project for electronization of the management of penitentiary system and application of electronic services for prisoners has been started.

Relevant information:

<https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/496a91c0040211edb32c9f9d8ba206f8> <https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/6d3310b0037a11edb32c9f9d8ba206f8>

<https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/a2029f80040211edb32c9f9d8ba206f8> <https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/7ee7fe5001cd11ed8fa7d02a65c371ad>

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:

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:

208-16. Other

- Yes (planned)
- Yes (adopted)
- Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)
- No
- NA

Comments - If yes, please specify: From July 1st, 2022, notarial acts in Lithuania can be performed not only in remote but also in hybrid manner, when one of the parties of the transaction connect with the notary through a secure remote connection and the other party will participate in the transaction while in the notary's office