



Inhabitants
2 857 279

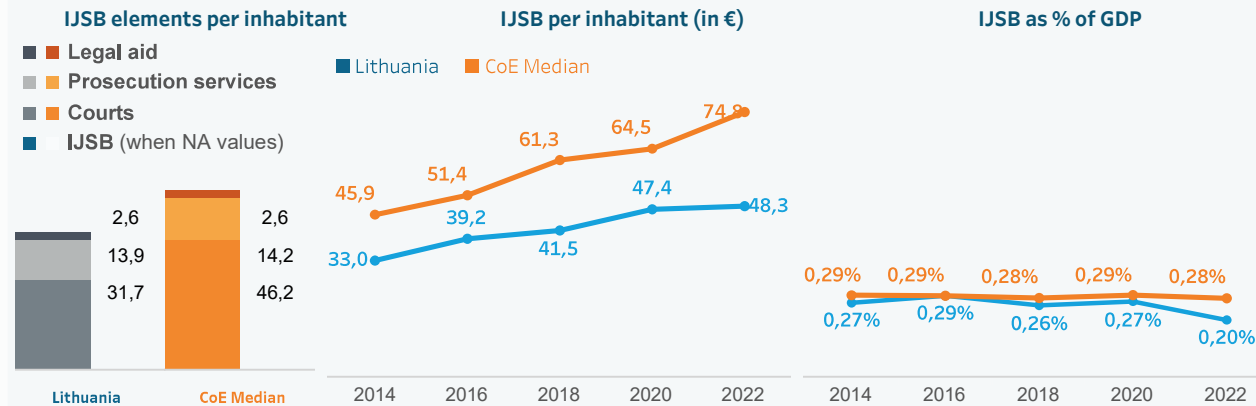


GDP per capita
23 576 €
CoE Median 27 406 €



Average gross annual salary
21 468 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (IJSB)



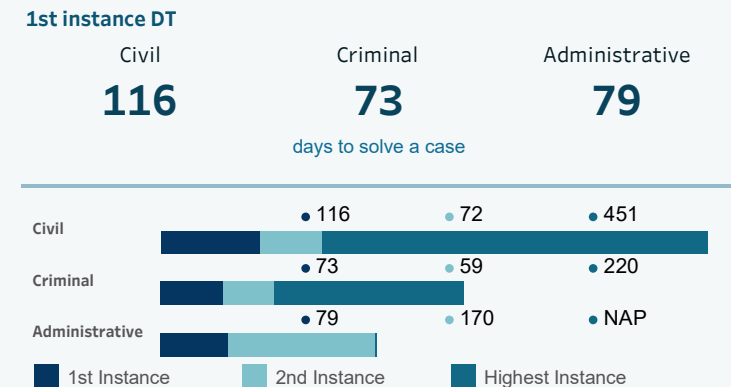
Budget : In 2022, Lithuania allocated 137 971 573 € to its judicial system. This budget represents 48,3 € per inhabitant, which is below the CoE median. The budget accounts for 0,20% of Lithuania's GDP, which is also less than the CoE median. The courts' budget per inhabitant did not evolve since 2020 and remained below the CoE median. The funds designated for public prosecution services and legal aid per inhabitant are approximately at the respective CoE median levels.

Specialisation of public prosecutors: The Prosecutor General's Office and the Regional Prosecutor's Offices have prosecutors specialising in crimes of sexual violence, crimes against child and family. District Prosecutor's Offices have prosecutors, who are specialised in domestic violence. Specialisation is one of the criteria for assigning cases to prosecutors.

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT): Lithuania has an ICT Deployment index of 6,1, belonging to the group of states with the highest index. The ICT index seems strongest in category "Case management" which is somewhat higher than the total index. Lithuania is a country where the availability of usage rate for different ICT tools deployed is high, allowing estimating the usage rate index.

Courts' workload: Following the 2022 amendments to the Civil Code, Civil Procedure Code and Law on Courts, functions that are not intrinsic to the judiciary have been transferred to other institutions, such as notaries or judicial officers. One Regional Administrative Court was established instead of the two regional administrative courts, with the aim of optimising and speeding up the procedure for the selection of judges and balancing their workload.

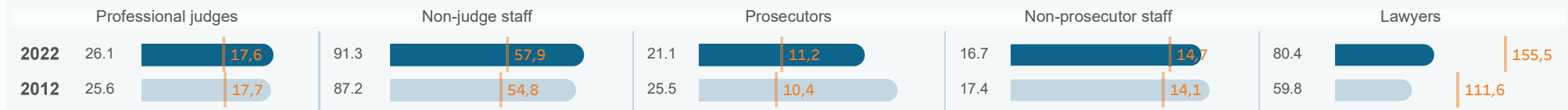
Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)



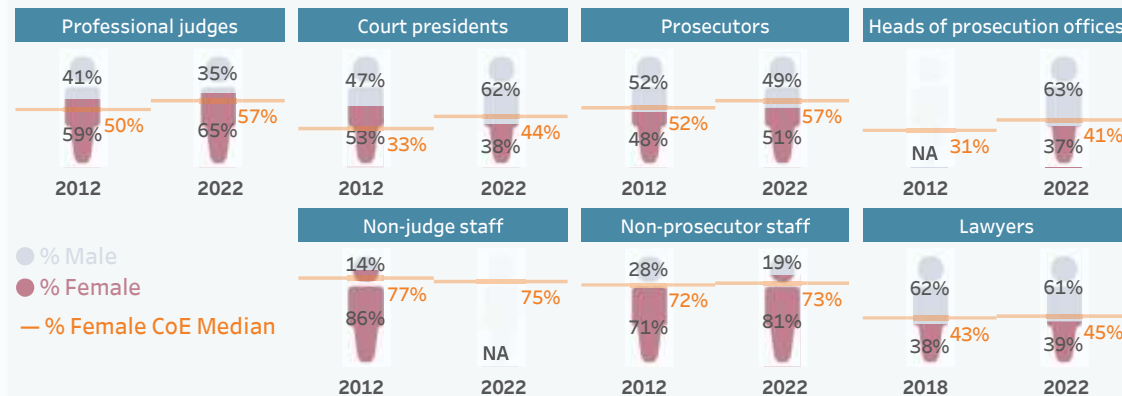
Efficiency : The first instance is the most efficient while the two-tier administrative justice is the fastest. As a matter of fact, the DT decreased in administrative matters at both instances. Specifically, criminal cases in the second instance have the lowest DT. The DT for third instance civil and commercial litigious cases continued to increase, reaching the highest value over the past ten years, significantly surpassing the European median.

The DT values were above the respective CoE medians only for the Supreme court. Indeed, in 2022, the longer duration of cases at 3rd instance was also influenced by the fact that not all the posts of judges were filled in the Supreme court.

Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



Gender Balance



Absolute gross salaries

Salary at the beginning of career

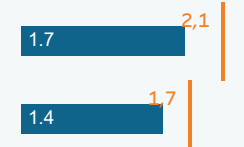


Salary at the end of career

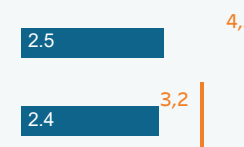


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

Salary at the beginning of career

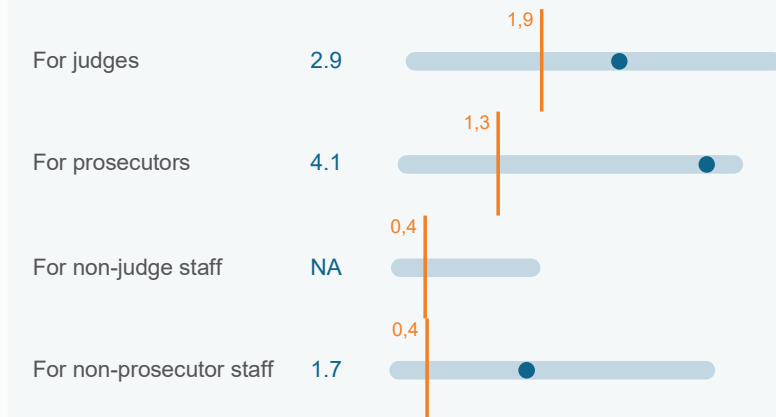


Salary at the end of career

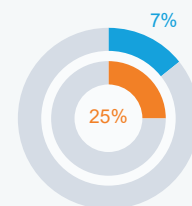


Training of Justice Professionals

Average number of live training participations per professional*

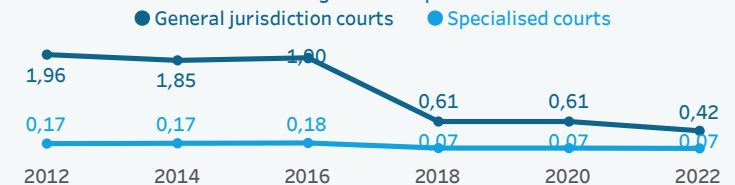


Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts

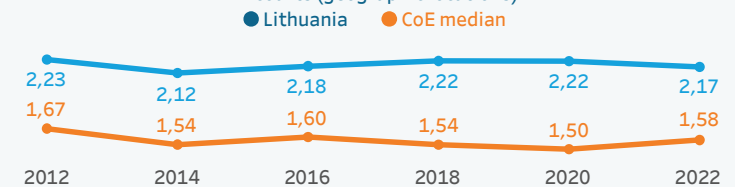


- Specialised courts
- Courts of general jurisdiction
- CoE Median

First instance legal entities per 100 000 inh.



All courts (geographic locations)



* This indicator is calculated as follows: the number of participants in live trainings is divided by the number of professionals for that category. For example, if the CoE Median for judges is 3,9, this means that, each judge in Europe participated to 3,9 live trainings (as mid value). Indeed, this analysis allows to better understand quantity of training per professional if all were trained.

CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators

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

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

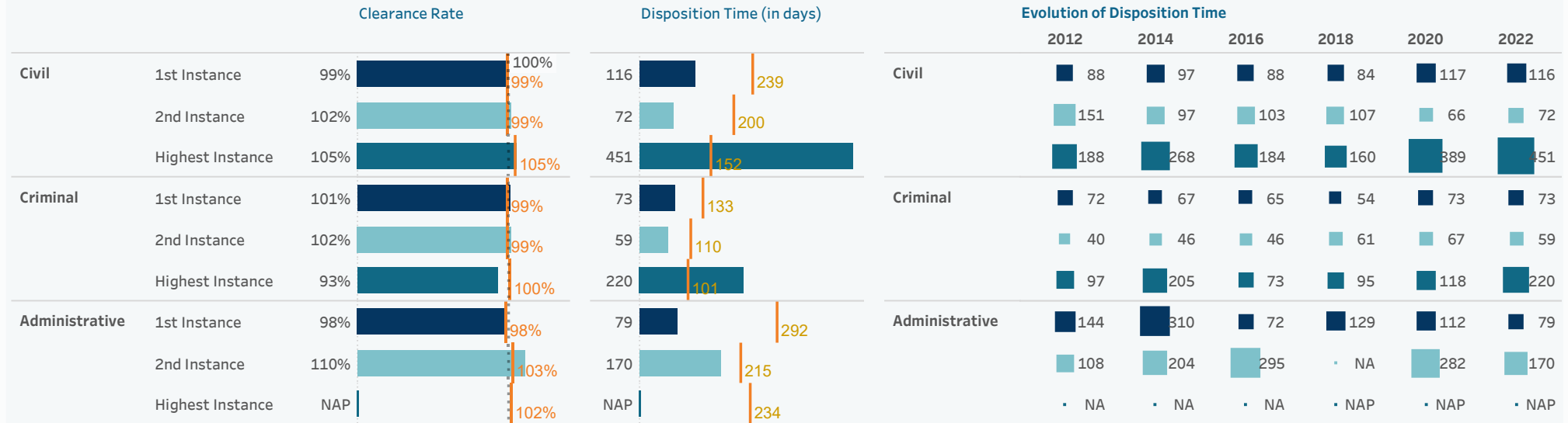
CR < 100%, the court/judicial system is able to resolve fewer cases than it received => backlog is increasing

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

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

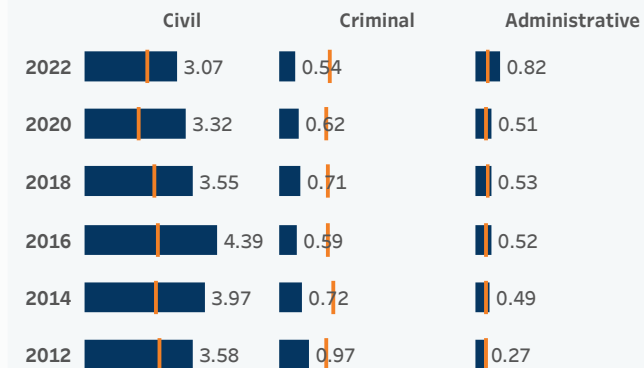
■ Lithuania
■ CoE Median

Instance
■ 1st Instance
■ 2nd Instance
■ Highest Instance

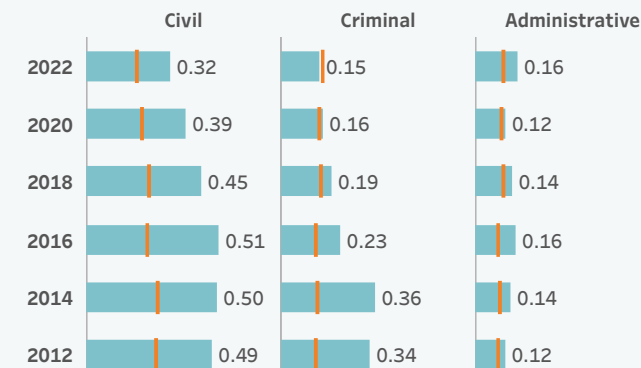


Incoming Cases

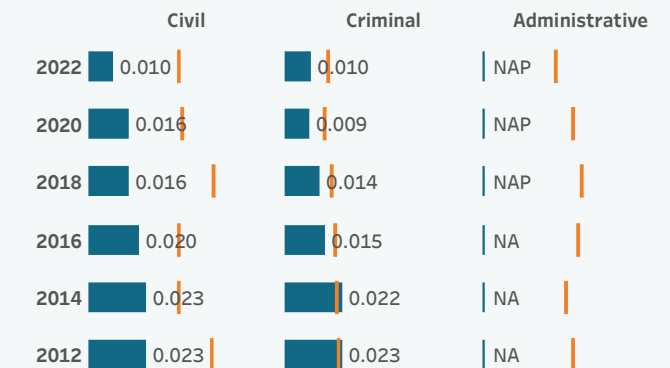
Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants



Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

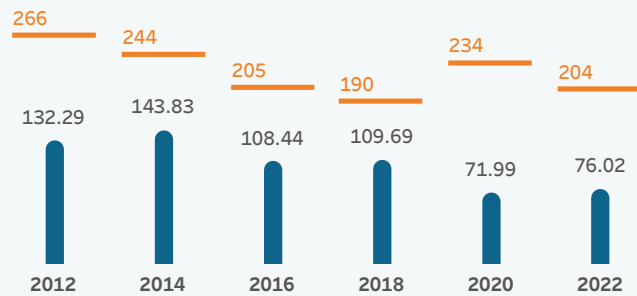


Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants

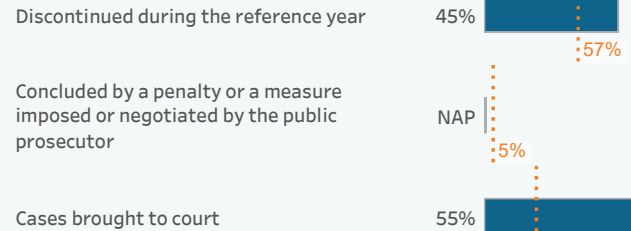


Public Prosecution Services

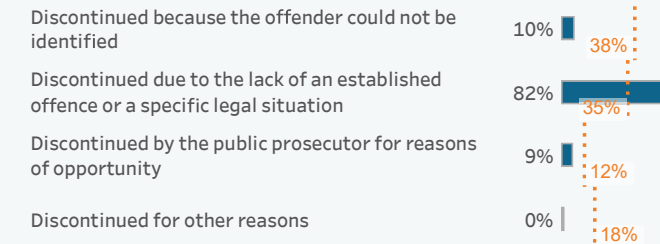
Total number of received cases (1st instance) per prosecutor



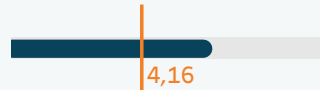
Distribution of processed cases in %



Distribution of discontinued cases in %

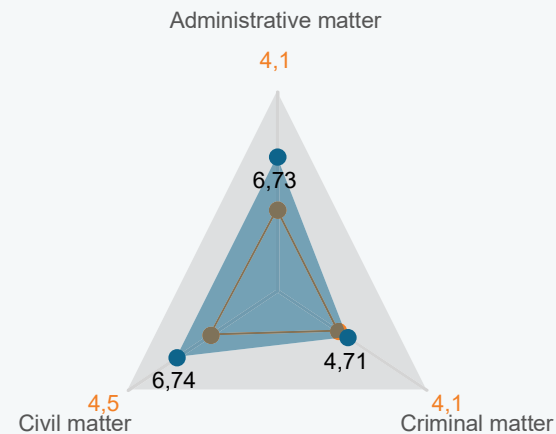


Note: There are different methodologies for calculating the number of cases in the prosecution services' statistics: by event or by perpetrator. The CEPEJ collects data per case (event), but some countries present it per perpetrator.

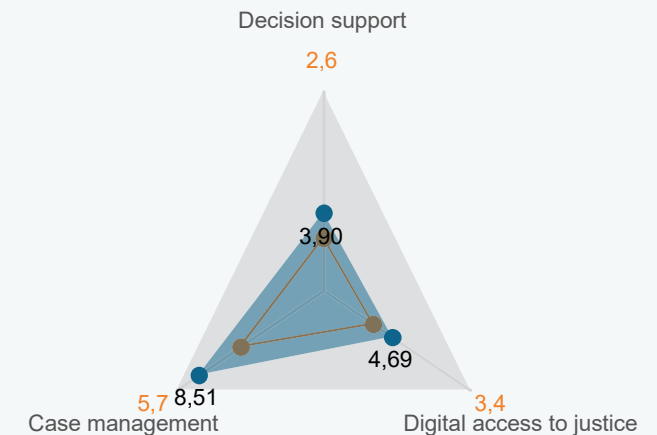
ICT Deployment and Usage Index
(from 0 to 10)Total deployment rate : **6,10**Total usage rate : **5,40**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

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

Case-law of the higher court/s

<http://liteko.teismai.lt>

Information about the judicial system

<http://www.teismai.lt>