



# Lawyers training systems in the EU

## Lithuania

Information provided by: Lithuanian Bar Association (Lietuvos advokatūra)

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### DESCRIPTION OF THE NATIONAL TRAINING SYSTEM FOR LAWYERS in Lithuania

#### 1. Access to the Profession

Higher education / university education	YES
A law degree is compulsory	YES
Steps to becoming a fully-fledged lawyer:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Registration with the Bar Association (a person should be recognized as an advocate (Article 7 of <a href="#">the Law on the Bar</a>) and after that enter the List of Practicing Advocates of Lithuania. In order to be recognized as a lawyer (advocate), a person must fulfill requirements set out in the Law (nationality, education and etc.).</li> <li>• Examination</li> <li>• Completion of an induction period</li> <li>• Record of <b>5 years</b> of service in the legal profession or apprenticeship as an advocate's assistant for an induction period of least two years (also, see Below, Section "Alternative routes to the profession")</li> </ul>
Alternative routes to the profession:	<p>YES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A person having a record of at least <b>5 years</b> of service in the legal profession;</li> <li>- A person that served an apprenticeship as an advocate's assistant for a period of at least two years (he has a status of advocate's assistant);</li> <li>- A person having a record of at least seven years of working as a judge (judge);</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A person holding a degree of doctor or Doctor Habilis in social sciences (law).</li> </ul> <p>Persons having a record of <b>5 years</b> of service in the legal profession or having worked as an advocate's assistants (when they complete their practice) have to fulfill one more requirement: to pass the advocate's qualification examination.</p> <p>When a person is recognised as an advocate (by a decision of the Council of the Lithuanian Bar), he/she can submit an application to enter the List of Practising Advocates of Lithuania (stage 2). Then he/she will be considered a fully fledged lawyer (advocate).</p>
<b>2. Training during induction period</b>		
Is there an induction period?	YES	<p><b>Legal basis:</b></p> <p>Article 34-38 of <a href="#">the Law on the Bar</a> (Advokatūros įstatymas)</p>
Compulsory	<p><b>Set length:</b></p> <p><b>2 years</b></p> <p>This period is compulsory only for advocate's assistants</p>	
Types of structures responsible for organising induction training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bar Association</li> <li>• Private practices and law firms</li> </ul>	
Form of induction training	Apprenticeship supervised by the Bar Association	
Entrance exam / check before induction period	NO	There is no entrance check before the apprenticeship period for future advocate's assistants.
Set curriculum during induction period	NO	
Specificities regarding EU law and linguistic training:	No requirements in the Lithuanian training system	
Induction period divided into different stages	NO	
Post-induction period assessment / exam	YES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment through reports from tutors (The apprenticeship period of an advocate's assistant has to be confirmed by the supervisor in the evaluation of</li> </ul>

		<p>the apprenticeship; The Council of the Lithuanian Bar also has to confirm the practise with by issuing a decision.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Through written exams</li> <li>• Through oral exams (The exam is organized by the Ministry of Justice, Lithuanian Bar Association manages the logistics of the exam)</li> </ul>
<b>3. Continuous training system</b>		
Differentiation between continuous training / specialisation training	NO	There is no specialization training system in Lithuania
Obligations regarding continuous training	YES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continuous training obligations as decided by state law</li> <li>• Compulsory training obligations as stated in the internal regulations of the Bar Association</li> </ul> <p>Legal basis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Law on the Bar</a> (Article No 39) and a Decision of the Council of the Bar that regulates continuous professional qualification of advocates and trainee advocates:</li> </ul>
Obligations regarding specialized training	NO	The onus is on the individual advocate to undertake specialization training activity which is relevant to his own interests and practice.
Obligations regarding learning foreign languages	No obligations	
Obligations regarding EU law content in relation to continuous / specialization training?	NO	
<b>4. Accreditation systems and training providers</b>		
Possibility for accreditation	N/A	
Number of training providers offering continuous training activities	N/A	
Type of training providers developing accredited continuous training activities	N/A	
Number of training providers organizing training activities in preparation for specialization	N/A	

Type of training providers developing accredited training activities in preparation for specialization	N/A	
<b>Activities and methods</b>		
Type of training activities accepted under the obligations of continuous or specialization training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attending face to face training sessions</li> <li>• Completing distance training sessions</li> <li>• Completing e-learning modules</li> <li>• Watching a webinar</li> <li>• Completing blended- learning activities</li> <li>• Attending training conferences</li> <li>• Writing/Publishing</li> <li>• Presentations during conferences</li> <li>• Participation in working groups</li> </ul>	<p><b>Participation in training activities in another MS:</b></p> <p>It is possible to participate in training activities organized in another EU Member State (These activities are recognized by the Bar Association as training).</p>
<b>5. Supervision of training activities</b>		
Organizations involved in supervising continuous training activities	N/A	<p>The Bar Association is not engaged in the supervision or assessment of training activities but checks on a non-constant basis, whether advocates or advocate’s assistants improve their professional qualifications and how.</p> <p>The <a href="#">Law on the Bar</a> establishes a duty for advocates (Advocate’s assistants as well) to continuously develop their professional qualifications. The framework for the improvement of professional qualifications of advocates is organised by the Lithuanian Bar Association (there is an internal regulation too). An advocate can also improve his professional qualification in many other ways.</p>

Supervision process	N/A	
Structures involved in supervising training activities towards specialization	N/A	There is no specialisation training system in Lithuania.
Supervision process	N/A	

Source: Pilot Project - European Judicial Training: "*Lot 2 – Study on the state of play of lawyers training in EU law*", carried out by the Council of Bars and Law Societies of Europe (CCBE) and the European Institute of Public Administration (EIPA)