

Pradžia>Kreipimasis į teismą>Kur ir kaip>Išlaidos

Išlaidos

Šiame puslapyje pateikiama informacija apie Lietuvos teismo proceso išlaidas.

Šeimos teisė. Santuokos nutraukimas

Šeimos teisė. Vaikų globa

Šeimos teisė. Išlaikymas

Komercinė teisė. Sutartys

Komercinė teisė. Atsakomybė

Teisinių įkainių reglamentavimas

1. Solisitoriai

Lietuvoje nėra tokios profesijos.

2. Advokatai

Lietuvoje advokatų įkainiai neregamentuojami. Jų dydis priklauso nuo bylos sudėtingumo ir susijusių išteklių. Tačiau įkainiai negali viršyti **teisingumo ministro ir Lietuvos advokatų tarybos pirmininko** rekomendacijose nustatytos maksimalios sumos.

3. Baristeriai

Lietuvoje nėra tokios profesijos.

4. Antstoliai

Antstolis imasi veiksmų, tik jei skolininkas nevykdo teismo sprendimo ir reikia pateikti teisiškai vykdytinus dokumentus. Vykdyto išlaidų dydį, jų mokėjimą ir atleidimą nuo jų reglamentuoja **Sprendimų vykdymo** instrukcija. Visas vykdyto išlaidas turi apmokėti išieškotojas. Teismo sprendimo vykdyto metu arba jį įvykdžius antstolis susigražina mokesčius iš skolininko.

Mokesčio dydis priklauso nuo reikalingų vykdyto veiksmų rūšies ir nuo to, kiek vykdyto veiksmų atlikta. Kai kurios vykdyto išlaidos yra fiksuotos – kai kurių paslaugų kaina yra 60 Lt / val., o kai kurie įkainiai apskaičiuojami kaip išieškomo turto vertės procentinė dalis.

Nustatytosios išlaidos

Nustatytosios išlaidos civilinėse bylose

Nustatytosios šalių išlaidos civilinėse bylose

Bylinėjimosi išlaidas **civiliniame procese** sudaro žyminis mokestis ir kitos išlaidos: atstovavimo, teismo dokumentų įteikimo išlaidos, ekspertams ir (arba) liudytojams išmokėtos sumos, vykdyto išlaidos ir kt. Kai kuriais atvejais žyminis mokestis nustatytas Civilinio proceso kodekse ir yra fiksuotas. Bylinėjimosi išlaidos apibrėžtos **Civilinio proceso kodekso VIII skyriuje**.

Civilinio proceso etapas, kai šalys privalo padengti nustatytąsias išlaidas

Žyminis mokestis paprastai sumokamas prieš pateikiant ieškinį teismui.

Nustatytosios išlaidos baudžiamosiose bylose

Nustatytosios šalių išlaidos baudžiamosiose bylose

Baudžiamosiose bylose šalims nėra nustatytų išlaidų.

Nustatytosios išlaidos konstitucinės justicijos bylose

Nustatytosios šalių išlaidos konstitucinės justicijos bylose

Konstitucinės justicijos bylos nemokamos, tačiau plačioji visuomenė negali kreiptis į Konstitucinį Teismą.

Teisinių atstovų pateiktina išankstinė informacija

Įstatyme tokios tiesioginės pareigos nenustatyta.

Išlaidos, kurias turi padengti laimėjusi šalis

Bylinėjimosi išlaidos civilinėje byloje apibrėžiamos Civilinio proceso kodekso VIII skyriuje.

Išlaidų šaltiniai

Kur rasti informacijos apie išlaidų šaltinius Lietuvoje?

Daugiau informacijos pateikiama pridėtoje [Lietuvos išlaidų skaidrumo tyrimo ataskaitoje](#)  (950 Kb) .

Kokiomis kalbomis galiu gauti informaciją apie išlaidų šaltinius Lietuvoje?

Informacija prieinama anglų kalba.

Kur rasti informacijos apie tarpininkavimą?

Daugiau informacijos galima rasti interneto svetainėje [Teisminės mediacijos procedūra](#).

Teisinė pagalba

Teisinės pagalbos teikimo sąlygos

Pagal Lietuvos teisės aktus yra dvi valstybės garantuojamos teisinės pagalbos rūšys:

Pirminė teisinė pagalba apima teisinės pagalbos teikimą Valstybės garantuojamos teisinės pagalbos įstatymo nustatyta tvarka, teisines konsultacijas ir valstybės bei savivaldybių institucijoms skirtų dokumentų, išskyrus procesinius dokumentus, rengimą. Teisinė pagalba taip pat apima patarimus dėl ginčo išsprendimo ne teismo tvarka, veiksmus dėl taikaus ginčo išsprendimo ir taikos sutarties parengimą.

Antrinė teisinė pagalba apima dokumentų rengimą, gynybą ir atstovavimą teisme, įskaitant vykdyto procesą, atstovavimą išankstinio ginčo sprendimo ne teisme atveju, jeigu tokią tvarką nustato įstatymai ar teismo sprendimas. Be to, ši teisinė pagalba apima bylinėjimosi išlaidų bylose, išnagrinėtose civilinio proceso tvarka, su bylos nagrinėjimu administracinio proceso tvarka susijusių išlaidų ir su baudžiamosiose bylose pareikšto civilinio ieškinio nagrinėjimu susijusių išlaidų atlyginimą.

Pirminę teisinę pagalbą turi teisę gauti visi Lietuvos Respublikos piliečiai, kitų Europos Sąjungos valstybių narių piliečiai, taip pat kiti Lietuvoje arba kitose ES valstybėse narėse teisėtai gyvenantys fiziniai asmenys ir kiti Lietuvos pasirašytose tarptautinėse sutartyse nurodyti asmenys, **neatsižvelgiant į jų pajamas**. Visi Lietuvos Respublikos piliečiai, kitų Europos Sąjungos valstybių narių piliečiai, taip pat kiti Lietuvoje bei kitose valstybėse narėse teisėtai gyvenantys fiziniai asmenys gali prašyti antrinės teisinės pagalbos. Antrinę teisinę pagalbą asmenys gauna tik tuomet, jei jų **turtas ir metinės pajamos neviršija vyriausybės nustatytą turto ir pajamų lygio** teisei pagalbai gauti pagal Valstybės garantuojamos teisinės pagalbos įstatymą.

Taigi vertinant asmens turinę padėtį taikoma bendra turto ir pajamų lygio sistema (maksimali suma, už kurią mažesnes pajamas gaunantis prašytojas laikomas nepasiturinčiu).

Teisė gauti teisinę pagalbą

Vyriausybė yra nustatiusi du taikytinus turto ir pajamų lygius. Prašytojų turtas ir pajamos neturi viršyti pirmojo arba antrojo įstatyme nustatyto lygio. Be to, prašytojų metinės grynosios pajamos (per paskutinius dvylika mėnesių) neturi viršyti Lietuvos įstatymuose nustatyto pirmojo arba antrojo pajamų lygio. Nepriteklūs nėra vienintelis kriterijus, kuriuo remiantis nustatoma asmens galimybė gauti antrinę teisinę pagalbą.

Teisę gauti **pirmojo lygio teisinę pagalbą** asmuo turi, jei jo metinės pajamos neviršija 8 000 LTL (2 318,8 EUR), pridėdant 3 000 LTL (869,6 EUR) kiekvienam jo išlaikytiniui. Teisę gauti **antrojo lygio teisinę pagalbą** asmuo turi, jei jo metinės pajamos neviršija 12 000 LTL (3 478,2 EUR), pridėdant 4 400 LTL (1 275,3 EUR) kiekvienam jo išlaikytiniui. Nustatant nepriteklių į asmens pareigas jo išlaikytiniams neatsižvelgiama.

Atsižvelgiant į asmens turtą ir pajamas, valstybė garantuoja ir apmoka antrinės teisinės pagalbos išlaidų:

100 procentų – jeigu nustatomas pirmasis asmens turto ir pajamų lygis;

50 procentų – jeigu nustatomas antrasis asmens turto ir pajamų lygis.

Įstatymo 12 straipsnyje nurodytiems asmenims valstybė privalo garantuoti ir apmokėti 100 procentų antrinės teisinės pagalbos išlaidų (žr. toliau). Išlaidos apmokamos, neatsižvelgiant į asmens turtą ir pajamas, išskyrus asmenis (nurodytus įstatymo 12 straipsnio 6 punkte), kurie gali laisvai disponuoti savo turto ir pajamomis. Jos priskiriamos antrajam turto ir pajamų lygiui. Tokiu atveju valstybė garantuoja ir apmoka 50 procentų antrinės teisinės pagalbos išlaidų.

Kai kurių asmenų grupėms antrinės teisinės pagalbos išlaidos apmokamos, nepaisant vyriausybės nustatyto **turto ir pajamų lygio** (pagal Valstybės garantuojamos teisinės pagalbos įstatymo 12 straipsnį):

asmens, kurie turi teisę gauti teisinę pagalbą nagrinėjant baudžiamąsias bylas (pagal Lietuvos Respublikos baudžiamojo proceso kodekso 51 straipsnį) ir kitais įstatymų nustatytais atvejais, kai gynėjo dalyvavimas yra privalomas;

nukentėjusieji dėl nusikaltimų atsiradusios žalos atlyginimo byloje, įskaitant atvejus, kai žalos atlyginimo klausimas yra sprendžiamas baudžiamojoje byloje; asmens, gaunantys socialinę pašalpą pagal Lietuvos Respublikos piniginės socialinės paramos nepasiturinčioms šeimoms (vieniems gyvenantiems asmenims) įstatymą;

asmens, išlaikomi stacionariose socialinės globos įstaigose;

asmens, kuriems nustatytas sunkus neįgalumas arba kurie yra pripažinti nedarbingais, arba sulaukę senatvės pensijos amžiaus, kuriems teisės aktų nustatyta tvarka nustatytas didelių specialiųjų poreikių lygis, taip pat šių asmenų globėjai (rūpintojai), kai valstybės garantuojama teisinė pagalba reikalinga globotinio (rūpintinio) teisėms bei interesams atstovauti ir ginti;

asmens, pateikę įrodymus, kad dėl objektyvių priežasčių negali disponuoti savo turto ir lėšomis ir dėl to jų turtas ir metinės pajamos, kuriais jie gali laisvai disponuoti, neviršija Lietuvos Respublikos Vyriausybės nustatytų turto ir pajamų lygių teisei pagalbai gauti pagal šį įstatymą;

asmens, sergantys sunkiomis psichikos ligomis, kai sprendžiami jų priverstinio hospitalizavimo ir gydymo klausimai pagal Lietuvos Respublikos psichikos sveikatos priežiūros įstatymą, ir jų globėjai (rūpintojai), kai valstybės garantuojama teisinė pagalba reikalinga globotinio (rūpintinio) teisėms ir interesams atstovauti;

skolininkai vykdymo procese, kai išieškoma iš paskutinio gyvenamojo būsto, kuriame jie gyvena;

nepilnamečių vaikų, kai sprendžiamas jų išskeldinimo klausimas, tėvai ar kiti atstovai pagal įstatymą;

nepilnamečiai vaikai, kai įstatymų nustatytais atvejais savarankiškai kreipiasi į teismą dėl savo teisių ar įstatymų saugomų interesų gynimo, išskyrus įstatymų nustatyta tvarka sudariusius santuoką ar teismo pripažintus visiškai veiksniais (emancipuotais);

asmens, kuriuos prašoma pripažinti neveiksniais, byloje dėl fizinio asmens pripažinimo neveiksniu;

asmens byloje dėl gimimo registravimo;

kiti asmens Lietuvos Respublikos tarptautinėse sutartyse numatytais atvejais.

Ekspertų užmokestis

Ekspertams už jų atitraukimą nuo tiesioginio darbo ar įprasto užsiėmimo teismas apmoka už kiekvieną dėl teismo iškvietimo sugaištą dieną. Jiems sumokama už atitinkamos ekspertizės atlikimą ir atlyginamos visos jų turėtos išlaidos, susijusios su atvykimu į teismą, kelione ir gyvenamosios vietos patalpų nuoma, taip pat jiems išmokami dienpinigiai. Šalis, pateikusi prašymą iškviesti ekspertą, turi iš anksto sumokėti teismo nustatyto dydžio **užstatą**. Jei prašymus iškviesti ekspertą (-us) pateikia abi šalys, jos sumoka užstatą lygiomis dalimis. Užstatas sumokamas į teismo specialiąją sąskaitą.

Jei Lietuvos Respublikos **civiliniame kodekse** ar kituose įstatymuose nustatytais atvejais **teismas iškviečia liudytojus ir ekspertus savo iniciatyva, jų išlaidos apmokamos iš valstybės biudžeto**. Tai gali būti susiję su prašymu atlikti ekspertizę arba apžiūrėti įvykio vietą.

Nustatant užstato dydį, turi būti atsižvelgta į patirtinų išlaidų sumą. Teismas sumoka ekspertams, jiems atlikus savo pareigas. Teismas taip pat privalo apmokėti ekspertizę atlikusios įstaigos pateiktą sąskaitą už ekspertizę. Šios sumos išmokamos iš specialiosios teismo sąskaitos, atidarytos banke pagal teismo buvimo vietą. Ekspertams ir ekspertizės įstaigoms išmokėtos sumos, kai užstatas nebuvo paimtas, priteisiamos į teismo specialiąją sąskaitą **iš šalies, kurios nenaudai priimtas sprendimas, arba iš šalių proporcingai patenkintų ir atmestų reikalavimų dydžiu**. Teisingumo ministerija nustato maksimalius šių išlaidų dydžius.

Vertėjų raštu ir žodžiu užmokestis

Vertėjams už jų atitraukimą nuo tiesioginio darbo ar įprasto užsiėmimo teismas apmoka už kiekvieną dėl teismo iškvietimo sugaištą dieną. Vertėjams turi būti sumokėta už vertimą ir atlyginamos visos jų turėtos išlaidos, susijusios su atvykimu į teismą, kelione ir gyvenamosios vietos patalpų nuoma, taip pat jiems išmokami dienpinigiai. Šalis, kurios teismui pateiktas dokumentas turi būti išverstas į užsienio kalbą, iš anksto sumoka teismo nustatyto dydžio užstatą.

Teismas sumoka vertėjams iš tam skirtų valstybės biudžeto lėšų, išskyrus vertėjams išmokėtas sumas už šalių pateiktų procesinių dokumentų vertimą į užsienio kalbą. Teismo posėdyje suteiktų vertimo žodžiu ir (arba) raštu paslaugų išlaidos turi būti **apmokamos iš valstybės biudžeto**. Teisingumo ministerija yra nustatiusi maksimalią šių išlaidų sumą.

Susiję priedai

Lietuvos išlaidų skaidrumo tyrimo ataskaita  (950 Kb) 

Paskutinis naujinimas: 05/11/2020

Šio puslapio turinį nacionaline kalba tvarko atitinkamos valstybės narės. Vertimus atliko Europos Komisijos tarnyba. Į kompetentingos nacionalinės institucijos originale įvestus pakeitimus vertimuose gali būti neatsižvelgta. Europos Komisija neprisiima jokios atsakomybės ar teisiųjų įsipareigojimų už šiame dokumente pateiktą ar nurodomą informaciją ar duomenis. Daugiau informacijos apie už šį puslapį atsakingos valstybės narės autorių teisių taisyklės rasite puslapyje „Teisinė informacija“.

Case study 1 - family law - divorce - Lithuania

In this case study on family law – divorce, Member States were asked to advise the party that files for divorce on litigation costs in order to consider the following situations:

Case A – National situation: a couple gets married. Later they separate and agree to a divorce.

Case B – Transnational situation: Two nationals from a same Member State (Member State A) get married. The marriage is celebrated in Member State A. After the wedding, the couple moves to live and work in another Member State (Member State B) where they establish their residence. Shortly thereafter the couple separates with the wife returning to Member State A and the husband remaining in Member State B. The couple agrees to a divorce. Upon her return to Member State A, the wife immediately files for a divorce before the courts of Member State B.

Costs in Lithuania**Costs for court, appeals and alternative dispute resolution**

Case Study	Court		
	Initial court fees	Transcription fees	Other fees
Case A	Spouses filing petitions to dissolve a marriage by mutual consent are exempted from the official fee in cases heard by a court.	Participants in a proceeding pay 10 Litas for a repeat copy of a court document, and 1 Litas for each page	The court awards payment of the litigation expenses incurred by the successful party to the opposing party, even if the latter is exempt from paying litigation expenses into state funds.
Case B	Foreign natural or legal persons are subject to the same conditions of exemption, reduction, deferral and scheduling of payments as apply to Lithuanian citizens.	The same as in the national situation	The same as in the national situation

Case Study	Appeals		
	Initial court fees	Transcription fees	Other fees
Case A	Spouses filing petitions to dissolve a marriage by mutual consent are exempted from the official fee in cases heard by a court.	Participants in a proceeding pay 10 Litas for a repeat copy of a court document, and 1 Litas for each page	The court awards payment of the litigation expenses incurred by the successful party to the opposing party, even if the latter is exempt from paying litigation expenses into state funds.
Case B	The same as in the national situation	The same as in the national situation	The same as in the national situation

Case Study	ADR	
	Is this an option open for this type of case?	Costs
Case A	Yes, after the essence of the dispute is identified in a preliminary session, the court will offer both parties the opportunity to come to a mutually acceptable compromise agreement and thus settle the case amicably.	Free
Case B	The same as in the national situation	The same as in the national situation

Costs for lawyer, bailiff and expert

Case Study	Lawyer	
	Is representation compulsory?	Average costs
Case A	Lawyer representation is not compulsory	See section on Legal Profession Fee Regulation above
Case B	The same as in the national situation	The same as in the national situation

Case Study	Bailliff		
	Is representation compulsory?	Pre-judgment costs	Post-judgment costs
Case A	No	No. Bailiffs play their role only after the issue of enforcement orders.	Governed by the instructions on judgment execution. Costs must be recovered from the debtor. The amount depends on the kind of enforcement and quantity of execution actions – costs may be fixed, 60 Litas per hour or a percentage of the value of the relevant item(s)
Case B	The same as in the national situation	The same as in the national situation	The same as in the national situation

Case Study	Expert	
	Is use compulsory?	Cost
Case A	The court may appoint an expert or expertise for issues that require special knowledge in science, medicine, arts, engineering or craft, subject to the opinion of participants in the proceeding.	An advance surety in an amount established by the court must be paid by the requesting party. The government or an authorised institution establishes the maximum expenses. The court awards payment of the litigation expenses incurred by the successful party to the opposing party, even if the latter is exempt from paying litigation expenses into state funds.
Case B	The same as in the national situation	The same as in the national situation

Costs for witness compensation, pledge or security and other relevant fees

Case Study	Witness compensation		Pledge or security		Other fees	
	Are witnesses compensated?	Cost	Does this exist and when and how is it used?	Cost	Description	Cost
Case A	Yes, the amounts paid to witnesses are added to the expenses connected with hearing the case	See section on Experts' Fees above.	See section on Experts' Fees above.	The court must take into account the material situation of the paying party. The amount depends on the nature of the procedural action and may not exceed 100,000 Litas	Other expenses include: 1) the inspection of a location; 2) defendant searches; 3) delivering court documents; 4) satisfying the court judgment; 5) reimbursement for curator's work; 6) others as necessary and reasonable	See section on Experts' above. Expenses for a defendant search must be paid by the party that requested a search or the court. See section on Bailiff's Fees A tutor has the right to receive remuneration for representation in line with tariffs and procedure set by government or its authorised institution. Representation costs are borne by the party on which initiative a tutor is appointed, who must pay his or her representation costs in advance
Case B	The same as in the national situation	The same as in the national situation	The same as in the national situation	The same as in the national situation	The same as in the national situation	The same as in the national situation

Costs for legal aid and other reimbursement

Case study	Legal Aid		
	When and under what conditions is it applicable?	When is support total?	Conditions?
Case A	Primary legal aid can be claimed as described in the section on Legal Aid above. Secondary legal aid is eligible under the conditions set out in the section on Legal Aid above.	The state guarantees 100% percent of the costs of primary legal aid. The costs of secondary legal aid take account of a person's property and income (see section on Legal Aid above)	Persons wishing to receive primary legal aid may apply to the executive institution of a municipality, according to declared place of residence. Persons wishing to receive secondary legal aid must apply with documents substantiating the request and attesting to eligibility for secondary legal aid.
Case B	The same as in the national situation	The same as in the national situation	The same as in the national situation

Case study	Reimbursement			
	Can the winning party obtain reimbursement of litigation costs?	If reimbursement is not total what is percentage in general?	What costs are never reimbursed?	Are there instances when legal aid should be reimbursed to the legal aid organisation?
Case A			The costs of state-guaranteed legal aid and those incurred by	Where the provision of secondary legal aid is terminated on the grounds referred

	Parties that achieve mutual consent to divorce are relieved of litigation costs.		the debtor in the execution process.	to in subparagraphs 1, 2 and 6 of paragraph 1 of article 23 of the law. Costs can be recovered from the person to whom it was provided in accordance with procedure laid down by the law. Where insurance benefits are paid out after the costs, the costs of secondary legal aid must be refunded to the state budget within one month of the payment of the insurance benefit in line with the procedure laid down by the Minister of Justice. Where a person fails to refund these costs, they must be recovered in accordance with legal procedure. Where secondary legal aid has been provided (subparagraph 6 of article 12 of the law) but where the circumstances change (subparagraph 1 of paragraph 2 of article 11) such a person must refund the amount of the secondary legal into the state budget within the time limit laid down by the service. If they fail to do so, the costs will be recovered in accordance with the required legal procedure Where 50% cent of the costs of secondary legal aid are covered, and an applicant fails pay his or her 50% percent share of the costs of civil or administrative the proceedings within the time limits required, the case may be terminated without the court taking a decision on the merits of the matter, and the applicant must refund the costs of secondary legal aid provided within the time limits laid down by the service. The state will be represented by the legal aid service.
Case B	The same as in the national situation	The same as in the national situation	The same as in the national situation	The same as in the national situation

Costs for translation and interpretation

Case study	Translation		Interpretation		Other costs specific to cross-border disputes?	
	When and under what conditions is it necessary?	Approximate cost?	When and under what conditions is it necessary?	Approximate cost?	Description	Approximate cost?
Case A	All the court documents and their annexures must be submitted to the court in the state language.	A party, whose court documents must be translated into a foreign language, must pay in advance a surety set by the court to cover litigation expenses. If both parties submit petitions, both parties will pay the surety in equal parts.	People who do not speak the official language, are guaranteed the right to interpretation /translation services during the proceedings.	The court must pay the amounts due to interpreters/translators from the state budget funds.		
Case B	The same as in the national situation	The same as in the national situation	The same as in the national situation	The same as in the national situation		

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Case study 2 - family law - custody of the children - Lithuania

In this case study on family law – custody of the children, Member States were asked to advise the suing party on litigation costs on litigation costs in order to consider the following situations:

Case A – National situation: Two persons have lived together unmarried for a number of years. They have a three year old child when they separate. A court decision grants custody of the child to the mother and a right of access to the father. The mother sues to limit the father's right of access.

Case B – Transnational situation where you are a lawyer in Member State A: Two persons have lived together unmarried in a Member State (Member State B) for a number of years. They have a child together but separate immediately after the child's birth. A court decision in Member State B gives the child's custody to the mother with a right of access to the father. The mother and the child move to live in another Member State (Member State A) as authorized to do so by the Court decision and the father remains in Member State B. A few years later, the mother sues in Member State A to change the father's right of access.

Costs in Lithuania

Costs of court, appeals and alternative dispute resolution

Case Study	Court			Appeals		
	Initial court fees	Transcription fees	Other fees	Initial court fees	Transcription fees	Other fees
Case A	The official fees in cases involving disputes of separated parents over contact with the child are 100 Litas. The courts can adjust this by taking into consideration the quarter's consumer price index (now - 132)	Participants in a proceeding pay 10 Litas for a repeat copy of a court document, and 1 Litas for each page	The court awards payment of the litigation expenses incurred by the successful party to the opposing party, even if the latter is exempt from paying litigation expenses into state funds.	The official fees in cases involving disputes of separated parents over contact with the child are 100 Litas. The courts can adjust this by taking into consideration the quarter's consumer price index (now - 132)	Participants in a proceeding pay 10 Litas for a repeat copy of a court document, and 1 Litas for each page	The court awards payment of the litigation expenses incurred by the successful party to the opposing party, even if the latter is exempt from paying litigation expenses into state funds
Case B	The same as in national situation	The same as in national situation	The same as in national situation	The same as in national situation	The same as in national situation	The same as in national situation

Case Study	ADR	
	Is this option open for this type of case?	Costs
Case A	Yes, after the essence of the dispute is identified in a preliminary session, the court will offer both parties the opportunity to come to a mutually acceptable compromise agreement and thus settle the case amicably..	Free
Case B	The same as in national situation	The same as in national situation A

Costs for lawyer, bailiff and expert

Case Study	Lawyer		Bailiff		
	Is representation compulsory?	Average costs	Is representation compulsory?	Pre-judgement costs	Post-judgement costs
Case A	Lawyer representation is not compulsory	See section on Legal Profession Fee Regulation above	No	No	No. Bailiffs play their role only after the issue of enforcement orders Enforcement costs: 60 Litas which bailiff can claim in every execution case, 200 Litas for bailiff's salary, and other enforcement costs, depending on kind and quantity of execution actions.
Case B	The same as in national situation	The same as in national situation	The same as in national situation	The same as in national situation	The same as in national situation

Case Study	Expert	
	Is use compulsory?	Cost
		An advance surety in an amount established by the court must be paid by the requesting party. The government or an authorised

Case A	The court may appoint an expert or expertise for issues that require special knowledge in science, medicine, arts, engineering or craft, subject to the opinion of participants in the proceeding.	institution establishes the maximum expenses. The court awards payment of the litigation expenses incurred by the successful party to the opposing party, even if the latter is exempt from paying litigation expenses into state funds.
Case B	The same as in national situation	The same as in national situation

Costs for witness compensation, pledge or security and other relevant fees

Case Study	Witness compensation		Pledge or security		Other fees	
	Are witnesses compensated?	Cost	Does this exist and when and how is it used?	Cost	Description	Cost
Case A	Yes, the amounts paid to witnesses are added to the expenses connected with hearing the case	See section on Experts' Fees above.	See section on Experts' Fees above.	The court must take into account the material situation of the paying party. The amount depends on the nature of the procedural action and may not exceed 100,000 Litas	Other expenses include: 1) the inspection of a location; 2) defendant searches; 3) delivering court documents; 4) satisfying the court judgment; 5) reimbursement for curator's work; 6) others as necessary and reasonable	See section on Experts' above. Expenses for a defendant search must be paid by the party that requested a search of the court. See section on Bailliff's Fees. A tutor has the right to receive remuneration for representation in line with tariffs and procedure set by government or its authorised institution. Representation costs are borne by the party on which initiative a tutor is appointed, who must pay his or her representation costs in advance
Case B	The same as in national situation	The same as in national situation	The same as in national situation	The same as in national situation	The same as in national situation	The same as in national situation

Costs for legal aid and other reimbursement

Case study	Legal Aid		
	When and under what conditions is it applicable?	When is support total?	Conditions?
Case A	Primary legal aid can be claimed as described in the section on Legal Aid above. Secondary legal aid is eligible under the conditions set out in the section on Legal Aid above.	The state guarantees 100% percent of the costs of primary legal aid. The costs of secondary legal aid take account of a person's property and income (see section on Legal Aid above)	Persons wishing to receive primary legal aid may apply to the executive institution of a municipality, according to declared place of residence. Persons wishing to receive secondary legal aid must apply with documents substantiating the request and attesting to eligibility for secondary legal aid.
Case B	The same as in national situation	The same as in national situation	The same as in national situation

Case study	Reimbursement		
	Can the winning party obtain reimbursement of litigation costs?	What costs are never reimbursed?	Are there instances when legal aid should be reimbursed to the legal aid organisation?
			Where the provision of secondary legal aid is terminated on the grounds referred to in subparagraphs 1, 2 and 6 of paragraph 1 of article 23 of the law. Costs can be recovered from the person to whom it was provided in accordance with procedure laid down by the law. Where insurance benefits are paid out after the costs, the costs of secondary legal aid must be refunded to the state budget within one month of the payment of the insurance benefit in line with the procedure laid down by the Minister of Justice. Where a person fails to refund these costs, they must be recovered in accordance with legal procedure.

Case A	The winning party can obtain reimbursement of litigation costs from the losing party.	The costs of state-guaranteed legal aid and those incurred by the debtor in the execution process.	Where secondary legal aid has been provided (subparagraph 6 of article 12 of the law) but where the circumstances change (subparagraph 1 of paragraph 2 of article 11) such a person must refund the amount of the secondary legal into the state budget within the time limit laid down by the service. If they fail to do so, the costs will be recovered in accordance with the required legal procedure Where 50% cent of the costs of secondary legal aid are covered, and an applicant fails pay his or her 50% percent share of the costs of civil or administrative the proceedings within the time limits required, the case may be terminated without the court taking a decision on the merits of the matter, and the applicant must refund the costs of secondary legal aid provided within the time limits laid down by the service. The state will be represented by the legal aid service.
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Costs for translation and interpretation

Case study	Translation		Interpretation	
	When and under which conditions is it necessary?	Approximate cost?	When and under what conditions is it necessary?	Approximate cost?
Case A	All the court documents and their annexures must be submitted to the court in the state language.	A party, whose court documents must be translated into a foreign language, must pay in advance a surety set by the court to cover litigation expenses. If both parties submit petitions, both parties will pay the surety in equal parts.	People, who do not speak the official language, are guaranteed the right to interpretation/translation services during the proceedings.	The court must pay the amounts due interpreters/translators from the state budget funds.
Case B	The same as in national situation	The same as in national situation	The same as in national situation	The same as in national situation

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Case study 3 - family law - alimony - Lithuania

In this case study on family law – alimony, Member States were asked to advise the suing party on litigation costs on litigation costs in order to consider the following situations:

Case A – National situation: Two persons have lived together unmarried for a number of years. They have a three year old child when they separate. A court decision grants custody of the child to the mother. The only outstanding dispute relates to the amount of the alimony owed to the mother by the father for the support and education of the child. The mother sues on this.

Case B – Transnational situation where you are a lawyer in Member State A: Two persons have lived together unmarried in a Member State (State B). They have a three year old child. They separate. A court decision in Member State B gives the child's custody to the mother. With the agreement of the father, the mother and the child move to live in another Member State (Member State A) where they establish their residence.

An outstanding dispute remains. This relates to the amount of the alimony owed to the mother by the father for the support and education of the child. The mother sues on this in Member State A.

Costs in Lithuania

Costs for Court, Appeals and Alternative Dispute Resolution

Case Study	Court		
	Initial court fees	Transcription fees	Other fees
Case A	Plaintiffs applying for child support are exempted from the paying the official fee in cases heard by a court	Participants in a proceeding pay 10 Litass for a repeat copy of a court document, and 1 Litass for each page	The court awards payment of the litigation expenses incurred by the successful party to the opposing party, even if the latter is exempt from paying litigation expenses into state funds
Case B	Foreign natural or legal persons shall be applied the same conditions of exemption, reduction, deferral and scheduling of payment of litigation costs as are applied to Lithuanian persons.	The same as in national situation	The same as in national situation

Appeals			
Case Study	Initial court fees	Transcription fees	Other fees
Case A	Plaintiffs applying for child support are exempted from the paying the official fee in cases heard by a court	Participants in a proceeding pay 10 Litas for a repeat copy of a court document, and 1 Litas for each page	The court awards payment of the litigation expenses incurred by the successful party to the opposing party, even if the latter is exempt from paying litigation expenses into state funds.
Case B	The same as in national situation	The same as in national situation	The same as in national situation

ADR		
Case Study	Is this option open for this type of case?	Costs
Case A	Yes, after the essence of the dispute is identified in a preliminary session, the court will offer both parties the opportunity to come to a mutually acceptable compromise agreement and thus settle the case amicably	Free
Case B	The same as in national situation	The same as in national situation

Costs for lawyer, bailiff and expert

Lawyer		
Case Study	Is representation compulsory?	Average costs
Case A	Lawyer representation is not compulsory.	See section on Legal Profession Fee Regulation above
Case B	The same as in national situation	The same as in national situation

Bailliff			
Case Study	Is representation compulsory?	Pre-judgment costs	Post-judgment costs
Case A	No	No	No. Bailiffs play their role only after the issue of enforcement orders. Enforcement costs: 1) Periodic payments of alimony are enforced from the debtor's salary – 30 Litas for enforcement, which bailiff receives in every execution case, and other enforcement costs, depending on the kind and quantity of execution actions. 2) if alimony is recovered from debtor's property, enforcement costs in each case for execution and bailiff's salary will depend on the size of debt
Case B	The same as in national situation	The same as in national situation	The same as in national situation

Expert		
Case Study	Is use compulsory?	Cost
Case A	The court may appoint an expert or expertise for issues that require special knowledge in science, medicine, arts, engineering or craft, subject to the opinion of participants in the proceeding.	An advance surety in an amount established by the court must be paid by the requesting party. The government or an authorised institution establishes the maximum expenses. The court awards payment of the litigation expenses incurred by the successful party to the opposing party, even if the latter is exempt from paying litigation expenses into state funds.
Case B	The same as in national situation	The same as in national situation

Costs for witness compensation, pledge or security and other relevant fees

Case Study	Witness compensation		Pledge or security	
	Are witnesses compensated?	Cost	Does this exist and when and how is it used?	Cost
	Yes, the amounts paid to witnesses are added to the	Yes, the amounts paid to witnesses are added to the	See section on Experts' Fees above.	See section on Experts' Fees above.

Case A	expenses connected with hearing the case	expenses connected with hearing the case		
Case B	The same as in national situation	The same as in national situation	The same as in national situation	The same as in national situation

Case Study	Other fees			
	Description	Cost		
Case A	Other expenses include: 1) the inspection of a location; 2) defendant searches; 3) delivering court documents; 4) satisfying the court judgment; 5) reimbursement for curator's work; 6) others as necessary and reasonable	See section on Experts' above. Expenses for a defendant search must be paid by the party that requested a search or the court. See section on Bailliff's Fees A tutor has the right to receive remuneration for representation in line with tariffs and procedure set by government or its authorised institution. Representation costs are borne by the party on which initiative a tutor is appointed, who must pay his or her representation costs in advance		
Case B	The same as in national situation	The same as in national situation		

Costs for legal aid and other reimbursement

Case study	Legal Aid		
	When and under which conditions is it applicable?	When is support total?	Conditions?
Case A	Primary legal aid can be claimed as described in the section on Legal Aid above. Secondary legal aid is eligible under the conditions set out in the section on Legal Aid above.	The state guarantees 100% percent of the costs of primary legal aid. The costs of secondary legal aid take account of a person's property and income (see section on Legal Aid above)	Persons wishing to receive primary legal aid may apply to the executive institution of a municipality, according to declared place of residence. Persons wishing to receive secondary legal aid must apply with documents substantiating the request and attesting to eligibility for secondary legal aid..

Case study	Reimbursement			
	Can the winning party obtain reimbursement of litigation costs?	If reimbursement is not total what is percentage in general?	What costs are never reimbursed?	Are there instances when legal aid should be reimbursed to the legal aid organisation?
Case A	The winning party can obtain reimbursement of litigation costs from the losing party.	Where the provision of secondary legal aid is terminated on the grounds referred to in subparagraphs 1, 2 and 6 of paragraph 1 of article 23 of the law. Costs can be recovered from the person to whom it was provided in accordance with procedure laid down by the law. Where insurance benefits are paid out after the costs, the costs of secondary legal aid must be refunded to the state budget within one month of the payment of the insurance benefit in line with the procedure laid down by the Minister of Justice. Where a person fails to refund these costs, they must be recovered in accordance with legal procedure. Where secondary legal aid has been provided (subparagraph 6 of article 12 of the law) but where the circumstances change (subparagraph 1 of paragraph 2 of	The costs of state-guaranteed legal aid and those incurred by the debtor in the execution process	Where the provision of secondary legal aid is terminated on the grounds referred to in subparagraphs 1, 2 and 6 of paragraph 1 of article 23 of the law. Costs can be recovered from the person to whom it was provided in accordance with procedure laid down by the law. Where insurance benefits are paid after the costs, the costs of secondary legal aid must be refunded to the state budget within one month of the payment of the insurance benefit in line with the procedure laid down by the Minister of Justice. Where a person fails to refund these costs, they shall be recovered in accordance with legal procedure. Where secondary legal aid has been provided (subparagraph 6 of article 12 of the law) but where the circumstances change (subparagraph 1 of paragraph 2 of

	<p>article 11) such a person must refund the amount of the secondary legal into the state budget within the time limit laid down by the service. If they fail to do so, the costs will be recovered in accordance with the required legal procedure</p> <p>Where 50% cent of the costs of secondary legal aid are covered, and an applicant fails pay his or her 50% percent share of the costs of civil or administrative the proceedings within the time limits required, the case may be terminated without the court taking a decision on the merits of the matter, and the applicant must refund the costs of secondary legal aid provided within the time limits laid down by the service. The state will be represented by the legal aid service.</p>		<p>article 11) such a person must refund the costs of the secondary legal provided to the state budget within the time limit laid down by the service. If they fail to do so, the costs will be recovered in accordance with the required legal procedure</p> <p>Where 50 per cent of the costs of secondary legal aid are covered, and an applicant fails to fulfil the duty to pay 50 percent of the costs of civil or administrative the proceedings within the time limits required, the case may be terminated without the court taking a decision on the merits of the matter, and the applicant must refund the costs of secondary legal aid provided to the state budget within the time limits laid down by the service.</p> <p>Where the costs of secondary legal aid must be recovered, the state must be represented by the service.</p>
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Costs for translation and interpretation

Case study	Translation		Interpretation	
	When and under what conditions is it necessary?	Approximate cost?	When and under what conditions is it necessary?	Approximate cost?
Case A	All the court documents and their annexures must be submitted to the court in the state language.	A party, whose court documents must be translated into a foreign language, must pay in advance a surety set by the court to cover litigation expenses. If both parties submit petitions, both parties will pay the surety in equal parts.	People, who do not speak the official language, are guaranteed the right to interpretation /translation services during the proceedings.	The court must pay the amounts due to interpreters/translators from the state budget funds.
Case B	The same as in national situation	The same as in national situation	The same as in national situation	The same as in national situation

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Case study 4 - commercial law - contract - Lithuania

In this case study on commercial law – contract, Member States were asked to advise the seller on litigation costs in order to consider the following situations:
Case A – National situation: A company delivered goods worth 20.000 euros. The seller has not been paid because the buyer considers that the goods do not conform to what was agreed.

The seller decides to sue to obtain the full payment of the price.

Case B – Transnational situation: A company whose head office is located in Member State B delivers goods worth 20.000 euros to buyer in Member State A. The contract is subject to Member State B's law and written in Member State B's language. This seller has not been paid because the buyer located in Member State A considers that the goods do not conform to what was agreed. The seller decides to sue in Member State A to obtain full payment of the price as provided under the contract with the buyer.

Costs in Lithuania

Costs for court, appeals and alternative dispute resolution

Case Study	Court			Appeals			ADR
	Initial court fees	Transcription fees	Other fees	Initial court fees	Transcription fees	Other fees	Is this c this typ
Case A	Stamp duty at 3% percent, but not less than 50 Litas (in real actions where claim does	Participants in a proceeding pay 10 Litas for a repeat copy of a court document, and 1 Litas for each page	The expenses connected with hearing the case: 1) inspection of a location; 2) defendant	Stamp duty at 3% percent, but not less than 50 Litas (in real actions where claim does	Participants in a proceeding pay 10 Litas for a repeat copy	The expenses connected with hearing the case: 1) inspection of a location; 2) defendant	Yes

not exceed 100,000 Litas or €29,000)	search; 3) delivering the court documents; 4) satisfying the court judgment; 5) reimbursement for expenses of the curator's work; 6) other necessary and reasonable expenses	not exceed 100,000 Litas or €29,000)	of a court document, and 1 Litas for each page	search; 3) delivering the court documents; 4) satisfying the court judgment; 5) reimbursement of the curator's work; 6) other necessary and reasonable expenses
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Costs for lawyer, bailiff and expert

Case Study	Lawyer	
	Is representation compulsory?	Average costs
Case A	Lawyer representation is not compulsory.	See section on Legal Profession Fee Regulation above
Case B		

Case Study	Bailiff			Expert	
	Is representation compulsory?	Pre-judgement costs	Post-judgment costs	Is use compulsory?	Cost
Case A	No	No	No. Bailiffs play their role only after the issue of enforcement orders. Enforcement costs: 1) 600 Litas if size of debt is from 50, 000 Lt (~€15,000) to 100,000 Lt (~€29,000) and 6%, but not less than 4000 Lt, of the executed debt amount as bailiff's salary, and other enforcement costs, depending on the kind and quantity of execution actions. 2) Bailiff's salary depends on size of debt.	The court may appoint an expert or expertise for issues that require special knowledge in science, medicine, arts, engineering or craft, subject to the opinion of participants in the proceeding.	An advance surety in an amount established by the court must be paid by the requesting party. The government or an authorised institution establishes the maximum expenses. The court awards payment of the litigation expenses incurred by the successful party to the opposing party, even if the latter is exempt from paying litigation expenses into state funds.
Case B	No	No	Same as in a Case A		

Costs for witness compensation, pledge or security and other relevant fees

Case Study	Witness compensation		Pledge or security	
	Are witnesses compensated?	Cost	Does this exist and when and how is it used?	Cost
Case A	Yes, the amounts paid to witnesses are added to the expenses connected with hearing the case	See section on Experts' Fees above.	See section on Experts' Fees above.	The court must take into account the material situation of the paying party. The amount depends on the nature of the procedural action and may not exceed 100,000 Litas
Case B	The same as in national situation	The same as in national situation	The same as in national situation	The same as in national situation

Case Study	Other fees	
	Description	Cost
Case A	Other expenses include: 1) the inspection of a location; 2) defendant searches; 3) delivering court documents; 4) satisfying the court judgment; 5) reimbursement for curator's work; 6) others as necessary and reasonable	See section on Experts' above. Expenses for a defendant search must be paid by the party that requested a search or the court. See section on Bailiff's Fees A tutor has the right to receive remuneration for representation in line with tariffs and procedure set by government or its authorised institution. Representation costs are borne by the party on which

		initiative a tutor is appointed, who must pay his or her representation costs in advance
Case B	The same as in national situation	The same as in national situation

Costs for legal aid and other reimbursement

Case study	Legal Aid	Reimbursement
	When and under which conditions is it applicable?	Can the winning party obtain reimbursement of litigation costs?
Case A	Legal Aid is not applicable.	The winning party can obtain reimbursement of litigation costs from the losing party
Case B		

Costs for translation and interpretation

Case study	Translation	Interpretation	
	When and under what conditions is it necessary?	When and under what conditions is it necessary?	Approximate cost?
Case A	All the court documents and their annexures must be submitted to the court in the state language.	People who do not speak the official language are guaranteed the right to interpretation /translation services during the proceedings.	The court must pay the amounts due to interpreters/translators from the state budget funds.
Case B		The same as in national situation	The same as in national situation

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Case study 5 - commercial law - responsibility - Lithuania

In this case study on commercial law – responsibility, Member States were asked to advise the customer on litigation costs in order to consider the following situations:

Case A – National situation: A heating equipment manufacturer delivers a heater to an installer. The installer on-sells (and installs) the heater to a customer to equip his/her house. The house catches fire shortly thereafter. Every participant (heating equipment manufacturer, installer, end-customer) is insured. The origin of the fire is contested. Nobody wants to compensate the customer.

The customer decides to sue for full compensation the heating equipment manufacturer, the heating equipment installer and the insurance companies.

Case B – Transnational situation: A heating equipment manufacturer in a Member State B delivers heater to an installer in a Member State C. The installer on-sells the heater (and installs) the heater to a customer in Member State A to equip his/her house. The house catches fire shortly thereafter. Each participant (heating equipment manufacturer, installer, end-customer) is insured by an insurance company in its own Member State. The origin of the fire is contested. Nobody wants to compensate the customer.

The customer decides to sue in Member State A for full compensation the heating equipment manufacturer, the heating equipment installer and the insurance companies in Member State A.

Costs in Lithuania

Costs for Court, Appeals and Alternative Dispute Resolution

Case Study	Court			Appeals		
	Initial court fees	Transcription fees	Other fees	Initial court fees	Transcription fees	Other fees
Case A	Stamp duty at 3% percent, but not less than 50 Litas (in real actions where claim does not exceed 100,000 Litas or €29,000)	Participants in a proceeding pay 10 Litas for a repeat copy of a court document, and 1 Litas for each page	The expenses connected with hearing the case: 1) inspection of a location; 2) defendant search; 3) delivering the court documents; 4) satisfying the court judgment; 5) reimbursement for expenses of the curator's work; 6) other necessary and reasonable expenses	Stamp duty at 3% percent, but not less than 50 Litas (in real actions where claim does not exceed 100,000 Litas or €29,000)	Participants in a proceeding pay 10 Litas for a repeat copy of a court document, and 1 Litas for each page	The expenses connected with hearing the case: 1) inspection of a location; 2) defendant search; 3) delivering the court documents; 4) satisfying the court judgment; 5) reimbursement for expenses of the curator's work; 6) other necessary and reasonable expenses

Costs for lawyer, bailiff and expert

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Case Study	Lawyer	
	Is representation compulsory?	Average costs
Case A	Lawyer representation is not compulsory.	See section on Legal Profession Fee Regulation above
Case B		

Case Study	Bailiff			Expert	
	Is representation compulsory?	Pre-judgement costs	Post-judgement costs	Is use compulsory?	Cost
Case A	No	No	No. Bailiffs play their role only after the issue of enforcement orders. Enforcement costs: 1) 600 Litas if size of debt is from 50,000 Lt (~€15,000) to 100,000 Lt (~€29,000) and 6%, but not less than 4000 Lt, of the executed debt amount as bailiff's salary, and other enforcement costs, depending on the kind and quantity of execution actions. 2) Bailiff's salary depends on size of debt.	The court may appoint an expert or expertise for issues that require special knowledge in science, medicine, arts, engineering or craft, subject to the opinion of participants in the proceeding.	An advance surety in an amount established by the court must be paid by the requesting party. The government or an authorised institution establishes the maximum expenses. The court awards payment of the litigation expenses incurred by the successful party to the opposing party, even if the latter is exempt from paying litigation expenses into state funds.
Case B	No	No	Same as in a Case A		

Costs for witness compensation, pledge or security and other relevant fees

Case Study	Witness compensation		Pledge or security	
	Are witnesses compensated?	Cost	Does this exist and when and how is it used?	Cost
Case A	Yes, the amounts paid to witnesses are added to the expenses connected with hearing the case	See section on Experts' Fees above.	See section on Experts' Fees above.	The court must take into account the material situation of the paying party. The amount depends on the nature of the procedural action and may not exceed 100,000 Litas

Case Study	Other fees	
	Description	Cost
Case A	Other expenses include: 1) the inspection of a location; 2) defendant searches; 3) delivering court documents; 4) satisfying the court judgment; 5) reimbursement for curator's work; 6) others as necessary and reasonable	See section on Experts' above. Expenses for a defendant search must be paid by the party that requested a search or the court. See section on Bailiff's Fees A tutor has the right to receive remuneration for representation in line with tariffs and procedure set by government or its authorised institution. Representation costs are borne by the party on which initiative a tutor is appointed, who must pay his or her representation costs in advance
Case B		

Costs for legal aid and other reimbursement

Case study	Legal Aid		
	When and under which conditions is it applicable?	When is support total?	Conditions?
Case A	Primary legal aid can be claimed as described in the section on Legal Aid above.	The state guarantees 100% percent of the costs of primary legal aid.	

	Secondary legal aid is eligible under the conditions set out in the section on Legal Aid above.	The costs of secondary legal aid take account of a person's property and income (see section on Legal Aid above)	Persons wishing to receive primary legal aid may apply to the executive institution of a municipality, according to declared place of residence. Persons wishing to receive secondary legal aid must apply with documents substantiating the request and attesting to eligibility for secondary legal aid
Case B	Same as in a Case A	Same as in a Case A	Same as in a Case A

Case study	Reimbursement		
	Can the winning party obtain reimbursement of litigation costs?	What costs are never reimbursed?	Are there instances when legal aid should be reimbursed to the legal aid organization?
Case A	The winning party can obtain reimbursement of litigation costs from the losing party.	The costs of state-guaranteed legal aid do shall not cover the costs that the court awards to the losing party nor the costs incurred by in the execution process.	Where the provision of secondary legal aid is terminated on the grounds referred to in subparagraphs 1, 2 and 6 of paragraph 1 of article 23 of the law. Costs can be recovered from the person to whom it was provided in accordance with procedure laid down by the law. Where insurance benefits are paid after the costs, the costs of secondary legal aid must be refunded to the state budget within one month of the payment of the insurance benefit in line with the procedure laid down by the Minister of Justice. Where a person fails to refund these costs, they shall be recovered in accordance with legal procedure. Where secondary legal aid has been provided (subparagraph 6 of article 12 of the law) but where the circumstances change (subparagraph 1 of paragraph 2 of article 11) such a person must refund the costs of the secondary legal provided to the state budget within the time limit laid down by the service. If they fail to do so, the costs will be recovered in accordance with the required legal procedure Where 50 per cent of the costs of secondary legal aid are covered, and an applicant fails to fulfil the duty to pay 50 percent of the costs of civil or administrative the proceedings within the time limits required, the case may be terminated without the court taking a decision on the merits of the matter, and the applicant must refund the costs of secondary legal aid provided to the state budget within the time limits laid down by the service. Where the costs of secondary legal aid must be recovered, the state must be represented by the service.
Case B	Same as in a Case A		Same as in a Case A

Costs for translation and interpretation

Case study	Translation		Interpretation	
	When and under what conditions is it necessary?	Approximate cost?	When and under what conditions is it necessary?	Approximate cost?
Case A	All the court documents and their annexures must be submitted to the court in the state language.	A party, whose court documents must be translated into a foreign language, must pay in advance a surety set by the court to cover litigation expenses. If both parties	People who do not speak the official language, are guaranteed the right to interpretation /translation services during the proceedings.	The court must pay the amounts due to interpreters/translators from the state budget funds.

		submit petitions, both parties will pay the surety in equal parts.		
Case B	As per national situation	As per national situation	As per national situation	As per national situation

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