

Domov>Sprožitev sodnega postopka>Kje in kako>**Stroški**

Stroški

Litva

Na tej strani so na voljo podatki o stroških postopka v Litvi.

[Družinsko pravo – razveza zakonske zveze](#)

[Družinsko pravo – varstvo in vzgoja otrok](#)

[Družinsko pravo – preživnina](#)

[Gospodarsko pravo – pogodbe](#)

[Gospodarsko pravo – odgovornost](#)

Predpisi, ki urejajo plačila za storitve zaposlenih v pravniških poklicih

1. Pravni svetovalci (*solicitors*)

V Litvi tak poklic ne obstaja.

2. Odvetniki

Plačila odvetnikov v Litvi niso zakonsko urejena. Razlikujejo se glede na stopnjo zapletenosti zadeve in vključena sredstva. Znesek plačila ne sme biti višji od maksimalne višine, določene v priporočilih, ki sta jih potrdila **minister za pravosodje** in **predsednik sveta litovske odvetniške zbornice** (*Lietuvos advokatų tarybos pirmininkas*).

3. Pravni zastopniki (*barristers*)

V Litvi tak poklic ne obstaja.

4. Sodni izvršitelji

Storitve sodnega izvršitelja so potrebne le, če dolжник ne izvrši sodbe in kadar so potrebne izvršljive listine. Znesek, plačilo in oprostitev stroškov izvršbe so določeni z **Navodili za izvršbo sodbe**. Vse stroške izvršbe mora plačati obsojeni dolжник. Med ali po izvršbi sodbe se plačilo sodnega izvršitelja izterja od dolžnika.

Znesek plačila je odvisen od vrste zahtevane izvršbe in števila opravljenih izvršb. Nekateri stroški izvršbe so fiksni: nekateri znašajo 60 LTL na uro, drugi so določeni glede na odstotek vrednosti premoženja v izvršbi.

Fiksni stroški

Fiksni stroški v civilnih postopkih

Fiksni stroški za stranke v civilnih postopkih

Stroški postopka v **civilnih postopkih** vključujejo sodne takse in druge stroške: stroške zastopanja, stroške vročitev sodnih dokumentov, nagrade izvedencem, stroške prič, stroške izvršbe itd. Sodne takse so v nekaterih primerih določene v Zakoniku o civilnem postopku in so fiksne. Stroški postopka so določeni v poglavju VII **Zakonika o civilnem postopku** (*Civilinio proceso kodeksas*).

Faza civilnega postopka, ko morajo stranke plačati fiksne stroške

Sodne takse se navadno plačajo, preden se vloži tožba pri sodišču.

Fiksni stroški v kazenskih postopkih

Fiksni stroški za stranke v kazenskih postopkih

Za stranke v kazenskih postopkih ni fiksnih stroškov.

Fiksni stroški v ustavnih postopkih

Fiksni stroški za stranke v ustavnih postopkih

Ustavni postopki so brezplačni, vendar niso dostopni splošni javnosti.

Predhodne informacije, ki jih zagotovijo zakoniti zastopniki

Takšna neposredna zakonska obveznost ne obstaja.

Stroški, ki jih plača stranka, ki je v postopku uspela

Stroški v civilnih postopkih so določeni v poglavju VII **Zakonika o civilnem postopku**.

Pravna podlaga za stroške postopka

Kje najti informacije o pravni podlagi za stroške postopka v Litvi?

Več informacij je na voljo v priloženem [Poročilu Litve o Študiji preglednosti stroškov](#)  (950 Kb) .

V katerih jezikih so na voljo informacije o pravni podlagi za stroške postopka v Litvi?

Vse informacije so na voljo v angleščini.

Kje najti informacije o mediaciji?

Več informacij je na voljo na spletni strani o [postopku sodne mediacije](#).

Pravna pomoč

Pogoji za dodelitev pravne pomoči

Po litovski zakonodaji obstajata dve vrsti državne pravne pomoči:

"primarna pravna pomoč" (pirminė teisinė pagalba) obsega pravno pomoč v skladu s postopki iz zakona, ki ureja področje državne pravne pomoči, pravnega svetovanja in priprave dokumentov, ki se vložijo pri državnih in občinskih institucijah z izjemo procesnih dokumentov. Pravna pomoč obsega tudi svetovanje za izvensodno reševanje spora, dejavnosti za sporazumno razrešitev spora in pripravo sodne poravnave;

"sekundarna pravna pomoč" (antrinė teisinė pagalba) obsega pripravo dokumentov, obrambe in zastopanje pred sodiščem. To vključuje postopke izvršbe in zastopanja v predhodni izvensodni fazi spora, kadar je tak postopek določen z zakonom ali sodno odločbo. Pravna pomoč obsega tudi pravdne stroške v civilnih postopkih, stroške upravnih postopkov in stroške, povezane z obravnavo civilne tožbe, ki izhaja iz kazenske zadeve.

Vsi državljani Republike Litve, državljani držav članic Evropske unije, druge fizične osebe, ki zakonito prebivajo v Litvi ali državah članicah, in druge osebe, določene v mednarodnih pogodbah, ki jih je sklenila Litva, so upravičeni **do primarne pravne pomoči ne glede na njihov dohodek**.

Vsi državljani Republike Litve, državljani držav članic Evropske unije in druge fizične osebe, ki zakonito prebivajo v Litvi ali državah članicah, lahko zaprosijo za sekundarno pravno pomoč. Sekundarno pravno pomoč lahko uveljavlja posameznik, čigar **premoženje in letni dohodek ne presejata praga, ki ga določa vlada** v predpisu, ki ureja državno pravno pomoč.

Uporablja se torej enoten sistem mejne vrednosti pri ocenjevanju slabega premoženjskega stanja (maksimalna mejna vrednost, pod katero se smatra, da je premoženjsko stanje vlagatelja slabo).

Upravičenost do pravne pomoči

Vlada je določila dve **stopnji premoženja in dohodkov**. Vlagateljova premoženja in dohodek ne smeta presegati prve ali druge stopnje, določene z zakonom. Vlagatelj letni neto dohodek (v zadnjih dvanajstih mesecih) ne sme presegati prve ali druge stopnje dohodka, določene v litovskem zakonu.

Slabo premoženjsko stanje ni edini kriterij, ki se uporablja za določitev posameznikove upravičenosti do sekundarne pravne pomoči.

Do pravne pomoči **na prvi stopnji** je upravičen posameznik, katerega letni dohodek ne presega 8 000 LTL (2 318,8 EUR) plus 3 000 LTL (869,6 EUR) za vsakega vzdrževanega člana. Do pravne pomoči **na drugi stopnji** je upravičen posameznik, katerega letni dohodek ne presega 12 000 LTL (3 478,2 EUR) plus 4 400 LTL (1 275,3 EUR) za vsakega vzdrževanega člana. Preživitinske obveznosti vlagatelja se pri ugotavljanju premoženjskega stanja ne upoštevajo. Obseg sekundarne pravne pomoči, ob upoštevanju premoženja in dohodka posameznika, zagotovi in krije država na sledeč način:

100 odstotkov – če je na podlagi premoženja in dohodka posameznik upravičen do pravne pomoči na prvi stopnji;

50 odstotkov – če je na podlagi premoženja in dohodka posameznik upravičen do pravne pomoči na drugi stopnji.

Država mora zagotoviti in kriti 100 odstotkov stroškov sekundarne pravne pomoči, ki se dodeli osebam, določenim v členu 12 navedenega zakona (glej spodaj). Sekundarna pravna pomoč se izplača ne glede na premoženje in dohodek posameznika. Izjema so posamezniki (določeni v pododstavku 6 člena 12 zakona), ki se lahko svobodno odredijo premoženju in dohodku. Ti lahko uveljavljajo pravno pomoč na drugi stopnji. Na drugi stopnji država zagotovi in krije 50 odstotkov stroškov sekundarne pravne pomoči.

Nekatere skupine posameznikov so upravičene do sekundarne pravne pomoči **ne glede na obseg premoženja in višino dohodka**, ki ga določa vlada (v skladu s členom 12 zakona, ki ureja državno pravno pomoč):

posamezniki v kazenskem postopku (v skladu s členom 51 Zakona o kazenskem postopku) in v drugih primerih, določenih z zakonom, ko je obvezna fizična prisotnost odvetnika obdolženca;

oškodovanci v zadevah, ki vključujejo nadomestilo za škodo, povzročeno s kaznivimi dejanji, vključno z zadevami, ki obravnavajo odškodninske zahtevke v kazenskem postopku;

posamezniki, ki prejemajo socialno podporo za družine z nizkim dohodkom (samski državljani) v skladu z litovskim pravom;

posamezniki v institucionalnem varstvu;

posamezniki z ugotovljeno hudo invalidnostjo, posamezniki z ugotovljeno nezmožnostjo za delo, posamezniki, ki so dosegli starost za upokojitve, in posamezniki z ugotovljenimi znatnimi posebnimi potrebami. To vključuje tudi skrbnike, kadar je državna pravna pomoč nujna za zastopanje in varstvo pravic in interesov oskrbovanca;

posamezniki, ki so predložili dokaze, da se ne morejo odpovedati premoženju in sredstvom iz objektivnih razlogov in da iz teh razlogov premoženje in letni dohodek, ki se mu lahko odpovejo, ne presejata ravni premoženja in dohodka, določene z Zakonom o pravni pomoči;

posamezniki z resnimi psihičnimi motnjami, ko se o zadevah, ki se tičejo njihove prisilne hospitalizacije in zdravljenja, odloča v skladu z zakonom, ki ureja področje zdravstvenega varstva. To vključuje tudi skrbnike, kadar je državna pravna pomoč nujna za zastopanje pravic in interesov oskrbovanca;

dolžniki v postopkih izvršbe, ko se izvršba izvaja na zadnjem prebivališču;

starši ali drugi pravni zastopniki mladoletnih otrok, ko se odloča o prisilni izselitvi;

mladoletniki, ko se samostojno obrnejo na sodišče za zaščito lastnih pravic ali interesov, ki jih določa in varuje zakon. Mladoletniki, ki so sklenili zakonsko zvezo v skladu s predpisanim postopkom ali jim je sodišče priznalo popolno poslovno sposobnost, so izključeni;

posamezniki, ki so poslovno nesposobni v zadevah, ki vključujejo odločanje o sposobnosti fizične osebe;

posamezniki v zadevah, ki se tičejo prijave rojstva;

drugi posamezniki v zadevah iz mednarodnih pogodb, ki jih je sklenila Republika Litva.

Nagrade izvedencem

Sodišče mora izvedencem povrniti izgubljeni zaslužek (iz dela ali njihovega poklica) za vsak dan, ki ga morajo preživeti pred sodiščem. Plačani so za ustrezno izvedensko mnenje in izvid, povrnejo pa se jim vsi stroški, ki so povezani z nastopom pred sodiščem, potni stroški in stroški prenočišča skupaj z dnevniciami. Stranka, ki predlaga izvedbo dokaza z izvedencem, mora **založiti stroške** v znesku, ki ga vnaprej določi sodišče. Če obe strani predlagata izvedbo dokazov z izvedencem(-i), založita stroške v enakih deležih. Stroški se založijo z nakazilom na poseben račun sodišča.

Če v zadevah, ki jih določajo litovski **Civilni zakonik** (Lietuvos Respublikos civilinis kodeksas) ali drugi zakoni, **sodišče povabi priče** (liudytojai) **ali izvedence** (ekspertai) **na lastno pobudo, se morajo stroški plačati iz državnega proračuna**. To velja tudi za opravo dela izvedenca na kraju dogodka.

Pri določanju stroškov, ki se založijo, je potrebno upoštevati višino prihodnjih stroškov. Sodišče izvedence plača, ko opravijo svoje delo. Sodišče za izvedensko delo na podlagi izdanega računa plača tudi strokovnim institucijam. Ti zneski se plačajo s posebnega računa sodišča, odprtega pri banki na območju sodišča. Zneski, ki se plačajo izvedencem in strokovnim institucijam, če jih stranki nista založili, mora na poseben račun sodišča **plačati stranka, zoper katero je bila izdana sodba, ali obe stranki glede na uspeh njunih zahtevkov**. Ministrstvo za pravosodje določi najvišje zneske teh stroškov.

Nagrade prevajalcem in tolmačem

Sodišče prevajalcem povrne izgubljeni zaslužek (iz dela ali njihovega poklica) za vsak dan, ki ga morajo preživeti pred sodiščem. Prevajalcem je potrebno plačati za prevajanje in povrniti vse stroške, ki nastanejo zaradi nastopa pred sodiščem, potne stroške, stroške prenočišča in dnevnice. Stranka, ki sodišču predloži dokumente in želi njihov prevod v tuj jezik, mora založiti stroške v znesku, ki ga določi sodišče.

Sodišče mora prevajalcem plačati iz sredstev državnega proračuna, ki so dodeljena za prevajanje, z izjemo zneskov, ki se plačajo prevajalcem za prevajanje sodnih dokumentov, ki jih predložijo stranke. Stroški tolmačenja/prevajanja med sodno obravnavo se krijejo iz **državnega proračuna**. Ministrstvo za pravosodje je določilo najvišje zneske teh stroškov.

Sorodni dokumenti

[Poročilo Litve o študiji preglednosti stroškov](#)  (950 Kb) 

Zadnja posodobitev: 07/04/2023

Strani v jezikih držav članic pripravljajo posamezni nacionalni organi, njihov prevod pa zagotavlja prevajalska služba Evropske komisije. Prevodi zato morda še ne vsebujejo kasnejših sprememb izvirnika, ki so jih vnesli nacionalni organi. Evropska komisija ne prevzema nobene odgovornosti za informacije ali podatke, ki jih vsebuje oziroma na katere se sklicuje ta dokument. Za pravila o avtorskih pravicah države članice, ki je odgovorna za to stran, glejte pravno obvestilo.

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 in as 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	Bailiff		
	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				

	Parties that achieve mutual consent to divorce are relieved of litigation costs.		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 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		
---------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	--	--

Last update: 07/04/2023

The national language version of this page is maintained by the respective Member State. The translations have been done by the European Commission service. Possible changes introduced in the original by the competent national authority may not be yet reflected in the translations. The European Commission accepts no responsibility or liability whatsoever with regard to any information or data contained or referred to in this document. Please refer to the legal notice to see copyright rules for the Member State responsible for this page.

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 Lit. The courts can adjust this by taking into consideration the quarter's consumer price index (now - 132)	Participants in a proceeding pay 10 Lit. for a repeat copy of a court document, and 1 Lit. 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 Lit. The courts can adjust this by taking into consideration the quarter's consumer price index (now - 132)	Participants in a proceeding pay 10 Lit. for a repeat copy of a court document, and 1 Lit. 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		Bailliff		
	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 Lit. which bailiff can claim in every execution case, 200 Lit. 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?
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.
Case B	The same as in national situation
	Cost
	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.
	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 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	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.

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 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.
---------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

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

Last update: 07/04/2023

The national language version of this page is maintained by the respective Member State. The translations have been done by the European Commission service. Possible changes introduced in the original by the competent national authority may not be yet reflected in the translations. The European Commission accepts no responsibility or liability whatsoever with regard to any information or data contained or referred to in this document. Please refer to the legal notice to see copyright rules for the Member State responsible for this page.

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 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 same as in national situation	The same as in national situation

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.		
---------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--	--

Case Study	Appeals		
	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 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

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	

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 national situation	The same as in national situation	

Case Study	Bailiff		
	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 Litass 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

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 national situation	The same as in national situation	

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

	Witness compensation	Pledge or security
--	-----------------------------	---------------------------

Case Study				
	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	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.
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' Fees 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	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

		<p>fails to refund these costs, they must be recovered in accordance with legal procedure.</p> <p>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</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>fails to refund these costs, they shall be recovered in accordance with legal procedure.</p> <p>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</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>
--	--	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

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

Last update: 07/04/2023

The national language version of this page is maintained by the respective Member State. The translations have been done by the European Commission service. Possible changes introduced in the original by the competent national authority may not be yet reflected in the translations. The European Commission accepts no responsibility or liability whatsoever with regard to any information or data contained or referred to in this document. Please refer to the legal notice to see copyright rules for the Member State responsible for this page.

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 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 of the curator's work; 6) other necessary and reasonable expenses	Yes

Costs for lawyer, bailiff and expert

Case Study	Lawyer
	Is representation compulsory?
Case A	Lawyer representation is not compulsory.
Case B	

Case Study	Bailiff	Expert
	Is representation compulsory?	Is use compulsory?
Case A	No	No
Case B	No	No

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

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

Last update: 07/04/2023

The national language version of this page is maintained by the respective Member State. The translations have been done by the European Commission service. Possible changes introduced in the original by the competent national authority may not be yet reflected in the translations. The European Commission accepts no responsibility or liability whatsoever with regard to any information or data contained or referred to in this document. Please refer to the legal notice to see copyright rules for the Member State responsible for this page.

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	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			expenses of the curator's work; 6) other necessary and reasonable expenses
--	--	----------------------------------------------------------------------------	--	--	----------------------------------------------------------------------------

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-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. 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	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 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	As per national situation	As per national situation	As per national situation	As per national situation

Last update: 07/04/2023

The national language version of this page is maintained by the respective Member State. The translations have been done by the European Commission service. Possible changes introduced in the original by the competent national authority may not be yet reflected in the translations. The European Commission accepts no responsibility or liability whatsoever with regard to any information or data contained or referred to in this document. Please refer to the legal notice to see copyright rules for the Member State responsible for this page.