



Updated in April 2020

The Judicial Officer in the World

REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA

Name (singular and plural): **Antstolis / Antstoliai**

Presentation

Generalities

113 judicial officers are appointed within 95 offices. They work together with approx. 315 trainees or assistants and approx. 700 staff. All are liberal or self-employed professionals. By order of the Minister of Justice, maximum number of judicial officers is 121.

Training

Initial and ongoing training of judicial officers

To become a judicial officer, the following level is required: a judicial officer must be a citizen of the Republic of Lithuania of impeccable reputation who has a university degree in law (single degree or bachelor's degree), who has been a judicial officer assistant for at least two years and has won a public competition or has worked as a judicial officer for at least five years. A doctor of social sciences law, a habilitated doctor or a judicial officer who has been a judicial officer for at least five years, if no more than three years have passed since his or her dismissal from the judicial officer, may be appointed a judicial officer without examinations.

Ongoing training for the staff of judicial officers

Ongoing training courses are available for the staff of judicial officers.

The exercise of the profession

Under exception, a professional exam is necessary to exert the profession of judicial officer. The judicial officers are appointed by the Ministry of justice. There is a limited number of judicial officers. A judicial officer can exert his activities within a structure including another or several other judicial officers. 84% of judicial officers exert individually, the others exerting within a non-individual structure.

The profession is represented at national level by the **Chamber of Judicial Officers of Lithuania**.

Obligations of the judicial officer and ethical rules

The judicial officer is submitted to the following obligations relating to his activities:

- Prohibition of service in certain cases (relationship, union, conflict of interest...).
- Obligations relating to the professional activities of the judicial officer.
- Conditions of keeping of archives of the judicial officer.



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- Obligation to have an account specifically intended for depositing funds collected on behalf of clients of the judicial officer.
- Obligation to respect the tariff.
- Obligation for the judicial officer to be submitted to a control of his activities.
- Obligation to comply with ethical and/or deontological rules.
- Professional secrecy.
- Obligation to take out professional and civil liability insurance.

There are rules relating to ethics and/or deontology applicable to the profession of judicial officer. Disciplinary rules are applicable to the profession of judicial officer. The judicial officer is submitted to a control of his activities.

Activities

Enforcement of court decisions

The judicial officer is in charge of enforcing court decisions, including the following enforcement measures:

- Attachment of movable goods in the hands of the debtor.
- Attachment of movable goods in the hands of a third party.
- Attachment of immovable.
- Attachment of earnings.
- Attachment in the hands of a third party of funds owed to the debtor.
- Attachment of intangible goods other than the funds owed to the debtor.
- Freezing and/or collection of tangible movable goods that should be handed over by the debtor according to a court decision.
- Attachment of motor vehicles.
- Attachment of ships and vessels.
- Attachment of airplanes.
- Attachment of crops.
- Attachment of goods locked in a safe.
- Evictions.
- Handing of children according to a court decision.
- Provisional measures on intangible movable goods of the debtor.
- Setting up of a provisional judicial security on a immovable of the debtor.
- Setting up of a provisional judicial security on a business of the debtor.
- Setting up of a provisional judicial guarantee on shares, stocks and securities of the debtor.
- Physical (as opposed to Internet) forced auction sale of tangible movable goods attached by the judicial officer.
- Forced public auction sale of tangible movable goods.
- Forced public auction sale of intangible movable goods.
- Forced public auction sale of immovable.
- Forced auction sale of businesses attached by the judicial officer.
- Distribution to creditors of monies collected during the forced auction sale of a movable good.
- Distribution to creditors of monies collected during the forced auction sale of an immovable good.



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When in charge of enforcement, the judicial officer has access to some information on the assets of the debtor.

Service of judicial or extrajudicial documents

The judicial officer can serve judicial and/or extrajudicial documents in civil, commercial and/or criminal matters.

Forced public auction sales

The judicial officer can carry out the forced public auction sale of the following goods:

- Physical (as opposed to Internet) auction sale of tangible movable goods attached by the judicial officer.
- Physical (as opposed to Internet) auction sale of intangible movable goods attached by the judicial officer.
- Physical (as opposed to Internet) auction sale of businesses attached by the judicial officer.
- Physical (as opposed to Internet) sale of immovable goods attached by the judicial officer.

Voluntary public auction sales

The judicial officer can carry out the voluntary public auction sale of the following goods:

- Physical (as opposed to Internet) auction sale of tangible movable goods attached by the judicial officer.
- Physical (as opposed to Internet) auction sale of intangible movable goods attached by the judicial officer.
- Physical (as opposed to Internet) auction sale of businesses attached by the judicial officer.
- Physical (as opposed to Internet) sale of immovable goods attached by the judicial officer.

Other activities (X = yes)	
Debt collection	X
Statements of facts	X
Sequestration of goods	X
Legal advice	X
Bankruptcy proceedings	X
Missions entrusted by a judge	X
Mediation	X
Arbitration	X
Representation of parties in the court	
Drawing up of private deeds and documents	
Court service	
Real estate management	Valuation and administration of the property of the debtor, including covering the debts from these incomes.