



General Information

- Number of inhabitants: 3.36 million at the beginning of 2008.¹
- Prison population rate per 100,000 inhabitants: 234.
- Link to Probation Service:
 - www.kalejimudepartamentas.lt (Prison Department).
- Links to websites:
 - www.tm.lt (Ministry of Justice);
 - www.teise.org (Institute of law).
- Member of the CEP in: The Prison Department became CEP member in January 2007.

Characteristics of the Probation Service

- A clear cut system of probation does not yet exist in Lithuania. Probation tasks are carried out by correction inspectors, which are subordinate to the Prison Department of the Ministry of Justice.
- The five regional correction inspections are headed by a Director General at the Prison Department. The regional departments are made up of 49 local offices (town and district correction inspections).
- The correction inspections deal with adults as well as juveniles. The age of criminal responsibility is 16 years (for serious offences the age is 14 years).
- The total budget allocated to the correction inspections for 2007 was 2.991.304 euros (for the prison system it was 42.113.043 euros).
- In the law, the forms of voluntary participation in the process of probation are not defined yet. Each regional correction inspection is responsible for the forms of cooperation with volunteers, because this question is not discussed at national level yet. Formally there is a possibility for volunteers to take part in the work of the correction inspection (also at the national level), but it is left for each organizations discretion to determine forms of cooperation. However, volunteers are encouraged to take a more active part in the probationers' re-entry process.
- A few non-governmental organizations, like Lithuanian Caritas, daily engagement centres and groups of social risk for juveniles, shelter homes at monasteries as well the Red Cross and the Prisoners' Guardianship Association of Lithuania (also non-governmental

¹ International Centre for Prison Studies (2009), *Prison Brief for Lithuania*. London: King's College. Available online at: www.kcl.ac.uk/depsta/law/research/icps/worldbrief/

organisations) are involved in probation work. In general these organizations prepare projects for reintegration of sentenced persons.

Tasks

The correction inspections are not involved in the pre-trial phase. This means that the inspections do not have the task to make pre-sentence reports. The emphasis in the work of the correction inspections lies on the suspended custodial sentences, but they also deal with conditionally released prisoners and persons sentenced to community service. Furthermore, probation officers assist probationers in their attempts to re-enter the community. Besides, correction inspections give information to prisoners (before they are released) according to conditions of conditional release from penitentiary institutions and according to social service in each municipality. Afterwards, conditionally released persons are supervised by correction inspectors. When latter persons do not obey the restrictions, fail to submit to prohibitions imposed by the court or commit public order offences, the correction inspection or the court may impose a certain sanction.

Number of staff

- The average number of employed staff in 2006: 226.
- Daily average number of offenders/clients dealt with: 8,784 (in 2006).

New developments

In 2007, the Concept of Probation in Lithuania and the Plan of the Measures for Implementation of the Concept were presented. The Concept contains objectives, like the accessibility of social services for probationers, promotion of social support in the process of probation and the development of legal regulation of probation. The question whether a Probation Service, not longer attached to the Prison Service, should be created is not clear yet. It depends on political 'will'. Nevertheless, it is expected that the implementation of the Concept will influence the activities of the correction inspections substantially. An important new function defined in the Concept is the preparation of pre-sentence reports. The Concept of Probation has not yet been put into practice, however the expected implementation date is the beginning of 2011. The legal regulation of probation has to be planned first.

Probation during the different stages of the criminal procedure

	Pre-trial phase	Trial and enforcement phase	Post release phase
Social care and support and information		x	x
Enforcement of community works sentence		x	

Enforcement of penal sanctions and measures like unpaid works		x	
Enforcement of freedom restriction sentence		x	
Enforcement of suspension of custodial sentence		x	
Enforcement of conditional release		x	
Application of an educational measure – behaviour restriction		x	
Elaboration and management of individual sentence service plan with conditionally released persons		x	x
Execution of the program of social reintegration for persons conditionally released from penitentiary institutions		x	x
Execution of rehabilitation program for the people having committed criminal offences under alcohol intoxication		x (will be repealed from the beginning of 2010)	
Execution of rehabilitation program for the people having committed offences against property		x	
Execution of rehabilitation program for the people having committed offences endangering traffic security		x (will be repealed from the beginning of 2010)	
Execution of rehabilitation program for the people having committed violent crimes		x	
Probation guidance and supervision of terms and conditions		x	

This summary is based on the country chapter in the book *Probation in Europe*, the most comprehensive survey of probation systems and services in Europe today. If you wish to order it, please click [here](#).

