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## GLOBAL ADMINISTRATIVE LAW REALIZATION IN LITHUANIAN E-JUSTICE SYSTEM

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**Abstract:** *Globalization is an inevitable phenomenon of these days. Economic, cultural, political and social globalization creates the need and of the legal globalization. Rules, standards and templates, which shall apply on a global scale, become the legitimate global functioning of the administration and the guarantor of the decisions binding. At the same time, it becomes the basis to talk about the global administrative law as an autonomous right. The purpose of global administrative law becomes to create universal - international standards that would be laid down by the general public management principles and form the transnational governance institutions, which are attributed to the implementation of administrative functions worldwide. After Lithuania's accession to the European Union and its commitment to take all of the acquits communautaire, the entire Lithuanian legal system, along with administrative law, received a change. European Union legislation in the Lithuanian law has become a priority. Throughout Europe, it is increasing demand of justice for the increasing workload of judicial systems and often difficult budgetary terms, it is imperative to continuously adapt its working methods. Development of e-Justice is one of the most important aspects of the modernization of the judicial system. The main purpose of e-Justice is to do justice in Europe more efficient and better to serve citizens. E-justice issues are not confined to certain areas of law. They arise in many areas of civil, criminal and administrative areas. This paper examines the evolution of global administrative law and its models. The paper analyses as an example of Lithuania for global administrative law application and realization of e-Justice assistance.*

**Keywords:** *e-Justice, global administrative law, globalization, Prüm Decision, EURODAC, ECRIS.*

**ACM Classification Keywords:** *J.1 Administrative Data Processing – Law.*

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### Introduction

The concept of global governance can be directly linked to the process of globalization. This process involves the different government regulation areas of every state: international investment, trade, financial and banking activities, environmental protection, health care, security, transportation, communications, and so on. Particular attention should be paid at the integrated global management, because the negative consequences for the most part are caused not only by the process of globalization, but both the disability to manage it.

“Globalization and the rise of global governance are transforming the structure of international law, though much of this transformation takes place beneath the surface of the international legal order and often goes unnoticed. From the perspective of classical, inter-state, consent-based international law, global governance may still appear merely as a quantitative increase in international legal instruments, sometimes coupled with stronger enforcement mechanisms and accompanied by some changes in procedures of treaty-making” [Krisch, Kingsbury, 2006].

Administrative law is perhaps one of the most important modern branches of law, cause it is regulated a very wide spectrum of the social fields. Practical aspect of administrative law science is pointed at public administration relationships through public authorities' services for human [Urmonas, 2009]. Global administrative procedure means a wider, more flexible, neologism of modern legal standards, which fits well to the law, politics, economy, culture and other spheres of social relations [Krisch, Kingsbury, 2006].

Global administrative law doctrine argues that global governance is the administrative actions. Scientists argue that global administrative law conceptualization recognizes that there is a global or international administration.

International regulation is more directly exposed individuals within states. On the other hand, more often mechanisms of participation and the security of individuals are established in international criteria that are directly related to the decisions taken by international organizations. In this way, the legal principles of administrative law are taken from domestic administrative law and are transferred and adapted to the international context [Battini, 2005].

Global Administrative Law is a public area, which poses a challenge to classical international law and argues that the latter is unable to meet the modern needs of the global community, and it is published in the verdict and it is suggested a gradual transition to the global law. Purpose of global administrative law becomes to create a universal - international rates (rates - conglomerates), which lays down the general principles of state management and to form the transnational governance institutions, which are attributed to the implementation of administrative functions worldwide. This phenomenon reflects the legal integration processes and the establishment of global legal space, functioning in accordance with the principles of administrative law.

One of the effects of globalization - that is development of communication and computer networks. Various management and administrative problems are remotely solving. In whole Europe the demand justice is increasing, because of it the workload of judicial systems is also increasing and often in difficult budgetary terms, it is imperative to continuously adapt its working methods. E-Justice can be defined as implementation of information and communication technologies in order to improve citizens' access to justice and to increase effectiveness of legal actions, vol. y. any settlement of disputes or criminal penalties for certain offenses related activities.

Administrative law and European Union law relationship's analysis has become relevant after Lithuania's accession to the European Union. In order to belong to one of the biggest Europe's economic and political communities - the European Union, Lithuania has undertaken to take all the legal base so-called *acquis communautaire*, in line with its national legislation. So basically the whole legal system, without distinction and of administrative law, received a change.

National e-justice systems are an important power for national economies—they represent the space where the most advanced information and communications technology (ICT) makes the administration of justice better, faster, and less expensive for taxpayers [Integrated Justice, 2010]. National e-justice systems are also an important driver for national economies.

This paper analyzes the application of information technologies in Lithuanian criminal justice system at the point of the realization of global administrative law decisions.

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### Global Administrative Law

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Administrative law as a branch of public law regulates the social relations that arise in public administration. Administrative law discipline is closely related to the administrative regulatory legal practice (in particular in the state's public management) [Bakaveckas et al., 2005].

Globalization is an inevitable phenomenon of these days, leading both positive and negative consequences for countries. Economic, cultural, political and social globalization creates and the need of legal globalization, because the "legal" global governance must be based on juridical - legal grounds. The era of globalization increasingly emphasize international actors (organizations) role not only in the global context, but also in the point of national law of the countries. The relationship between national law and international law is changing by growing role of administrative law.

“Global governance can be understood as regulation and administration, and that we are witnessing the emergence of a ‘global administrative space’: a space in which the strict dichotomy between domestic

and international has largely broken down, in which administrative functions are performed in often complex interplays between officials and institutions on different levels, and in which regulation may be highly effective despite its predominantly non-binding forms. In practice, the increasing exercise of public power in these structures has given rise to serious concerns about legitimacy and accountability, prompting patterns of responses to those concerns in many areas of global governance. Global administrative law proposes drawing together these dispersed practices and understand them as part of a common, growing trend towards administrative - law type mechanisms for holding global regulatory governance accountable, and to inquire into the challenges this set of issues poses to both domestic administrative law and international law" [Krisch, Kingsbury, 2006].

Global Administrative Law includes legal mechanisms, principles and practices that encourage or otherwise seek to influence the global status of the administrative authorities, in particular by ensuring that these bodies meet adequate standards of transparency, performance, rationality and legitimacy of care standards, and could make effective decisions and rules [Kingsbury et al., 2005]. Actors on the international scene could successfully implement the administrative-regulatory functions, and if such functions would be carried out by public institutions - their nature are clearly administrative.

European Union law is a large part of law that is operating by principles of administrative law and for its implementation Member States as well use the national administrative measures or other methods. In other words, the European Union impact on national administrative law is called the Europeanization of administrative law and European Union regulators also seek smooth and fruitful global governance [Valančius Kavalnė, 2009]. Globalization of European Union law is limited by the area of Europe, however, we consider, that the concept of a global administrative law seeks to unify the administrative regulation to a greater extent, and perhaps even global.

Mostly global administrative law is analyzed on the basis of certain models, which are based on U.S. administrative law theory. The researchers of this country assert that global administrative law must be developed and analyzed on the basis of two reflections – “*top down*” and “*bottom up*” [Stewart, 2005].

Global administrative law model of “*bottom-up*” reveals the ways in which the global regulatory decisions may be taken by state national administrative legal measures. In this way, the development of the global modes of domestic administrative law is being adapted and the use of national instruments is expanded [Stewart, 2005].

The latter model is functioning by ensuring global standards' implementation of national courts, by the country's institutions (officials)' participation in negotiations or decisions on the global level, by the national public administration bodies' legislation or decisions necessary for the implementation of international standards and so on. [Tripathi, 2011].

Meanwhile, other global administrative law model of “*top-down*” offers to create a new administrative mechanisms to direct global regulatory regimes, thus setting global standards for the implementation of national administrative procedures. For the establishment of this model it will be needed to set up a new global institutional structure in which the institutions of legislative, administrative and independent review would be function [Stewart, 2005]. This system will provide powers of global regulatory entities (countries, organizations, etc.) to participate in the global administrative procedures, decision review would be conducted by independent international bodies, and this would include the review of national decisions related to the global administration.

Current global administrative law problems are usually associated with taxes, fines, illegal migration, and so on issues.

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## E-Justice

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By offering standard tools, techniques, and data structures, information sharing becomes easier, quicker, and less expensive for the justice sector. This is all the more important in the current economic climate when most governments are seeking budget savings in the public sector. Public agencies require software that is intentionally designed to facilitate and accommodate new thinking and reform. When professionals in law enforcement—whether judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, prison officers, or the police—can connect with each other and securely share information, everything changes. Economy, efficiency, and effectiveness are the principal drivers for all justice and citizen safety organizations when making decisions about ICT solutions [Integrated Justice, 2010].

E-Justice is related to the broader concept of the e-Government and there is a separate part of the phenomenon. European Communities Commission Communication *Towards a European e-Justice Strategy* [Commission of the European Communities, 2008] described e-Justice Strategy, which aims to increase citizens' confidence in the justice of Europe. Main aim of e. Justice is to improve justice in Europe to be more efficient and better serve citizens.

Algimantas Urmonas [2007] argues that the reticence of administrative law, search for solutions in only the legal environment in terms of social technology restricts its ability to enrich it to rely more on other social science information. Development of an optimal institutional framework of administrative justice and the governing legislative framework necessary should implant the advantage of the latest social technologies. The task of technology is not randomly influence the natural and social processes, but achieve the state aims by directing them to human society.

Both the purpose of legal and social technologies is to influence the social environment.

Administrative justice institutions should more widely use the public relations and information technology. Allow access to any person interested in information about their work freely available information resources (without prejudice to the rights and freedoms) must be provided for each person [Kurpuvesas, 2007].

Effective integrated justice solutions collect, analyze, and circulate information across multiple agencies and organizations in the justice community. Using the latest applications that are designed to work together, electronic data collection is more reliable and cost efficient, freeing up officials to detect and investigate crime, instead of managing paper work. These Web-based solutions—designed to comply with international standards—ensure easier horizontal and vertical integration and allow interoperability with data management software [Integrated Justice, 2010].

E-Justice issues are not confined to certain areas of law. They arise in many areas of civil, criminal and administrative law areas. Therefore, e-Justice is the horizontal case of cross-border matters in Europe. The European e-Justice is designed to create a European judicial area by the use of information and communication technologies [Council of the European Union, 2008].

Since 2003 Commission of the European Communities develops portal of judicial cooperation in civil and commercial matters web: <http://ec.europa.eu/civiljustice/>. In Europe, the several professional organizations are developing useful electronic exchange of information or interconnection projects, such as the Association of State Boards website: <http://www.juradmin.eu/>, the general practice of the Supreme Courts Portal: <http://www.network-presidents.eu/> or the register of wills: [www.cnue.be](http://www.cnue.be). E-Justice activity of European Union should enable citizens, particularly victims of criminal acts, to access to information and to cross the multiplicity of systems to overcome the linguistic, cultural and legal barriers [Commission of the European Communities, 2008].

The e-Justice portal: <https://e-justice.europa.eu/home.do?action=home&plang=en&init=true> purpose is to facilitate citizens and businesses' right to justice's implementation in Europe. Eventually, the portal should

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become the symbol of European justice area and the common Internet communication policy. The site provides access to the case law (civil, criminal, and administrative cases) of different countries of the European Union.

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### **Lithuania in the European Union**

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After Lithuania's accession to the European Union and its commitment to take all of the *acquis communautaire*, the whole Lithuanian legal system, along with administrative law, received a change. European Union legislation in the Lithuanian law has become a priority. In Lithuanian administrative law the whole legal regulation of public administration should be implemented. Since its accession to the European Union, Lithuanian public administration institutions in the field of administrative law should apply European Union law, and administrative courts hearing cases and making decisions – should take in account the rich jurisprudence of judicial institutions of the European Union law in the interpretation and validity issues. European Union law influences almost all areas of administrative law.

Traditionally, the greatest impact of it the so-called economic administrative law is experiencing. This is evident in the competition law, state aid, and grants law's areas. However, the classical administrative law areas such as agriculture law, environmental administrative law, police law, foreigners, refugees' affairs and state responsibility are increasingly pervaded by European Union law. Particularly the strong direct influence of European Community law is on such areas as state services [Valančius, Kavalnė, 2009].

However, there are some major obstacles that still face when it is trying to create a common European administrative law. First of all, it's too small legal mechanisms for the direct implementation of European Union law. If the European Union, as the new legal regime, seeks to ensure compliance with the rule of law and the principles of direct effect, it should have its own arrangements for implementing such policy. The vast majority of European Union law today is implemented via national administrative authorities. Over the one year Lithuanian authorities transposes over 100 directives, implemented over 2000 regulations and decisions. Over the one year, there is acceptance of 50 laws, 30 government decrees and 200 ministerial orders [Europos Sąjungos teisės įgyvendinimas].

In order to ensure the Lithuanian tax authorities' opportunity to cooperate with third countries (non-EU Member States) in various tax collection related fields, including assistance in calculating and collecting taxes, as well as the fight against tax fraud, Lithuania ratified the Convention on mutual administrative assistance in tax matters. Since 2012, Lithuania became the member global transparency and tax information exchange forum of Economic Cooperation and Development Organization (OECD), which the main goal - an effective international cooperation in tax field. In 2013 the evaluation of adequacy of Lithuanian legislation (the first stage) with the Economic Cooperation and Development standards for with regard to taxation was carried out, concerning the availability of relevant information, its use and return. At this stage, the highest rating was given to Lithuania [Lietuvos Respublikos Vyriausybės, 2014].

In 2013 Lithuania became a non-permanent member of the UNSC for 2014-2015 terms. UNSC Membership not only provides a unique opportunity to participate in global policy processes in the world seeking international peace and stability, but is also an important lever for the most important contribution to the principles, values and relations between countries of the rules for dissemination and consolidation. This is especially important for enhancing national security aspects, in order to protect its interests and in the global world, and in the neighborhood [Lietuvos Respublikos Vyriausybės, 2014].

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### Implementation of Information Technologies in Lithuania

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Lithuanian information society development program for 2011-2019 [Lietuvos Respublikos Vyriausybės..., 2011a] was prepared taking into consideration the fact that the development of information society is a dynamic, rapidly changing process of a number of public and state activities and the success of public participation in promoting the positive and reducing the negative consequences of this process would contribute to the sustainable development of the information society.

The purpose of the program is to identify priorities, the goals and objectives for the development of the information society, in order to make better use of information and communication technologies providing the social and economic opportunities, and firstly online - it is very important economic and social tool that enables users to provide and receive services, work, entertain, interact and express freely their opinions [Lietuvos Respublikos Vyriausybės..., 2011a].

The program complies with the 2010' May 19 European Commission Communication to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions *A Digital Agenda for Europe* [COM (2010) 245 final] and the objectives set out in line with the European Commission in 2010' March 3 Communication *Europe 2020 A strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth* [COM (2010) 2020 final]. The program aim is to promote Lithuanian population to gain knowledge and skills that they successfully use ICT to engage in a knowledge society, improve their quality of life, and reduce social exclusion, in favorable conditions [Lietuvos Respublikos Vyriausybės..., 2011a].

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### Administrative E-Justice Solutions in Lithuania

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Public confidence in law and democratic values, independent judiciary is a necessary condition for the survival of the state. Principles such as transparency, publicity, openness help to update the administrative court system, to restore the trust of justice, in the belief that justice is implementing transparently, in open and professional courts, that for citizens the constitutional right to a fair trial is guaranteed [Piličiauskas, 2011].

Fighting against corruption in the courts and in order that all judicial decisions would be publicly available on the Internet, and the case related information would be available in cyberspace for legitimate interest holders, according to the National Courts Administration implemented project "E-services for the administration of justice in the process" since 2013 actors in civil and administrative cases are provided by access to the Lithuanian Legal System LITEKO data – to store in the system of procedural documentation. On Lithuanian courts' electronic services portal "e.teismas.lt" persons may review cases in which they are actors, listen to audio recordings of court hearings, access to the proceedings, provide to the court process documents, to prepare documents by the forms, be notified about the acceptance, found errors in the proceedings, to pay the stamp duty, court fines or costs awarded against the State [Lietuvos Respublikos Vyriausybės, 2014].

The court order the electronic booking system T[EUS (<http://liteko.teismai.lt/tieus/>) allows natural and legal persons to submit an application for a court order for electronic (online). This system facilitates lenders' access to justice; the court is to examine the possible cases of this type. The system is available only to legal entities and natural persons who are qualified electronic signature certificate. The certificate is necessary because without it cannot connect to the system and sent documents to sign.

Information dissemination process development through modern electronic means is certainly significant for judicial system. In 2011 by the taken in the summer change of the Civil Procedure Code has been established that since 2013 by electronic means of communication the pleadings can be given to the court. The use of electronic communication means is legal by proceedings for enforcement and bailiffs, the possibility of the trial use the electronic information and communication technologies (video conferencing, teleconferencing, and so on)

is arranged. Court could present the documents by electronic means and to others, if they so wished and ordered the necessary contact data [GLIMSTEDT 2012].

Currently, an electronic service information system - e-Fine, for administration of the non-contentious manner of fines imposed on natural and legal persons is developed. Project goal is to encourage voluntary payment of fines, improving non-adversarial manner fines imposed by administrative processes and providing tools to conveniently pay. E-Fine project will allow the different administration and collection procedures to promote the efficiency of the search for fines and penalties paid or voluntary. According to the implementation of the project, the payment for the penalty will be carried out remotely [GLIMSTEDT 2012].

Currently, it is to strengthen the control of illegal migration mechanism, as well as provide more favorable conditions for entry to foreigners who are highly professional, or invest in Lithuania or come to study, teach, and conduct research or experimental development works in Lithuanian science and study institutions [Lietuvos Respublikos Vyriausybės, 2014].

In 2008 the European Union adopted the so-called *Prüm Decision* [Council Decision, 2008], for a cross-border law enforcement cooperation's improvement. This EU legislation act allows for an automated way to check the information in the other EU Member States in accordance with existing databases of DNA, fingerprint and vehicle registration data. Legislative implementation of all EU Member States requires the implementation of a number of technical solutions.

The emergence of more advanced technologies, as well as the implementation of the *Council Decision 2008/615/JHA of 23 June 2008 on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism and cross-border crime*, the Government of Lithuania in 2009 adopted a resolution on the Council Decision 2008/615/JHA on the cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism and cross-border crime action plan approval [Lietuvos Respublikos Vyriausybės nutarimas, 2009]. Based on this decision, Lithuanian Police Forensic Science Centre in 2009 implemented the United States and the Austrian company's *Cogent Systems GmbH* (now *3M Cogent, Inc.*) product (CAFIS), which is used in most of the world, including the European Union. This is a high quality standardized foreign practice tested and fully functioning product that meets the requirements of Council Decision 2008/615/JHA on the exchange of data. "CAFIS provides the solution for agencies that: require fingerprint/palm print matching systems with databases of up to tens of millions of records; need rapid response times; must support a few users to thousands of users; want to include Live Scans and wireless biometric input devices; require integration of existing information systems; need to provide secure Web-based identification services" [CAFIS]. This system provides the function of *Prüm*.

In 2013 the Habitoscopical data register (HDR) started to work. Stored in the register the personal identification tags help quickly to identify persons', who illegally crossed the border, identity, and find wanted persons in Lithuania and other EU countries, to better investigate crimes [Lietuvos Respublikos Vyriausybės, 2014].

"Information about citizens of EU Member States and about third country nationals is available in many forms and systems in the Member States and at EU level. National and European instruments lay down the rules and conditions under which law enforcement authorities can have access to this information in order to carry out their lawful tasks. Fingerprint data is especially useful information for law enforcement purposes, as it constitutes an important element in establishing the exact identity of a person. The usefulness of fingerprint databases in fighting crime is a fact that has been repeatedly acknowledged" [Commission of the European Communities, 2009].

The growth and the introduction of new technology open up the new opportunities for researchers to take advantage of the pre-trial investigation fingerprint data systems not only at national but also at international level. Execution of *Prüm*, ECRIS and EURODAC functions is set at the level of international commitment.

Prüm is the direct exchange of fingerprint data [Lietuvos Respublikos Vyriausybės nutarimas, 2009] between the states that have implemented Council Decision 2008/615/JHA of 23 June 2008 on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism and cross-border crime and Council Decision 2008/616/JHA of 23 June 2008 on the implementation of Decision 2008/615/JHA on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism and cross-border crime. Prüm include automatic exchange of DNA fingerprint data and national vehicle registration data. Prüm data exchange is strictly regulated [Lietuvos Respublikos Vyriausybės, 2011b].

In 2011 adopted by the European Union Council Decision of 13 December 2011 on the launch of automated data exchange with regard to fingerprint data in Lithuania (2011/888/EU) [Council Decision, 2011] by the automated fingerprint database search in the field of Lithuania has fully complied with the general Decision 2008 / 615/TVR chapter 6, the provisions on data protection and on the implementation of this Decision shall be entitled to receive and supply personal data pursuant to the provisions of Article 9.

“In the Hague Programme for strengthening freedom, security and justice in the European Union of November 2004, the European Council set forth its conviction that for that purpose an innovative approach to the cross-border exchange of law enforcement information was needed” [Council Decision, 2008]. “The aim of this Decision is to lay down the necessary administrative and technical provisions for the implementation of Decision 2008/615/JHA, in particular as regards the automated exchange of DNA data, dactyloscopic data and vehicle registration data” [Council Decision, 2008].

EURODAC is the European Union countries' electronic control system for controlling the European Union border crossing for illegal migrants and asylum seekers on the basis of fingerprint identification technology (System of EU member states for processing flows of asylum seekers and illegal migrants by means of dactyloscopy)

EURODAC system was established in 2000 and operates according to by European Union adopted the Dublin Convention. Each EU country must take part in the work of the EURODAC system and to establish a national EURODAC unit. In 2004 and Lithuania joined the EURODAC system. EURODAC tasks in Lithuania are implemented by the Lithuanian Police Forensic Science Center, the State Border Guard Service under the Ministry of the Interior and the Migration Department under the Ministry of the Interior.

“A system known as “Eurodac” is hereby established, the purpose of which shall be to assist in determining which Member State is to be responsible pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 604/2013 for examining an application for international protection lodged in a Member State by a third- country national or a stateless person, and otherwise to facilitate the application of Regulation (EU) No 604/2013 under the conditions set out in this Regulation. This Regulation also lays down the conditions under which Member States' designated authorities and the European Police Office (Europol) may request the comparison of fingerprint data with those stored in the Central System for law enforcement purposes [Regulation..., 2013].”

The main purpose of EURODAC is to prevent the same illegal migrant or asylum seeker to seek asylum in several European countries identifying them by hand fingers.

ECRIS is the European Criminal Records Information System. In 2009 Lithuania implemented by Council Framework Decision 2009/315/JHA of 26 February 2009 on the organisation and content of the exchange of information extracted from the criminal record between Member State [Council Framework Decision, 2009] and Council Decision 2009/316/JHA of 6 April 2009 on the establishment of the European Criminal Records Information System (ECRIS) in application of Article 11 of Framework Decision 2009/315/JHA [Council Decision, 2009] aim - since 2012 Lithuania started exchanging information on convictions through the development of the criminal information system ECRIS.

## Conclusion

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Formed transnational legal relationships are experiencing the natural changes that directly affect the process of globalization. This process was exempted and for management field, - it develops a new legal phenomenon, which is proposed to call global administrative law. This law is a new approach to international relations, ongoing management of the processes that take place in different countries administrative ideas for adapting and moving beyond national boundaries. In this way, the legal neologism created global norms governing international administrative bodies of the external and internal administrative actions and the implementation of functions, as well as support national management entity within the country to implement international norms.

Global Administrative Law provides quite a colorful range of transnational control. Global assignment management features not only are for the classical international organizations, but also private (non-profit), or "mixed" status with operators shows that on the one hand international administration becomes characteristic of such structures, which had originally been the regulatory function, on the other hand it illustrate the diversity of global administration and flexibility.

The criteria of technologies affecting social and legal practice may be considered the simplicity (the technology does not have to be too complicated), agility, changing (adaptation to the changing social legal environment), reliability (endurance reliance on technology stocks), economy (technology can be affected, but not cost-effective), the use of convenience (well-designed technology is useless if it is inconvenient for people who have to work with it). Social technology expression in law is associated with social and legal status of scientific knowledge and social effectiveness of legal activity, as dictated by both the social and legal conditions and the objectives pursued by the decision-society ways.

E-Justice issues are not confined to certain areas of law. They arise in many areas of civil, criminal and administrative law areas. Therefore, e-Justice is the horizontal case of cross-border matters in Europe. The European e-Justice is designed to create a European judicial area by the use of information and communication technologies.

Lithuania is implementing the means of European e-Justice strategy. Lithuanian administrative courts are implementing the means of public awareness about the court actions on the court websites. Lithuanian Police Forensic Science Center installed a new Automated Fingerprint Identification System is one of the most effective CAFIS identification tools. It meets the highest modern standards and guaranteed by the European Council Decision 2008/615/JHA on the stepping up of cross-border communication. Lithuania realized Prüm function - opened to researchers the access to fingerprint data systems not only at national but also at international level. EURODAC and the ECRIS system open up the new possibilities for the identification of individuals in the international arena.

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