

NATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION AGENDA FOR 2022–2033

PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FIRST STAGE

National Anti-Corruption Agenda for 2022–2033 (The Agenda)



A long-term strategic document¹ adopted by the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, which:

- establishes the main directions, goals, and objectives of the state's anti-corruption policy;
- ensures the continuity of Lithuania's anti-corruption policy;
- focuses on creating a corruption-resistant environment in the public and private sectors;
- is implemented in three stages through four-year plans adopted by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania.



Results of the 2023–2025 Plan² Progress Assessment

88 %	40 / 58	13	73 %	8 / 25*
Overall implementation level of the 2023–2025 measures	Measures fully implemented	Ongoing measures monitoring of which continues	Of planned funds used	Impact indicators that reached their target values

Five-Year Change in Monitoring Indicators



International evaluations indicate moderate and consistent growth in Lithuania's progress. Both Corruption Perceptions Index and the Control of Corruption indicator have improved, reflecting the strengthening of anti-corruption system and improved quality of public governance. However, public attitudes change slower – the proportion of people who believe that bribery helps solve problems has remained largely unchanged and is still well above the desired level, indicating that further efforts are needed to strengthen values-based attitudes and promote behavioral change.

Implementation Challenges

Progress in some areas was slower due to the complexity of information technology and digitalisation projects, prolonged public procurement and legislative processes, delayed funding, as well as coordination and human resource challenges. Although some measures were implemented efficiently and at lower cost than planned, the most significant challenges were encountered in the implementation of information technology projects. In several cases, their intended impact was not fully achieved due to implementation delays, technical shortcomings, or the limited practical uptake of the solutions developed³.

* Note: 4 indicators were not reached but are improving; 7 were not reached and remain unchanged; 6 could not be evaluated due to a lack of data.

¹ Available online: https://www.stt.lt/data/public/uploads/2022/08/stt_darbotvarke_en.pdf

² Available online: <https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/477f7bc0eb0e11ed9978886e85107ab2>

³ The monitoring and evaluation report on the implementation of the Agenda in 2023–2025 (in Lithuanian) is available on the website of the Special Investigation Service: <https://www.stt.lt/data/public/uploads/2026/06/darbotvarkes-2023-2025-m.-stebesenos-ir-vertinimo-ataskaita.pdf>

Areas of Progress:

- **Business Attitudes.** The willingness of business executives to offer bribes has declined, while their willingness to report corruption has nearly doubled. This indicates growing intolerance of corruption within the business environment.
- **Open Data.** Lithuania has achieved a high level of open data maturity, enabling citizens, the media, academia, and businesses to make greater use of public sector data for oversight, analysis, and innovation.
- **Law Enforcement Visibility.** Both citizens and businesses are more likely to believe that corruption-related offences result in real consequences, strengthening the deterrent effect of criminal enforcement. This indicates growing confidence in the institutional response to corruption.
- **General Corruption Perception.** The proportion of citizens who believe that corruption is widespread in Lithuania has declined. However, the improvement remains moderate and requires continued, consistent efforts.
- **Public engagement at the local level.** The proportion of citizens who participated in addressing local public issues during the previous 12 months has increased. This reflects growing civic engagement and greater public participation in addressing issues of importance to local communities.

Positive Results

Further Progress Is Needed in Areas:

- **Behavioral Change.** Citizens' willingness to report corruption and experiences of offering bribes have remained largely unchanged, while some public servants still consider bribery a possible way to solve problems.
- **Openness of Decision-Making.** Only a small part of society believes that decisions in Lithuania are made openly. Public consultation, stakeholder engagement, and transparency in decision-making need to be strengthened.
- **Service Efficiency.** Although digital solutions are being introduced, expected results are not always achieved. This indicates that the development of technical tools alone is insufficient, and need to be accompanied by effective use, data quality, system stability, and user-friendliness.
- **Media Transparency.** Despite the development of functionalities in the Public Information Producers and Disseminators Information System (VIRISIS) and the media support model, the impact remains limited. Further efforts are needed to increase the availability of publicly disclosed data on media ownership, funding, and support.
- **Sustainability of the Business Standards.** Business participation in transparency initiatives remains voluntary; therefore, economic or administrative incentives are needed to encourage the practical implementation of anti-corruption standards in business practices.

I direction – to form anti-corruption attitudes and develop anti-corruption competences



Anti-corruption awareness raising

- Anti-corruption education in schools is implemented as part of citizenship education; teachers' qualifications in the field of anti-corruption education are enhanced annually.
- Anti-corruption topics have been integrated into health sciences degree programs, and are planned to be integrated into programs of other degrees as well.
- Public awareness campaigns for preventing nepotism and bribery have reached a wide audience, and the number of residents who used personal connections to obtain public services has decreased.
- Public sector employees have strengthened their competencies in the areas of increasing transparency, preventing conflicts of interest, and preventing fraud.



II direction – to achieve sustainable and resistant to undue influence political, managerial, administrative and financial solutions, and quality public and administrative services



Public Procurement

- Strengthening the application of the unreliable supplier's framework.
- Centralization of public procurement for healthcare institutions is underway.
- Although the modernization of the **Central Public Procurement Information System** was not seamless, a 70% of open public procurement data was successfully ensured.



Adjustment of Public and Private Interests

- Compliance officers were provided with methodological assistance and practical recommendations to identify and manage risks of conflicts of interest.
- Remote training sessions were conducted via the PINREG system, focusing on the declaration of interests, recognition of conflicts of interest, and post-employment restrictions.



Open Data

- The number of open datasets grew by an annual average of 15%.
- Lithuania ranked 2nd in Europe for open data maturity.



Health Care and Patient Services

- A patient feedback questionnaire has been implemented, and the systematic collection of patient satisfaction data has commenced.
- Regulations governing paid services and services funded by the Compulsory Health Insurance Fund have been improved.
- The Advanced Patient Registration Information System (**IPR IS**) has been enhanced; however, it remains critical to ensure the publication of actual available appointment times, effective waiting list management within the system, and data reliability. Furthermore, active participation from patients in using the IPR IS and completing feedback questionnaires is essential, as wider adoption of these tools will better facilitate improvements in service quality.



Land Management and Spatial Planning

- State **land administration services** have been digitized, with some reaching the highest level of electronic maturity.
- Subsystems developed within the **Lithuanian Spatial Information Portal** now enable centralized viewing of information regarding the status and usage of state land.
- Digitized **services related to territorial planning** have become easily accessible.



Publication of Infrastructure Projects

- A publicity concept for transport sector infrastructure projects has been developed, applicable to transport sector institutions and state-owned enterprises.
- Under this concept, the disclosed information enables the public to more clearly monitor the progress, deadlines, financing, actual costs, current updates, and potential risks and their management regarding key infrastructure projects.



Environment and Regulation

- Development has commenced on the Pollution Prevention Processes Information System, designed to digitize environmental assessments, permitting, and control processes.
- A hunting module has been developed within the **Biodiversity Information System**.
- Risk assessment and control planning frameworks have been established within the state food and veterinary sector, allowing inspections to be more effectively targeted at the highest-risk entities.

III direction – to achieve effective control of corruption and the impartial, objective administration of justice and the rule of law



Whistleblower Protection

- Awareness of whistleblower protection was raised across the public, private, and civic sectors through public information and consultation activities designed to encourage the disclosure of valuable information on corruption cases.
- The number of whistleblowers grew moderately.
- Despite a lower-than-planned number of remunerated individuals who provided valuable information, the total amount of payouts was higher.



Justice System

- Inter-institutional training sessions were organized for pre-trial investigators, prosecutors, and judges on the investigation of corruption-related criminal offenses, evidentiary matters, and asset recovery, thereby strengthening the justice system's capacity to combat corruption effectively.

While the 2023–2025 plan has established key preconditions for more transparent public governance, sustainable change requires that these measures function effectively in practice, and that citizens, businesses, and civil society organizations actively engage in public oversight. This will ensure more accessible services, more open data, more transparent decisions, and safer channels for reporting corruption.

A consistent and comprehensive reduction of corruption, alongside the strengthening of state resilience to corruption, contributes to:

- civic maturity,
- social welfare,
- economic growth,
- the quality of public service delivery,
- the freedom of fair competition,
- national security.