



2025

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION SERVICE
OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA

Annual Report

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FOREWORD

anti-corruption measures being applied are not sufficient. It is therefore evident that prevention must not be treated as additional work. It is part of everyday responsibility that each of us must assume. The personal leadership of the head of every institution in shaping a transparency-based organisational culture is equally important.

Corruption prevention is part of good governance. When investigators establish corruption-related criminal offences and courts adopt decisions in respect thereof, damage to the State has already been done. Every risk that is not assessed becomes a cost - trust decreases, governance becomes more expensive, and the country's investment attractiveness weakens. The management of these risks and public trust in institutions are of particular importance not only because of the current geopolitical situation, but also for the consistent pursuit of State progress.

There is also reason for satisfaction. International studies record improved anti-corruption indicators for Lithuania, including the growth of the Corruption Perceptions Index since 2012 and the corruption control scores of recent years. Representing Lithuania, the Service actively participates in shaping the anti-corruption agenda in Europe, leads the European Partners against Corruption network and the European Contact-Point Network against Corruption, and also actively participates in the activities of the Anti-Corruption Network for Eastern Europe and Central Asia.

The work carried out provides a solid basis for acting purposefully and professionally, applying clear operating principles, feeling public support, and pursuing a common goal - that no space should remain for corruption in our State.

Today, broad discussions are taking place on the State's preparedness for defence, the need to act in advance without waiting for critical moments, and national security. In pursuing these objectives, resilience to corruption is of particular importance as one of the components of ensuring national security, encompassing the ability and preparedness to withstand the impact of corruption by acting transparently, ethically, and by applying preventive measures.

By acting together, we achieved results that help create change, making Lithuania stronger and safer. Preparations were launched for Strategic Anti-Corruption Guidelines for the political leadership, data-based anti-corruption recommendations were provided, new dialogue platforms were created, analytical anti-corruption intelligence was strengthened, and a package of benefits for transparent business was initiated - these are only some of the measures through which corruption is prevented from emerging and becoming a burden on the State.

The year 2025 also brought important lessons. A large-scale investigation into possible systemic corruption at the State Plant Service and the record amount of the bribe disclosed demonstrated that the

LINAS PERNAVAS

Director of the Special Investigation Service of the Republic of Lithuania



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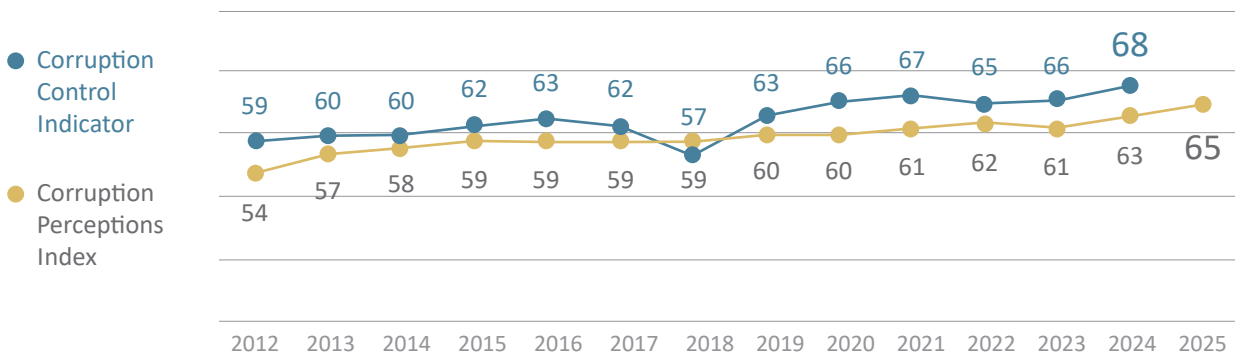
STATE OF
ANTI-CORRUPTION
LANDSCAPE: INSIGHTS
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STUDIES

POSITIVE TRENDS IN INTERNATIONAL ASSESSMENTS OF THE ANTI-CORRUPTION ENVIRONMENT

International studies assessing the anti-corruption environment show improving scores for Lithuania's corruption control system. According to the latest data of the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI)¹ compiled by Transparency International, Lithuania received 65 points out of 100 possible. In the CPI ranking, Lithuania is in 28th place among 182 countries of the world and in 12th place in the European Union (EU). Compared to the previous year, the score increased by 2 points and the country rose by 4 positions in the global ranking. A consistent upward trend in the assessment has been observed—Lithuania's CPI has increased by 11 points since 2012.

Similar trends are revealed by the World Bank study Worldwide Governance Indicators 2024², where Lithuania scored 68 points on the Control of Corruption indicator³. This is 2 points more than in previous years and 1 point above the average of the EU Member Countries. According to this indicator, Lithuania ranks 12th among the 27 EU Member Countries and 43rd among the 215 countries assessed in the study.

Figure 1. Corruption Control Indicator and Corruption Perceptions Index: Change in Lithuania's Ranking, 2012-2025



International studies reveal improving trends in Lithuania's anti-corruption environment. Lithuania's assessment, according to the data of the Good Government Index compiled by the Chandler Institute of Governance, has been improving consistently for the fifth consecutive year. In 2025, Lithuania ranked 25th out of 120 countries⁴ and was identified as one of the examples of the greatest progress. Attention was drawn to the consistent strengthening of institutions, increasing transparency, ensuring the rule of law, data-driven public governance, and effective corruption prevention measures. According to most of the criteria of the Good Government Index, Lithuania ranks among the thirty best-performing countries in the world, and its score is higher than both the global and regional average.

¹ Transparency International, Corruption Perceptions Index, 2025. Available online: <https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2025>

² World Bank, Worldwide Governance Indicators, 2024. Available online: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/worldwide-governance-indicators/interactive-data-access>

³ The World Bank methodology for the Worldwide Governance Indicators was updated in 2025. In order to ensure an objective comparison, all historical data since 1996 were recalculated under the updated methodology; therefore, the scores presented differ from those of previous years.

⁴ Chandler Institute of Governance, Chandler Good Government Index, 2025. Available online: <https://chandlergovernmentindex.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/05/2025-Chandler-Good-Government-Index-Report.pdf>

STATE OF ANTI-CORRUPTION LANDSCAPE: INSIGHTS FROM DIAGNOSTIC STUDIES

Similar positive developments are also reflected in other studies. According to the data of the corruption risk assessment report for EU Member Countries⁵ prepared under the “BRIDGE GAP” project funded by the European Commission’s Horizon Europe programme, Lithuania has significantly reduced corruption risk over the past decade. Lithuania has been assigned to the group dominated by Northern and Western European countries, where effective anti-corruption mechanisms prevail and opportunities for corruption to occur remain limited.

In the European Quality of Government study initiated by the European Commission, which assesses citizens’ perceptions and experiences related to the prevalence of corruption in the public sector, as well as the impartiality and quality of public services in the EU, Lithuania was divided into two regions: the Capital Region and the Central and Western Lithuania Region. According to the European Quality of Government Index, the Capital Region ranks 67th among 186 EU regions, while the Central and Western Lithuania Region ranks 87th. In addition, both Lithuanian regions are among the ten European regions that have improved the quality of governance most rapidly over the last decade. The Capital Region ranked 2nd, while the Central and Western Lithuania Region ranked 8th among 186 EU regions in terms of the largest average positive change in score since 2010⁶. In both Lithuanian regions, a statistically significant increase in the quality of governance was identified, reflecting consistent institutional strengthening, improving corruption control, and increasing reliability of the public sector.

Consistent improvement in the assessment of resilience to corruption is also indicated in other studies. According to the data of the latest Rule of Law Index⁷, Lithuania ranks 18th among 143 countries worldwide and 14th in the region⁸. Although the overall Rule of Law Index remained unchanged for the second consecutive year, Lithuania’s Absence of Corruption scores have been increasing⁹. In terms of resilience to corruption, compared to previous years, Lithuania moved up by 1 position both globally (20th place) and regionally (14th place). The most significant positive change was recorded in the assessment of the resilience to corruption of the police and the military. In this area, Lithuania’s score this year reached the regional average¹⁰. Higher scores were also assigned in the assessment of the resilience to corruption of the executive and legislative branches¹¹.

⁵ BRIDGE GAP project, Report on corruption risk in the Member States of the European Union at national level, 2025. Available online: https://corruptiondata.eu/wp-content/uploads/2025/05/D9.1_updated_June242025_ip.pdf

⁶ According to the European Commission Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy study Measuring Quality of Government at Subnational Level - European Quality of Government Index 2025, the average change across five measurement rounds was 0.37 for the Capital Region and 0.29 for the Central and Western Lithuania Region. Available online: https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/studies/2025/KN-01-25-060-EN-N.pdf

⁷ World Justice Project, Rule of Law Index, 2025. The study evaluates 143 States. The index is measured on a scale from 0 to 1, where 1 denotes full observance of the rule of law. Lithuania received 0.77 points in 2025, the same as in 2024. Available online: <https://worldjusticeproject.org/rule-of-law-index/>

⁸ For the purposes of the study, one region consists of the EU, the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), and North American States (31 Countries in total).

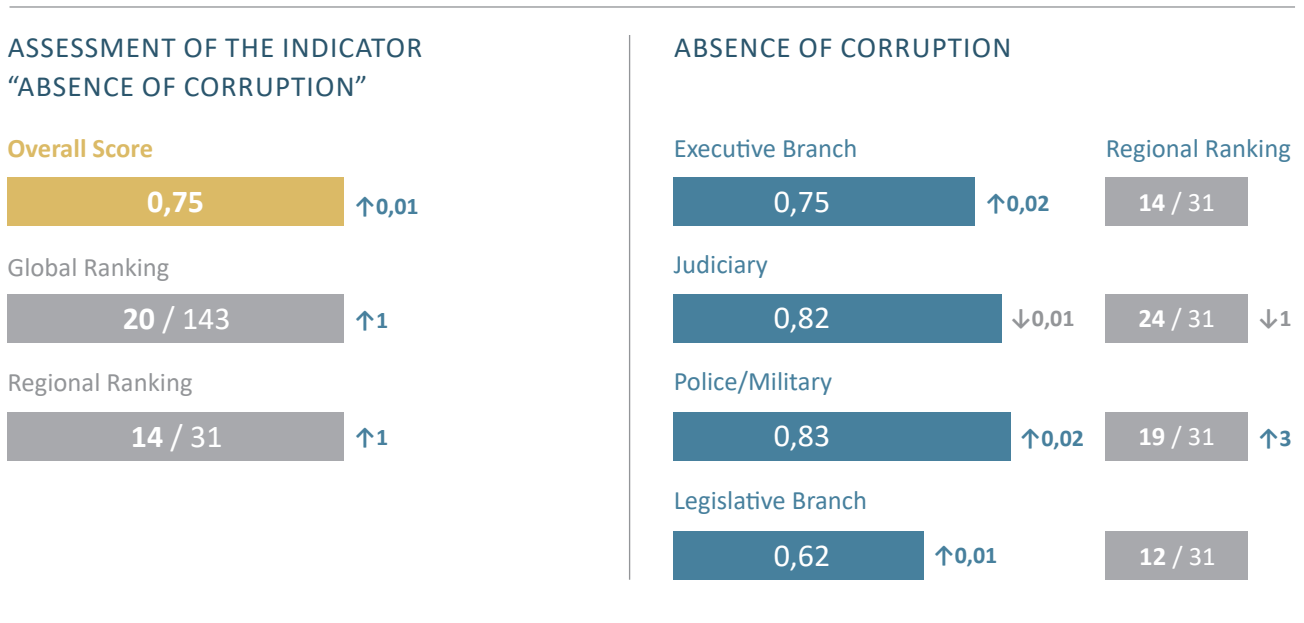
⁹ World Justice Project, Rule of Law Index, 2025. The corruption resilience indicator is measured on a scale from 0 to 1, where 1 denotes full resilience to corruption. Lithuania’s corruption resilience score in 2025 was 0.75 (0.01 higher than in 2024).

¹⁰ World Justice Project, Rule of Law Index, 2025. In 2025 - 0.83 points; regional average - 0.83 points (0.02 higher than in 2024).

¹¹ World Justice Project, Rule of Law Index, 2025. Respectively, in 2025 - 0.75 points (0.02 higher than in 2024) and 0.62 points (0.01 higher than in 2024).

STATE OF ANTI-CORRUPTION LANDSCAPE: INSIGHTS FROM DIAGNOSTIC STUDIES

Figure 2. Rule of Law Index, Absence of Corruption in 2025



World Justice Project

Both at the national and international levels, the consistent implementation of anti-corruption measures and international recommendations is positively assessed. According to the 2025 Rule of Law Report¹², the first year of implementation of the Action Plan for the National Anti-Corruption Agenda was evaluated positively. It is emphasised that various initiatives are being implemented to prevent corruption and promote integrity in both the public and private sectors. Attention is also drawn to the ongoing investigation and prosecution of corruption-related criminal offences, although it is noted that the share of acquittals in corruption cases remains higher than in the investigation of other criminal offences. Lithuania is also assessed positively in the third-phase follow-up report on Lithuania under the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions, which notes Lithuania’s successful actions in implementing the OECD recommendations on the prevention of bribery in international business transactions¹³.

THE PUBLIC PERCEIVES CORRUPTION AS WIDESPREAD, WHILE THE DIRECTLY FELT IMPACT OF CORRUPTION IS LOWER THAN THE EU AVERAGE

Despite positive and improving assessments of Lithuania’s anti-corruption environment in international studies, the public continues to perceive corruption as a relevant issue in Lithuania. According to the latest data

¹² European Commission, 2025 Rule of Law Report. Available online: https://commission.europa.eu/publications/2025-rule-law-report-communication-and-country-chapters_en

¹³ OECD, Phase 3 follow-up report on Lithuania under the Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions, 2025. According to the report, of 49 recommendations, 27 were fully implemented and 14 were partially implemented. Available online: https://www.oecd.org/content/dam/oecd/en/publications/reports/2025/12/oecd-anti-bribery-convention-phase-3-follow-up-report-on-lithuania_abe96239/1699ba63-en.pdf

from the European Commission's public survey (hereinafter – the Citizens' Eurobarometer)¹⁴, 80 percent of the population believe that corruption is widespread in Lithuania. This figure is higher than the EU average (69 percent) and, compared to previous years, has not changed significantly. According to the data from the European Commission's business survey (hereinafter – the Business Eurobarometer), in 2025, 56 percent of business representatives indicated that corruption is widespread in Lithuania; this indicator improved compared to 2024 and is lower than the EU average¹⁵.

Although the perception of corruption as a widespread problem in Lithuania remains relatively high, in recent years nearly four times fewer respondents have stated that corruption affects them personally in their daily lives, and this indicator is close to the EU average¹⁶. A similar trend is also observed among business representatives: according to the Business Eurobarometer, one in five business representatives state that corruption is a problem when developing business, and this indicator is better than the EU average¹⁷.

■ FEWER BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVES CONSIDER BRIBERY TO BE WIDESPREAD

According to the Map of Corruption in Lithuania 2025 study, respondents identify nepotism, dishonest use of political connections, the adoption of legal acts beneficial to individual groups, and abuse of office or powers as the most widespread forms of corruption in Lithuania¹⁸. Compared with 2023-2024, the number of residents who consider abuse of office to be very widespread has increased¹⁹.

According to the Business Eurobarometer, the forms of corruption considered by business representatives to be the most widespread in Lithuania are favouritism towards friends or family members in public institutions and in business, and the financing of political parties in exchange for public procurement contracts or influence over policy-making²⁰. These three forms are regarded as the most widespread in most EU Member Countries. Compared with previous years, the share of Lithuanian business representatives who consider bribery to be a widespread practice decreased significantly, and this year this assessment came closer to the EU average²¹.

¹⁴ European Commission, Special Eurobarometer 561: Citizens' attitudes towards corruption in the EU in 2025. Available online: <https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/3361>

¹⁵ According to the European Commission Flash Eurobarometer 557: Businesses' attitudes towards corruption in the EU in 2025, the figure for Lithuania in 2025 was 56 percent (2024 - 62 percent), compared to the EU average of 63 percent. Available online: <https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/3382>

¹⁶ According to Special Eurobarometer 561: Citizens' attitudes towards corruption in the EU in 2025, the figure for Lithuania in 2025 was 23 percent (2024 - 24 percent), compared to the EU average of 30 percent.

¹⁷ According to Flash Eurobarometer 557: Businesses' attitudes towards corruption in the EU in 2025, the figure for Lithuania in 2025 was 21 percent, compared to the EU average of 35 percent.

¹⁸ According to the Lithuanian Map of Corruption 2025 study, nepotism as a very widespread form of corruption was indicated by 69 percent of residents and 60 percent of civil servants; unfair use of political connections by 67 percent of residents and 67 percent of civil servants; adoption of legal acts beneficial to particular groups by 57 percent of residents and 45 percent of civil servants; abuse of office by 67 percent of residents and 33 percent of civil servants; and abuse of powers by 62 percent of residents and 19 percent of civil servants. Available online: <https://www.stt.lt/analitine-antikorpucinezvalgyba/lietuvos-korupcijos-zemelapis/7437>

¹⁹ According to the Lithuanian Map of Corruption 2025 study, the figure in 2025 was 67 percent, compared to 57 percent in 2024.

²⁰ According to Flash Eurobarometer 557: Businesses' attitudes towards corruption in the EU in 2025, 59 percent indicated favouritism towards friends or family members in public institutions, 49 percent in business, and 37 percent the financing of political parties in exchange for public contracts or influence over policy-making.

²¹ According to Flash Eurobarometer 557: Businesses' attitudes towards corruption in the EU in 2025, the figure for Lithuania in 2025 was 25 percent (2024 - 34 percent), compared to the EU average of 22 percent.

ACCORDING TO PUBLIC OPINION, THE INSTITUTIONS AND SECTORS VIEWED MOST CRITICALLY HAVE NOT CHANGED

According to the Map of Corruption in Lithuania 2025 study, residents and civil servants identify healthcare institutions, the Parliament, the courts, municipalities and political parties as the most corrupt institutions in Lithuania²². Among areas of public governance, both residents and civil servants consider the justice system, the healthcare system, the management of public funds and use of the budget, the energy sector, and environmental, territorial planning and construction policy to be the most corrupt²³.

This year, residents assess the anti-corruption reputation of the courts more favourably - compared with the previous year, 13 percent fewer residents identified courts among the most corrupt institutions²⁴. According to the 2025 Rule of Law Report, more than half of residents and business representatives believe that courts and judges are sufficiently independent or completely independent²⁵.

VERY LOW RISK OF BRIBERY IN LITHUANIA'S BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

According to the data of the report on corruption risk in EU Member Countries, Lithuania is singled out as one of the Eastern European countries where the level of bribery has decreased significantly over the past decade (by 20 percent). Meanwhile, on average across the EU, the prevalence of bribery increased by 3 percent over the same period²⁶. According to Eurobarometer data on citizens, 5 percent of respondents surveyed in Lithuania indicated that they had encountered or observed corruption during the past 12 months, which corresponds to the EU average (5 percent). In assessing the prevalence of bribery, it was found that 11 percent of Lithuanian residents participating in the survey indicated that they had had to give a bribe during the past 12 months²⁷.

Although the highest risk of bribery is associated with healthcare institutions, the situation is improving in the long term. A comparison of the data for 2016 and 2025 showed a significant decrease in the number of residents who state that they encountered demands for bribes in national as well as city and district hospitals or clinics.

²² In the Lithuanian Map of Corruption 2025 study, residents and civil servants were asked an open-ended question and invited to identify the five most corrupt institutions or bodies. Health institutions were indicated by 56 percent of residents and 59 percent of civil servants; the Seimas by 44 percent and 50 percent respectively; courts by 29 percent and 22 percent; the State by 26 percent of residents; municipalities and their representatives by 50 percent of civil servants; and parties and politicians by 17 percent and 14 percent respectively.

²³ According to the Lithuanian Map of Corruption 2025 study, the justice system as highly corrupt was assessed by 52 percent of residents and 28 percent of civil servants; the healthcare system by 50 percent and 46 percent; management of public money and use of the budget by 48 percent and 28 percent; the energy sector by 46 percent and 32 percent; and environment, territorial planning and construction policy by 41 percent and 37 percent respectively.

²⁴ According to the Lithuanian Map of Corruption 2025 study, the figure in 2025 was 29 percent, compared to 42 percent in 2023-2024.

²⁵ According to the European Commission's 2025 Rule of Law Report, 60 percent of residents and 58 percent of business representatives consider courts and judges to be sufficiently or fully independent.

²⁶ According to the BRIDGEGAP project report on corruption risk in the Member States of the European Union at national level, Lithuania is distinguished as one of the Eastern European States in which the level of bribery fell sharply over ten years (20 percent), while on average the prevalence of bribery in the EU increased by 3 percent over the same period.

²⁷ According to the BRIDGEGAP project report on corruption risk in the Member States of the European Union at national level, Lithuania is distinguished as one of the Eastern European States in which the level of bribery fell sharply over ten years (20 percent), while on average the prevalence of bribery in the EU increased by 3 percent over the same period.

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Most often, demands for and giving of bribes are linked to surgical operations, the determination of disability, nursing care in hospital, and decisions taken at municipal level regarding construction and the change of land-use purpose²⁸.

In Lithuania's business environment, the risk of bribery is very low. Only 3 percent of Lithuanian business representatives participating in the Business Eurobarometer indicated that their company had been asked for, or that an unofficial payment had been expected in return for permits issued or public services provided. This indicator is lower than the EU average²⁹.

RESIDENTS AND CIVIL SERVANTS ASSESS DECISION-MAKING AS CLOSED

In assessing decision-making in Lithuania, 7 percent of residents and 18 percent of civil servants indicate that decision-making in Lithuania is open or very open. Compared with 2023-2024, the number of residents and civil servants who consider decision-making to be closed or very closed has increased³⁰. In the opinion of civil servants, the greatest efforts to influence decision-making are made in the construction, energy, healthcare and pharmaceutical, and environmental sectors³¹. The methods of influence mentioned most often remain the same as in previous years: informal meetings, use of personal connections, and support for political parties³². Registered lobbyists, associations and companies are most often identified as seeking to influence decision-making in Lithuania³³.

CORRUPTION RISKS IN THE AREA OF PUBLIC PROCUREMENT REMAIN RELEVANT

In the Business Eurobarometer survey, business representatives were asked to assess how widespread, in their opinion, non-transparent practices are in public procurement processes. In Lithuania, the most frequently identified practices were the tailoring of procurement specifications to a specific company, collusive agreements in the submission of bids, and the involvement of tender participants in the drafting of specifications³⁴. The tailoring of procurement specifications to a specific company is considered the most

²⁸ According to the Lithuanian Map of Corruption 2025 study, the share of those who encountered a demand for a bribe in republican hospitals and clinics decreased from 40 percent in 2016 to 7 percent in 2025, and in city and district hospitals from 36 percent in 2016 to 8 percent in 2025. In 2025, the share reporting a demand for a bribe was 16 percent in relation to surgery, 12 percent in relation to disability determination, 11 percent in relation to nursing care in hospital, 11 percent in relation to construction procedures, and 11 percent in relation to changes in land-use purpose.

²⁹ According to Flash Eurobarometer 557: Businesses' attitudes towards corruption in the EU in 2025, the figure for Lithuania in 2025 was 3 percent, compared to the EU average of 8 percent.

³⁰ According to the Lithuanian Map of Corruption 2025 study, the share of residents holding this view increased by 10 percent and that of civil servants by 15 percent.

³¹ According to the Lithuanian Map of Corruption 2025 study, civil servants most frequently identified the sectors where influence is most often sought over decision-making as construction (76 percent), energy (72 percent), healthcare (62 percent), pharmaceuticals (60 percent), and environmental protection (53 percent).

³² According to the Lithuanian Map of Corruption 2025 study, 81 percent of civil servants indicated that influence is sought through participation in informal meetings, 75 percent through personal connections, and 70 percent through support for political parties.

³³ According to the Lithuanian Map of Corruption 2025 study, 65 percent of civil servants indicated that registered lobbyists seek to influence decision-making in Lithuania, followed by associations (49 percent) and companies (43 percent).

³⁴ According to Flash Eurobarometer 557: Businesses' attitudes towards corruption in the EU in 2025, the most widespread practices were tender specifications tailored to a particular company (59 percent), collusive bidding (52 percent), and participation of tenderers in drafting specifications (52 percent).

widespread non-transparent practice in public procurement across most EU Member States. Among Lithuanian companies that participated in public procurement over the past three years, 32 percent indicated that corruption had prevented them from winning a public procurement tender. This indicator has remained almost unchanged since last year and is still 7 percentage points higher than the EU average³⁵.

PUBLIC AWARENESS OF THE CONSEQUENCES FOR CORRUPTION IS GROWING

There is a growing awareness in Lithuania that corrupt practices are punishable by law. According to the Citizens' Eurobarometer, the number of residents who believe that there are successful prosecutions in Lithuania that deter corruption has increased - almost half of Lithuania's residents hold this view. Under this indicator, Lithuania ranks seventh among the EU Member Countries and the assessment is higher than the EU average³⁶. The number of residents who believe that corruption cases at the highest levels of power are investigated insufficiently has also decreased³⁷. On the other hand, only one quarter of residents agree with the statement that anti-corruption measures are applied impartially and without hidden motives³⁸.

According to the Business Eurobarometer, a larger share - seven out of ten - of Lithuanian business representatives are certain that individuals and businesses engaged in corrupt practices would be arrested or reported to the police or prosecutors. More than half of respondents state that individuals and businesses engaged in corrupt acts would be charged and stand trial³⁹. Compared with 2024, significantly more business representatives believe that individuals and companies are appropriately punished for bribing a high-ranking official⁴⁰. These indicators are among the highest in the EU. A somewhat smaller share of business representatives believe that guilty individuals would be severely punished or imprisoned by court decision, and in this regard, Lithuania aligns with the EU average⁴¹.

A consistent increase in the perception of punishability for corruption was also revealed by the Map of Corruption in Lithuania 2025. Compared with 2011, in 2025 there were 16 percent more residents and 36 percent more civil servants who indicated that they did not give a bribe because doing so would violate the law. Compared with 2023-2024, the number of residents agreeing with the statement that there is no point in reporting corruption because responsible persons will not be convicted also decreased⁴².

³⁵ According to Flash Eurobarometer 557: Businesses' attitudes towards corruption in the EU in 2025, the EU average was 39 percent.

³⁶ According to Special Eurobarometer 561: Citizens' attitudes towards corruption in the EU in 2025, the figure for Lithuania in 2025 was 45 percent (2024 - 38 percent), compared to the EU average of 36 percent.

³⁷ According to Special Eurobarometer 561: Citizens' attitudes towards corruption in the EU in 2025, the figure in 2025 was 73 percent, compared to 81 percent in 2024.

³⁸ According to Special Eurobarometer 561: Citizens' attitudes towards corruption in the EU in 2025, the figure in 2025 was 25 percent, compared to the EU average of 39 percent.

³⁹ According to Flash Eurobarometer 557: Businesses' attitudes towards corruption in the EU in 2025, the figure in 2025 was 68 percent.

⁴⁰ According to Flash Eurobarometer 557: Businesses' attitudes towards corruption in the EU in 2025, the figure in 2025 was 49 percent (2024 - 38 percent), compared to the EU average of 33 percent.

⁴¹ According to Flash Eurobarometer 557: Businesses' attitudes towards corruption in the EU in 2025, the figure in 2025 was 43 percent, compared to the EU average of 41 percent.

⁴² According to the Lithuanian Map of Corruption 2025 study, the figure in 2025 was 46 percent, compared to 56 percent in 2023-2024.

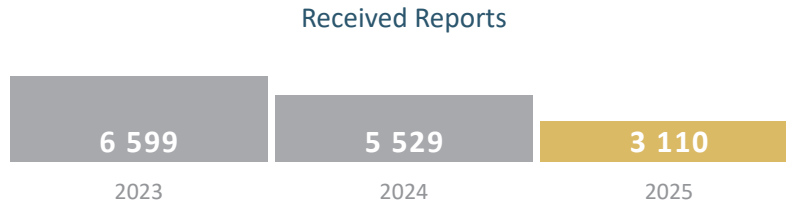


2.

CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

REPORTS FROM PERSONS

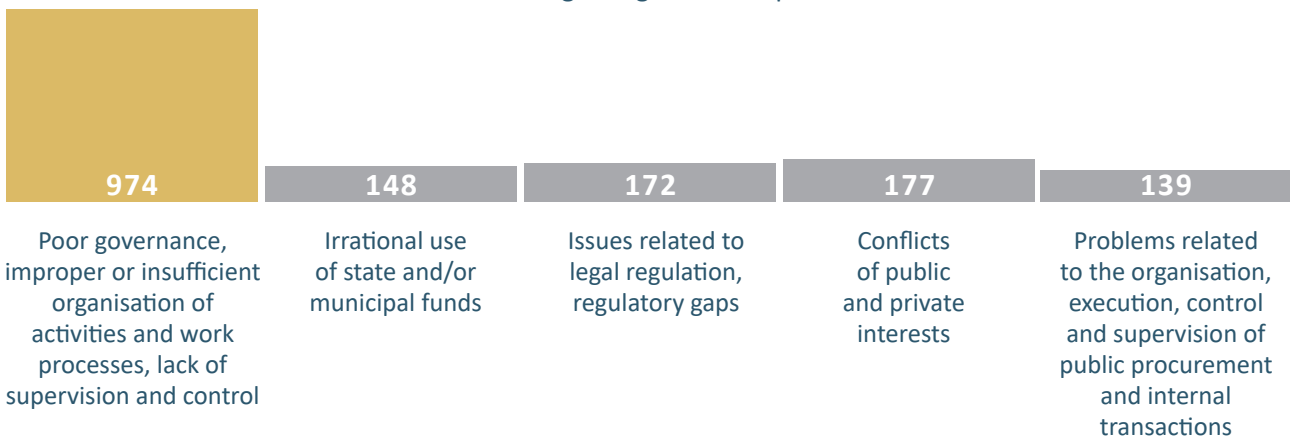
In 2025, the Service received 3,110 reports submitted by various institutions, companies, organisations and private individuals. On the basis of those reports, 41 pre-trial investigations were opened.



As in previous years, the most frequent reports concerned possible corruption-related criminal offences or other irregularities in the following areas: local governance, regional policy and public administration (including self-government and political activity, lobbying), environment, forests and climate change, justice, public finance and official statistics, and health.

It is noteworthy that, in respect of 242 reports, or 7.8 percent, procedural decisions were adopted in accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure, meaning that these reports fell within the competence of the STT as a law enforcement institution. This reveals that most of the issues raised by persons are in fact to be addressed not through the powers of the STT as a pre-trial investigation body and/or anti-corruption institution, but through remedying shortcomings in the functioning of the public sector and increasing its transparency, efficiency and resilience.

Prevailing Categories of Reports



PRE-TRIAL INVESTIGATIONS

The number of pre-trial investigations opened by the STT in 2025 was close to the average of recent years: 98 pre-trial investigations were opened in 2025, compared with 88 in 2023 and 103 in 2024. Slightly fewer criminal offences were identified in 2025 than in previous years: 210 in 2025, 277 in 2023, and 283 in 2024.

CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

Pre-trial Investigations Opened



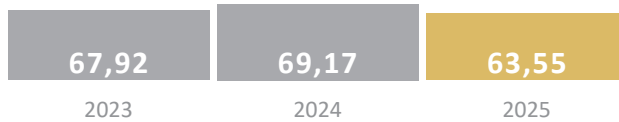
Criminal Offences Identified



When assessing the quality of pre-trial investigations conducted by the STT, attention should be drawn to data allowing a comparison with overall pre-trial investigation statistics. For example, comparing the share of solved¹ criminal offences among all criminal offences for which investigation was closed², the STT's indicator is around one and a half times better than the general statistical data for Lithuania in this area.

Share of Solved Criminal Offences Among all Criminal Offences for which Investigation was Closed

STT Pre-trial Investigations



General Data on Pre-trial Investigations



It should also be mentioned that, in 2025, pre-trial investigations were launched into offences distinguished by the significance of the area in which they occurred, their scale and their systemic nature, for example: the business interests and relations of a former Prime Minister (concerning possible allocation of EUR 5.9 million in municipal funds); alleged unlawful financing of the election campaign of the political party 'N. a.'; alleged unlawful influence on the activities of the Director of the Lithuanian Prison Service; the acquisition of drones not meeting the requirements for the needs of the national defence system (procurement value approximately EUR 1.9 million); the circumstances of acquisition of military aircraft (project value EUR 800 million); and systemic corruption at the State Plant Service (total amount of bribes EUR 1.5 million, with EUR 1.3 million in cash and gold worth around EUR 1 million found during searches).

¹ Solved criminal offence - a criminal offence in respect of which, during the reporting period, the prosecutor adopted a decision to discontinue the pre-trial investigation under Article 3(1)(5) and Article 212(1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure; the pre-trial investigation judge approved the prosecutor's decision under Article 212(5)-(8); the prosecutor referred the indictment together with the case file to the competent court under Article 220; the prosecutor adopted a decision on the completion of the pre-trial investigation under Article 397(1)(2); the prosecutor applied to the court for termination of the proceedings by penal order under Article 418; the prosecutor applied to the court for completion of the criminal case in accelerated proceedings under Article 426; or the case was transferred to another State under Article 68(3) of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

² Criminal offence for which investigation was closed - a registered criminal offence in respect of which, during the reporting period, the prosecutor adopted a decision to discontinue the pre-trial investigation under Article 3(1)(1), (3)-(7) and Article 212(1) and 212(2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure; the pre-trial investigation judge approved the prosecutor's decision under Article 212(3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), or (9); the pre-trial investigation judge terminated the investigation due to excessive duration under Article 212(10); the prosecutor referred the indictment together with the case file to the competent court under Article 220; the prosecutor adopted a decision on completion of the pre-trial investigation under Article 397(1)(1) or (2); the prosecutor applied to the court for termination by penal order under Article 418; the prosecutor applied for accelerated proceedings under Article 426; or the case was transferred to another State under Article 68(3).

MOST SIGNIFICANT PRE-TRIAL INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN 2025

A CRIMINAL CASE CONCERNING A SUSPECTED INSTANCE OF FOREIGN BRIBERY WAS REFERRED TO THE COURT

A representative of a joint-stock company of the Republic of Poland is accused of having offered a bribe to the project manager of UAB Enefit Green, a person equivalent to a civil servant, in return for personal favour towards the company and its representative in a wind farm construction project, approval of additional works in the construction of the turbines, confidential internal company information, and an exclusive position in future projects carried out by UAB Enefit Green. The investigation produced data giving reasonable grounds to believe that, between August and October 2023, the Polish citizen, representing a Polish company active in wind turbine construction, initiated several meetings with one of Enefit Green's project managers and offered him a bribe of EUR 100,000 so that the company represented by the accused, which had taken part in the tender for the construction of wind farm parks in Kelmė District and submitted a commercial offer exceeding EUR 100 million, would be declared the winner of that tender and would obtain other benefits.

THE EUROPEAN PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE REFERRED TO THE COURT A CRIMINAL CASE CONCERNING ALLEGED CORRUPTION OFFENCES BY THE MAYOR OF ŠIAULIAI CITY AND TWO OTHER PERSONS

According to the investigation, the Mayor of Šiauliai City allegedly exerted unlawful influence on the director of a company controlled by Šiauliai City Municipality and on the standing public procurement commission of that company in order to simulate a lawful and transparent public procurement procedure and create exclusive conditions for one private company to win a public procurement valued at EUR 1.7 million for the installation of street lighting, financed under the 2014-2020 EU Funds operational programme. Charges were also brought against two other persons - a shareholder of the private company that participated in the public procurement procedure and a public procurement consultant. The timely investigation conducted by the EPPO and the STT prevented the disbursement of funds to a company that may have won the contract through a non-transparent procedure.

A HIGH-PROFILE CASE OF CORRUPTION-RELATED CRIMINAL OFFENCES AT THE STATE FOOD AND VETERINARY SERVICE WAS REFERRED TO THE COURT

The data from the pre-trial investigation allow the reasonable conclusion that the former Director of the State Food and Veterinary Service, allegedly seeking pecuniary gain for himself and other members of an organised group, demanded bribes from business entities. A criminal corruption scheme may have been created whereby bribes were demanded, agreed and accepted on a monthly basis from business entities in order to ensure the smooth certification of cattle consignments for dispatch to EU Member Countries and export to third countries. It was also allegedly sought to secure favourable decisions for companies where inspections by inspectors of territorial divisions of the State Food and Veterinary Service identified irregularities and non-compliance with legal requirements - namely, not to suspend operations and, where operations had been suspended by decisions of responsible officials, to initiate the resumption of those companies' activities. Persons were charged with corruption offences committed in 2021-2022; the total amount of bribes approached EUR 200,000.

A CASE OF ALLEGED CORRUPTION BY INSOLVENCY ADMINISTRATORS WAS REFERRED TO THE COURT FOR TRIAL

Three bankruptcy (insolvency) administrators and a private company were charged with bribery. According to the investigation, the accused insolvency administrators, being persons equivalent to civil servants, in 2022-2023 directly demanded and agreed to accept high-value bribes from creditors of bankrupt companies connected with them in return for taking favourable decisions in insolvency proceedings. It was sought that the accused would not create artificial obstacles for bankrupt companies, would not delay insolvency proceedings, and the like. The data collected during the pre-trial investigation give reasonable grounds to believe that the total amount of bribes accepted reached EUR 62,500. The investigation also established that, in one company's insolvency process, one accused demanded a bribe of EUR 400,000 from creditors in order to create favourable conditions for certain persons to acquire several buildings in Vilnius through auctions or by other favourable means. This is the last case in this insolvency administrators corruption matter to be referred to the court for examination.

A CRIMINAL CASE CONCERNING TRADING IN INFLUENCE WAS REFERRED TO THE COURT

Data collected during the pre-trial investigation give reasonable grounds to suspect that, at the beginning of August 2024 in Vilnius, three accused persons agreed that, by using information at their disposal and their alleged influence over law-enforcement institutions, they would demand a bribe of EUR 200,000 for themselves and promise to influence officers of law-enforcement institutions so that ongoing investigations would be terminated. The pre-trial investigation was opened in August 2024, when a person informed the STT that a bribe was being demanded from him and thereafter, while cooperating with officers, handed over EUR 50,000 in several instalments, which, it is suspected, all three accused soon divided among themselves.

A PRE-TRIAL INVESTIGATION OF EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE WAS OPENED AT THE STATE PLANT SERVICE

A pre-trial investigation is being conducted into corruption-related acts allegedly committed by heads and employees of the State Plant Service under the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania and other persons acting in an organised group. According to the investigation, representatives of companies transporting plants and plant products were continuously required to pay, and paid, high-value bribes in exchange for phytosanitary certificates issued by the Service for the carriers of those consignments. It is suspected that the total amount of bribes may reach EUR 1.5 million. More than 100 searches were carried out at locations relevant to the investigation and more than EUR 1.3 million in cash and approximately 8 kilograms of gold worth around EUR 1 million were found. During the searches, a large quantity of excise goods was also found in the possession of the suspects: more than 11,000 packs of cigarettes, almost 14,000 litres of alcohol without Lithuanian excise stamps, and suspected narcotic substances and explosives.

COURT DECISIONS

In cases in which the pre-trial investigation was conducted by the STT, 76.9 percent of persons were convicted by courts of first instance in 2025. Compared with previous years, this proportion is slightly lower than last year; however, viewed over a longer period, the indicator remains relatively high.

Conviction Rate, percent



To improve the quality of pre-trial investigations, the STT continuously analyses trends in the changes in the number of convicted and acquitted individuals, as well as the reasoning behind and causes of court decisions, with particular attention paid to decisions of appellate and cassation courts. As can be seen from the review of court decisions and the general trends in court decisions presented below, the most common reasons for acquittal, as in previous years, are not incorrectly established or unproven factual circumstances, officers' errors, or unlawful investigative actions, but rather differences in the legal assessment of the established facts and an emerging tendency to give priority not to criminal liability but to alternative forms of liability.

A summary of this diversity of decisions shows where the STT's criminal prosecution capacities should be focused, what priorities are set for this area of activity, and in which fields the greatest efforts are needed both from the STT and other state institutions, directed towards prevention, increasing the transparency of the public sector, and improving the effectiveness of alternative forms of liability. This issue is particularly relevant with regard to directly elected politicians and public officials, as it is doubtful whether mechanisms of accountability proportionate to the significance of the decisions they adopt, which could serve as an effective alternative to criminal liability, exist and function in practice in the State. For example, Article 13 of the Law on Local Self-Government³ provides for such an institution as the loss of the powers of a municipal council member or mayor by decision of the municipal council. Although this legal norm has been established in the Lithuanian legal system since 2014, in practice it has been attempted only in a few cases and usually ineffectively.

Fines continue to prevail among the sanctions imposed by courts, and the total amount of fines imposed by court decisions is EUR 1,765,309.10.

³ Article 13 of the Law on Local Self-Government; in the previous wording in force until 1 April 2023 - Article 25(1).

■ KEY COURT DECISIONS IN CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE STT

In 2025, the Supreme Court of Lithuania (hereinafter – the LAT) adopted fifteen rulings and concluded criminal proceedings⁴ in cases where the pre-trial investigation had been conducted by the STT. Four of these rulings were adopted by an extended panel of seven judges, which demonstrates the importance of these STT-initiated cases for the development of case-law. The following seven rulings should be noted as the most significant.

■ The 5 March 2025 ruling, by which the conviction of former member of the Jonava District Municipal Council Mindaugas Sinkevičius was overturned and the case, in which he had been convicted for the improper use of funds allocated for the expenses of municipal council members, was terminated. In that ruling, the LAT held that although “non-compliance” with requirements and principles established in other branches of law “raises no doubt”, this is, first and foremost, a matter not of criminal liability but of civil, official, administrative, disciplinary or ethical liability. This ruling should be compared with the 13 November 2025 ruling of the extended panel of seven judges, by which the appeal of Ž. G., who had also been convicted for the improper use of funds allocated for the expenses of municipal council members, was dismissed and he remained convicted due to the significantly greater dangerousness of his conduct, its larger scale, repetitiveness and the manner of its commission (forged and knowingly submitted third-party payment documents were used). Thus, it is evident that the LAT drew a very clear distinction between when criminal liability for abuse of office is applicable for unlawful acts of a similar nature and when priority should be given to other forms of liability.

■ The ruling of 6 March 2025, by which the guilty verdict of the Lithuanian Court of Appeal against the former Director of Kaunas City Municipality Administration in the bribery case was upheld. The individual was sentenced to 3 years and 4 months of actual imprisonment, a 7-year ban on holding public office, and confiscation of an amount corresponding to the value of the bribes accepted – EUR 260 000. In addition, the ruling held that no violations of the Code of Criminal Procedure had been committed, although the defence had raised questions regarding the lawfulness of the search and the proportionality of the criminal intelligence measures.

■ The ruling of 16 April 2025 in the case concerning three officials of Mažeikiai District Municipality, who accepted bribes from representatives of two companies in exchange for granting them exclusive conditions to win public procurement contracts. By this ruling, the cassation appeals were dismissed and the decisions adopted by the courts of first and appellate instance were upheld. The case is significant because the ruling addressed the lawfulness of criminal intelligence, the nature and latent character of corruption as a phenomenon, and the resulting necessity to rely on both direct and indirect evidence.

⁴ Rulings by which the case was remitted to a lower court for re-examination are not included.

The ruling of 10 June 2025, by which the LAT dismissed the cassation appeals lodged by the convicted persons G. M. and M. K., the legal entity, and their defence counsel, and confirmed that the decisions of the lower courts convicting the defendants were lawful and well-founded. It was established in the case that the company, its director and deputy director caused major damage to land and degraded a protected area in the Curonian Spit National Park by dumping construction waste – unrecycled milled asphalt – on forest and dirt roads. This ruling is significant due to the award, by a final and non-appealable ruling, of environmental damages to the nature of the Curonian Spit in the exceptional amount of EUR 5.2 million.

The ruling of 9 July 2025, by which the former head of UAB “Raseinių vandenys” remained convicted of abuse of office, squandering of property and misappropriation. In this ruling, the LAT addressed the distinction between civil and criminal liability in cases involving breaches in the area of public procurement and emphasised that significant damage is caused, and persons are subject to criminal liability, in cases where legal acts regulating public procurement are violated intentionally, where unjustified personal gain is sought for certain individuals, and where such actions are characterised by a corrupt nature and selfish motives. This ruling should be compared with the ruling of 18 November 2025, by which the conviction of the former Mayor of Panevėžys City was overturned and the case, in which the person had also been convicted of breaches in the area of public procurement, was terminated. In that case, although the LAT did not establish any unlawfulness in criminal intelligence actions or in the obtaining of evidence, it nevertheless found that violations of public procurement requirements had been committed, but that they were not of such a scale as to incur criminal liability.

CASES CONCERNING THE MISUSE OF MUNICIPAL COUNCIL MEMBERS' EXPENSE FUNDS

As projected in the STT Annual Report 2024 when looking ahead to 2025, in 2025, cases concerning the misuse of municipal council members' expense funds accounted for a significant share of the overall capacities of the STT's criminal prosecution function. As of 31 December 2025, 43 pre-trial investigations were being conducted concerning members of municipal councils in 31 municipalities.

In 2025, 56 individuals were notified of suspicion, including 3 Members of the Seimas, 1 Vice-Minister, 2 mayors and 1 deputy mayor. During 2025, 20 cases of this category were referred to court, and these cases involve more complex circumstances. In previous years, among the cases referred to court, prosecutors' applications for termination of proceedings by criminal order predominated, whereas in the reporting year pre-trial investigations were more often concluded by drawing up an indictment.

It should be noted that in cases of this category, not all individuals whose use of funds is assessed in pre-trial investigations are notified of suspicion. Although, as mentioned above, 56 individuals notified of suspicion, during the reporting period the circumstances of the use of expense funds by approximately 300 municipal council members were examined.

In 2025, in cases of this category, 15 individuals were convicted and 5 were acquitted; fines in the total amount of EUR 122,000 were imposed, while property damage in the amount of EUR 29,367.63 was voluntarily compensated.

MEASURES AIMED AT IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

With the objective of achieving substantial changes in the criminal prosecution activities carried out by the Service — ensuring consistent qualitative growth in the long term, in line with the directions for the development of criminal prosecution set out in the STT Strategic Development Guidelines for 2024–2028 — in 2025, not only pre-trial and/or criminal intelligence investigations were conducted, but also other significant activities were carried out.

As part of the project “Prevention and Detection of Corruption, Including Bribery in International Business Transactions” (VSF/2023/331), seminars were organised in Vilnius and Klaipėda for a broad audience of Lithuanian law enforcement institutions, featuring foreign lecturers from the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, Italy and other countries, on the topic of bribery of foreign public officials in international business transactions.

During the five-day training organised by the STT, Lithuanian law enforcement officers carried out a financial investigation simulation. In addition to practical tasks, participants were also presented with theoretical material related to the investigation of financial crimes and the confiscation and recovery of criminal assets. The training was delivered by experts from the International Centre for Asset Recovery (ICAR) of the Basel Institute on Governance.

In order to promote consistency in judicial practice, improve mutual understanding among pre-trial investigation bodies, the prosecution service and the judiciary, and to strengthen closer cooperation, discussions in various formats were initiated, including, for example, a meeting between the STT leadership and the renewed Judicial Council, a meeting and discussion on “Indicators of the Quality of Criminal Prosecution”, and other high-level meetings.

The STT also actively participated in the implementation of a cooperation agreement signed by seven institutions of the Republic of Lithuania responsible for ensuring national security in Lithuania and Mykolas Romeris University (MRU), the purpose of which is to jointly train top-level security specialists. In 2025, the study programme “National Security” of the Public Security Academy of MRU, to the development of which the STT also contributed, was certified.

Work also continued under the memorandum signed by law enforcement and intelligence institutions on the Law Enforcement Data Analysis and Document Management Platform, with the aim of ensuring that this tool is not only adapted for practical use as soon as possible, but also tailored to the specific features of combating corruption as one of the threats to national security.



3.

CORRUPTION PREVENTION

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION AGENDA FOR 2022–2033

As the coordinator of the National Anti-Corruption Agenda for 2022–2033 (hereinafter – the Agenda), in 2025 the STT carried out monitoring of the measures implemented in 2024, as well as an assessment of the first two years (2023–2024) of the 2023–2025 Action Plan for the implementation of the Agenda¹. In the annual report prepared, monitoring data are presented, along with implementation trends, progress achieved, and areas requiring further strengthening. Based on the Agenda’s monitoring indicators, somewhat slower but positive progress is observed: the Corruption Perceptions Index and the Control of Corruption Indicator are improving, while the share of the population who believe that a bribe helps solve problems is decreasing.

Progress of the Plan in 2024

Planned Activities for
2023–2024 Implemented

86 proc.

61 proc.

Overall Level of
Implementation of the Plan

During the period 2023–2024, anti-corruption awareness-raising in schools was successfully carried out, and social campaigns were organised to promote understanding of the harm caused by nepotism and bribery. Tasks related to the implementation of corruption prevention measures in the institutions they lead were set for heads of public sector institutions for the duration of their term of office; more data were opened up; public sector capacities, corruption detection and prevention mechanisms were improved; and the transparency of asset management and public procurement was increased.

Anti-corruption awareness, responsibility for individual behaviour, willingness to report corruption, the involvement of business and the media in strengthening integrity, the opening up of relevant data, and the transparency of legislative and decision-making processes must continue to be consistently enhanced. There is also a need to increase the effectiveness of monitoring conflicts of interest and cooling-off periods², the provision of administrative services and criminal prosecution, public procurement governance, transparency in the sports sector, and the development of means of ensuring whistleblower protection.



For information on the activities implemented that are beneficial to society and business, see the reference.



For information on the areas to be strengthened in order to create an anti-corruption environment, as well as other monitoring data, see the Monitoring and Evaluation Report on the Implementation of the Agenda in 2024.

¹ The annual report is submitted by the end of the second quarter of the current year; therefore, the monitoring data cover the period 2023–2024.

² Article 15 of the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Adjustment of Public and Private Interests. Available online: <https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/it/legalAct/TAR.C0E550D6ADF0/asr>

■ CREATING A CORRUPTION-RESILIENT ENVIRONMENT

STRATEGIC ANTI-CORRUPTION GUIDELINES FOR THE CABINET OF MINISTERS AND MUNICIPALITIES

In order to increase awareness and empower the political leadership to manage corruption risks, the STT prepared Strategic Anti-Corruption Guidelines (SAG) and, in 2025, submitted them to the Prime Minister and all ministers of the Nineteenth Government. This initiative, covering four areas of the STT's activity, is being continued with the members of the Twentieth Government. The SAG are used both for general and individual risk analysis and for providing governance recommendations. The SAG initiative strengthened cooperation between the STT and the Government, while the discussion of relevant issues at the political level accelerated decision-making, for example: proposals regarding increasing the transparency of the use of Road Maintenance and Development Programme funds were taken into account and the measure in the Agenda Action Plan concerning the preparation of recommendations for local government was approved; a draft of the Inland Water Transport Code, incorporating the comments provided in the anti-corruption assessment conclusion, was prepared and submitted to the relevant institutions for coordination; draft legal acts were prepared concerning the strengthening of control over the use of Compulsory Health Insurance Fund resources.

The SAG initiative launched by the STT is also being implemented at the municipal level. In 2025, a meeting took place with the Mayor of Plungė District Municipality, who is also the President of the Association of Local Authorities in Lithuania, and in 2026 the initiative will be continued with other municipalities.

STRENGTHENING THE ANTI-CORRUPTION ENVIRONMENT IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR

In order to strengthen the resilience of Lithuanian companies to potential unlawful practices abroad and to ensure a transparent direction of development, the STT prepared the Guidelines for the Detection and Prevention of Foreign Bribery for Companies Developing Activities and/or Operating Abroad³ (hereinafter – the Guidelines). The Guidelines are intended for Lithuanian private sector companies as well as state- or municipal-owned enterprises that plan to start or are already carrying out activities abroad, establish international business relations, cooperate with foreign public sector institutions or officials, participate in international public procurement, or take part in investment projects.

In order to strengthen the competitiveness of fair business and encourage its involvement in creating an anti-corruption environment, a proposal was submitted to create a package of benefits for businesses implementing corruption prevention measures, providing for incentive mechanisms as well as restrictions for companies that fail to fulfil their financial obligations to the State. Discussions on this initiative and on its implementation mechanisms are being continued in 2026 within the framework of the Government Commission for the Coordination of the Corruption Prevention Issues.

■ ANTI-CORRUPTION ASSESSMENTS OF LEGAL ACTS AND CORRUPTION RISK ANALYSES

An important area of the STT's activity is anti-corruption assessments of legal acts and corruption risk analyses. These measures make it possible to identify, in a timely manner, gaps in legal regulation that create preconditions for abuse, conflicts of interest, and non-transparent decision-making. They help to identify vulnerable areas, shape preventive measures, and ensure more effective functioning of the public sector.

The STT carried out 60 anti-corruption assessments in the areas of healthcare, environmental protection, transport, education, and municipal activities; in addition, 16 corruption risk analyses were conducted in the priority areas of the STT's activity.

³ Available online: <https://stt.lt/data/public/uploads/2025/12/uzsienio-pareigunu-papirkimo-nustatymo-ir-prevencijos-gaires-imonems-pletojancioms-veikla-ir-ar-veikiancioms-uzsienyje.pdf>

CORRUPTION PREVENTION

Comments Provided on the Identified Corruption Risk Factor



Average Number of Critical Anti-corruption Comments Regarding Corruption Risk Factors that Directly Create or may Create Conditions for Corruption, in percentages



Conclusions on Anti-corruption Assessment of Legal Acts or their Drafts



Conclusions on Corruption Risk Analyses



ANTI-CORRUPTION ASSESSMENTS OF LEGAL ACTS OR THEIR DRAFTS AND CONCLUSIONS ON CORRUPTION RISK ANALYSES ARE NOTEWORTHY

ANTI-CORRUPTION ASSESSMENTS OF LEGAL ACTS IN THE HEALTHCARE SYSTEM

In 2025, the Ministry of Health sought to implement three reforms: (1) to abolish additional payments charged to patients for services reimbursed from the Compulsory Health Insurance Fund (CHIF); (2) to give priority, in contracting with the National Health Insurance Fund, to state and municipal healthcare institutions, involving private institutions only where the public sector is unable to ensure the required volume of services; and (3) to increase CHIF contributions for persons insured by the State. Having assessed the draft laws on the abolition of additional payments, the STT found that, in practice, the proposed provisions might fail to ensure the prohibition on charging patients additional payments and that additional targeted measures were therefore necessary. Accordingly, the draft law adopted by the Seimas established requirements for paid services (they are allowed only where the patient is simultaneously ensured, in the same institution, the possibility of receiving all services free of charge), introduced mandatory written confirmation by the patient where he or she wishes to choose a more expensive measure or a paid non-medical service, etc.

The STT also carried out two anti-corruption assessments regarding the order of priority of contracts with public healthcare institutions: the STT had no comments on the first draft law, but assessed the substantially revised second version of the draft law critically. It was established that the proposed regulation would unjustifiably create exclusive preferential conditions for certain private healthcare institutions and would allow contracts to be renewed indefinitely without competition. In response to the STT’s comments, the Seimas decided not to apply the urgent procedure and to suspend deliberations. Active cooperation with the Ministry of Health is currently ongoing with a view to revising the provisions of the draft law so that they do not create corruption risks and ensure transparent competition.

ANTI-CORRUPTION ASSESSMENT CONCLUSION ON TRADE IN TIMBER AND FOREST FELLING RESIDUES

The STT carried out an anti-corruption assessment of the draft amendment to the procedure for trade in raw timber produced in state forests and forest felling residues. The draft abolishes a fundamental principle of timber trade by auction, which does not allow a buyer to offer a price lower than the established initial sale price. The abolition of this requirement would not ensure the sale of timber at the most economically advantageous price. Under the draft law, all auctions would be conducted in accordance with the principles of open auctions, which, according to the calculations of the State Forest Enterprise, would result in the State losing approximately EUR 15 million in revenue per year. Following the comments submitted by the STT, the above-mentioned provisions were abandoned.

CORRUPTION RISK ANALYSIS IN THE PROCESSES OF LICENSING, SUPERVISION AND CONTROL OF GAMBLING OPERATIONS

During the period 2011–2023, the STT carried out 18 anti-corruption assessments of legal acts regulating the organisation of gambling and lotteries; however, a significant part of the comments and proposals submitted therein were not implemented. In order to assess the consequences of the non-implementation of these comments and proposals, and how this affected the transparency of the processes, a corruption risk analysis was carried out. The analysis identified significant risks related to the unclear and overly narrow regulation of the institute of impeccable reputation; decisions allowing gambling venues to be established in shopping centres despite statutory prohibitions; insufficiently effective supervision; the formal nature of inspections; and disproportionate as well as ineffective enforcement measures.

Following the analysis, amendments to legal acts were initiated with a view to defining more clearly the requirements of impeccable reputation and the types of gambling, refining supervision procedures, increasing the number of planned inspections, and improving risk assessment methodologies. In addition, at the proposal of the STT, the licence of one gambling company was reviewed and revoked after it was established that the company did not meet the requirements of impeccable reputation.

CORRUPTION RISK ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC PROCUREMENT OF FIRE ENGINES BY MUNICIPAL FIRE SERVICES

Following the analysis of procurement carried out by 26 municipal fire services (MFS), it was found that technical specifications are essentially drawn up on the basis of the characteristics of used fire engines already possessed by, or potentially deliverable by, specific suppliers. In many cases, only one supplier participates in the procurement, and the requirements correspond to the specifications of the vehicle offered by that supplier. It was established that suppliers resell one used fire engine at an average price EUR 21.5 thousand higher than the price at which they themselves acquired it. Possible cases of the appearance of corruption were identified where the Rokiškis District Municipal Fire Service may have created favourable conditions for a supplier with whom its head maintained personal ties; in procurement carried out by the Ukmergė District Municipal Fire Service, a company owned by persons close to its head received financial benefit. The head of the Rokiškis District Municipal Fire Service was found to have breached his employment duties.

In response to the identified risks, the Fire and Rescue Department, in coordination with the Ministry of the Interior and the Public Procurement Office, prepared recommendations on the drafting of technical specifications. The Public Procurement Office plans to carry out a preventive assessment of such procurement.

CORRUPTION RISK ANALYSIS IN THE PROCESSES OF REGISTRATION AND TECHNICAL INSPECTION OF TRACTORS, SELF-PROPELLED AND AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, AND THEIR TRAILERS

Following the corruption risk analysis carried out by the Service, it was established that, during the period 2022–2025, in 14 municipalities analysed, dozens of non-compliant quad bikes classified as wheeled tractors, as well as road vehicle (self-made) trailers and semi-trailers, were registered. In this way, an unlawful attempt is made to participate in public traffic and to benefit from simpler registration and technical inspection procedures. It was established that no system has been created to ensure a competent technical assessment of the agricultural machinery intended for registration, and therefore it is not possible to verify whether it complies with the established technical requirements and may be registered in the register of tractors. Cases were identified where agricultural machinery was registered without even being physically inspected. It also became clear that, during inspections, no technical means are used to assess smoke emissions or the proper functioning of lights and brakes. Cases were recorded where technical inspection certificates were issued for machinery that did not meet the requirements.

The Ministry of Agriculture informed that it plans to implement the proposals submitted regarding systemic changes; however, it should also be noted that municipalities lack technical equipment, training, and consultations on technical matters.

CORRUPTION RISK ANALYSIS OF KURSUOK.IT OPERATIONS

Following the analysis carried out after information appeared in the public domain regarding potential risks related to the KURSUOK.It platform, to which more than EUR 53 million is planned to be allocated by 2030, systemic shortcomings in legal regulation and administration were identified, giving rise to risks related to transparency, accountability, possible abuse and informal arrangements in the processes of selecting training courses and allocating funding. The platform was administered by several public institutions and an independent association, which may have been unjustifiably granted powers to manage the system of individual training accounts. This association is not subject to the requirements on the alignment of interests and corruption prevention. It was established that the “instant” funding reservation model applied did not ensure equal opportunities for all training participants and service providers — cases were identified where, due to system disruptions, funding was obtained only by those having additional information or access to alternative means.

In response to the STT’s proposals, the Ministry of Education, Science and Sport reorganised the administration of the platform: a competitive queue for participants was introduced, priorities were established, and requirements for the verification of training prices were set. From 2026, the main supervision will be taken over by a public institution controlled by the Ministry.



4

ANALYTICAL
ANTI-CORRUPTION
INTELLIGENCE

In 2025, the Service analysed data contained in state registers and information systems, cross-referenced it with other information received and held by the Service and, with a view to identifying possible corruption-related threats and risks, carried out investigations and/or inspections. As a result of analytical anti-corruption intelligence activities, 15 analytical reports were prepared and submitted to the relevant institutions capable of making decisions in the field of corruption prevention, thereby strengthening the transparency and reliability of public sector activities.

THE FOLLOWING RESULTS OF ANALYTICAL ANTI-CORRUPTION INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES ARE NOTEWORTHY

RISKS OF A CORRUPT NATURE AND CONFLICTS OF INTEREST IN AREAS OF STATE ACTIVITY WERE ASSESSED

In order to ensure the timely and effective management of potential corruption risks in the areas of energy, public governance, regional policy, public administration, transport and agriculture, checks were carried out in cooperation with seven public sector entities with a view to identifying risky links of employees and possible conflicts of interest. Particular attention was paid to links that could affect the transparency of decision-making, especially in the area of public procurement, where links between representatives of institutions and suppliers may increase the likelihood of conflicts of interest and risks of a corrupt nature. Information necessary for managing personnel reliability risks was provided to decision-makers.

POSSIBLE RISKS OF A CORRUPT NATURE IN THE NATIONAL DEFENCE SYSTEM WERE ASSESSED

As part of the Service's consistent contribution to the assessment of threats and risk factors affecting the security of the national defence system of the Republic of Lithuania, in 2025 possible risks of a corrupt nature related to public procurement carried out by the national defence system, suppliers and their links with contracting authorities and decision-makers were analysed and assessed.

When analysing the extent to which analytical anti-corruption intelligence contributes each year to the assessment of the above-mentioned threats and risks, work was started on the development of a methodology that will help to consistently and objectively assess possible risks of a corrupt nature and other risks related to public procurement suppliers by applying clearly defined criteria.

It should be noted that, in contributing to the assessment of threats and risk factors affecting the security of the national defence system of the Republic of Lithuania, the Service participates as an observer in the work of the Commission for the Assessment of National Security Interests in public procurement carried out within the national defence system and in the financing of experimental development and innovation activities in the field of defence and security, and, within its competence, provides assistance in reducing and managing corruption risks.

RISK MANAGEMENT IN PROJECTS OF SIGNIFICANCE TO NATIONAL SECURITY WAS STRENGTHENED

In cooperation with the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Lithuania and other responsible institutions, suppliers linked through management and control relationships with a legal person convicted of criminal offences of a corrupt nature were identified, as were cases of their participation in public procurement and public-private partnership processes. This information made it possible to take timely decisions on the elimination of risky suppliers from infrastructure projects of significance to national security. In view of the significance of this information for the implementation of infrastructure projects of significance to national security and with a view to reducing threats to national security in the future, the institution responsible for implementing and supervising public procurement policy, the Public Procurement Office, published recommendations for contracting authorities regarding the possibilities for excluding suppliers where it is established that a supplier's shareholder having direct or indirect powers of representation, decision-making or control has been convicted of the relevant criminal offences.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LAW ON THE PROTECTION OF OBJECTS OF IMPORTANCE TO NATIONAL SECURITY

In order to help ensure the protection of the State's interests in strategically important economic sectors of significance to national security, the Service actively contributes by carrying out assessments of investors and parties to transactions. In 2025, 1,280 natural and legal persons seeking to invest or conclude transactions in the sectors of finance and credit, transport, energy and the defence industry were assessed. The purpose of these assessments is to identify and prevent risk factors that may pose a threat to national security interests. In carrying out these assessments, as in previous years, in 2025 a tendency was observed to manipulate data that are difficult to verify in order to conceal actual links with hostile states. This once again demonstrates the importance of detailed data analysis in strengthening the protection of objects of importance to national security.

Natural and Legal Persons Assessed for Potential Risks and Threats to National Security
in Strategically Important Economic Sectors



PROVISION OF INFORMATION ON PERSONS UNDER THE LAW ON CORRUPTION PREVENTION

In implementing the measure for creating a corruption-resilient environment established in the Law on Corruption Prevention, namely ensuring personnel reliability, the Service collects and provides information on persons seeking or holding positions to the head of a public sector entity who appoints, nominates or has appointed the person to the position. This information is provided with a view to enabling well-founded and reasoned decisions on the appointment of persons to positions, the determination of areas of responsibility, refusal to appoint a person to a position, dismissal from office, or other decisions related to the formation of the personnel of a public sector entity. In 2025, information required for managing risks related to personnel reliability concerning 5,231 persons was provided to 625 public sector entities.

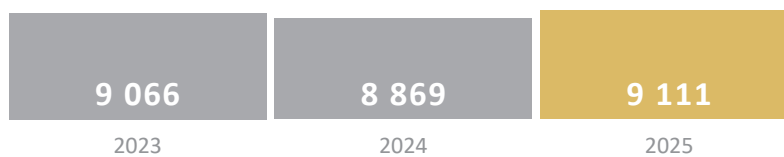
Information on Natural Persons Provided to Public Sector Entities for the Management of Personnel Reliability Risks



PROVISION OF INFORMATION ON PERSONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE LAWS ON STATE AND SERVICE SECRETS, BANKING, STATE AWARDS, AND OTHER LEGISLATION

The Service, participating in the established verification processes of individuals while implementing the provisions of the laws on State and Service Secrets, Banking, State Awards, Public Procurement and other legislation, in 2025 verified and provided information on 9,111 natural and legal persons to different public sector entities in accordance with the procedure established by legal acts.

Persons on whom Information was Provided on the Basis of the Laws on State and Service Secrets, Banking, State Awards, and other Legislation





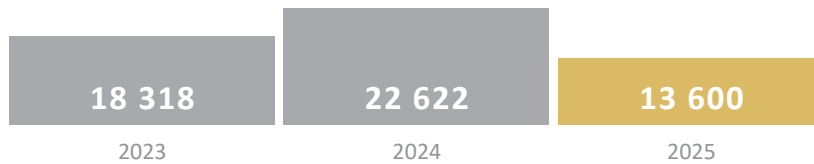
5.

RAISING
ANTI-CORRUPTION
AWARENESS

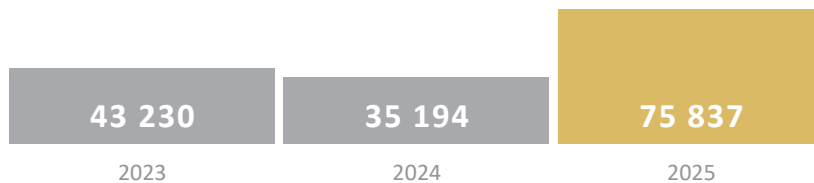
RAISING ANTI-CORRUPTION AWARENESS

In 2025, 13.6 thousand individuals participated in traditional anti-corruption lectures and lessons, practical seminars, and other events organised by the STT. Although overall participant activity was 40 percent lower, there was a significant increase in the number of individuals who studied independently and thereby improved their anti-corruption awareness. In recent years, the number of training completion¹ certificates issued in the STT's virtual learning environment was the highest in the entire period of the existence of this learning environment. In total, in 2025, 75.8 thousand individuals completed the STT e-learning courses and received certificates, i.e. 214 percent more than in 2024.

Participants in Anti-corruption Education Activities Organised by the STT
(Lectures, Lessons, Practical Seminars, and other events)



Certificates Issued on the E-learning Platform



¹ Available online: <https://emokymai.stt.lt/>

THE FOLLOWING RESULTS OF ANTI-CORRUPTION AWARENESS-RAISING ACTIVITIES ARE NOTEWORTHY

TRANSPARENCY DIALOGUE

In 2025, for the first time, the “Transparency Dialogue” brought together the President of the Republic of Lithuania, the Prime Minister, ministers, an OECD representative and the Director of the STT to discuss strengthening political leadership in the anti-corruption environment. The participants in this meeting unanimously agreed that, in order to maintain Lithuania’s progress and increase public trust in state institutions, attention to the anti-corruption environment and transparency must remain a political priority and anti-corruption measures must be continuously implemented across all areas of governance. It was also decided that these high-level meetings on transparency and the coordination of anti-corruption policy would be held annually.



INTEGRITY SCHOLARSHIP

For the first time, the STT organised the competition “Integrity Studies: Best Final Thesis on an Anti-Corruption Topic”, which aims to encourage the academic community to engage in the exploration of corruption prevention, transparency and accountability issues. Twelve final theses were assessed, and Integrity Scholarships were awarded to the authors of the two best papers. The competition committee, composed of representatives of the academic community and the STT, assessed the papers according to their academic soundness, practical relevance and contribution to strengthening corruption prevention.

GUIDELINES FOR RAISING ANTI-CORRUPTION AWARENESS

Guidelines for Raising Anti-Corruption Awareness in the Public Sector (hereinafter – the Guidelines) were prepared with the aim of helping public sector organisations consistently strengthen the culture of transparency and resilience to corruption when planning and implementing relevant educational activities. The Guidelines explain why raising anti-corruption awareness is a long-term process involving the leadership of institutional heads, clear priorities and the consistent deepening of employees’ knowledge about corruption. They reveal that anti-corruption awareness encompasses not only theoretical knowledge about corruption, but also the ability to follow the principles of integrity, transparency and accountability in day-to-day activities. As a practical tool, the Guidelines can help managers and employees strengthen organisational resilience to corruption not merely formally, but in substance.



SOCIAL CAMPAIGN AGAINST NEPOTISM

The STT implemented the social campaign “NErezervuota ryšiams” (“No Special Reservations for Connections”), aimed at drawing attention to nepotism as a widespread, yet often leniently assessed, form of corruption. Based on the data of the sociological survey “Lithuanian Map of Corruption”, the campaign revealed that connections in Lithuania are often used to obtain jobs, services or influence decision-making, thereby failing to ensure equal opportunities. Helping one’s own is not an innocent gesture, but rather an expression of a culture of corruption that restricts fair competition and weakens trust in institutions. Participants in the campaign invited people to reflect on their everyday choices and answer the question: “How many more places will we reserve for connections?”, encouraging personal responsibility and honest choices.



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INTEGRITY ACADEMY



SKAIDRUMO
AKADEMIJA

“Integrity Academy” is a space for the exchange of good anti-corruption practice, where experts in transparency standards with the greatest experience and highest competence share their experience and advice on how to create a corruption-resilient environment within an organisation. The exchange of good practices was initiated on 9 December 2020 by the President of the Republic of Lithuania, who entrusted the STT with the care of “Integrity Academy”. Although the “Integrity Academy” initiative was originally intended for public sector organisations, since 2022 it has also been joined by companies striving for transparent business practices and by teachers. As the diversity of the activities of “Integrity Academy” increased, in 2025 a strategy for the initiative was developed and, on its basis, a strategic action plan was prepared, which will help achieve results in a focused and coordinated manner.

In 2025, in further developing the “Integrity Academy” initiative, 49 events were organised, attended by 16.4 thousand people. In 2025, the “Integrity Academy” programme for teachers was completed by 12 teachers (participants) and 1 team bringing together as many as 22 educators from Kaunas District. A total of 7 events were organised, attended by more than 3,300 teachers. Since the beginning of its activities, “Integrity Academy” has already been completed by 39 institutions and organisations as well as 29 teachers, and by the end of 2025 its activities involved 15 mentors. As every year, the most active mentors of “Integrity Academy” were honoured during the traditional Transparency Celebration held on 9 December 2025 at the Presidential Palace of the Republic of Lithuania.

In order to further motivate business representatives participating in “Integrity Academy”, a resilience-level questionnaire for business was developed. This questionnaire will help business entities assess the progress achieved through participation in “Integrity Academy” in increasing their level of resilience to corruption. The “Integrity Academy” initiative also prepared a training programme for corruption prevention officers, which will begin next year. This training will be intended for specialists working in public sector institutions who are responsible for the implementation of corruption prevention measures in organisations.

■ COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

The STT continued its community engagement activities aimed at fostering the values of transparency and integrity.

■ For the fifth time, the national school competition “Creating Integrity Together ’25” on the theme “I Choose Integrity Even When No One Sees” brought together students of grades 8–12 from general education and vocational schools to create original creative works.

■ For the third time, the Integrity Hike organised together with the Lithuanian Riflemen’s Union in Tau-ragė District attracted around 400 participants from various Lithuanian cities, who, while walking along forest trails and stopping at citizenship and integrity stations, deepened their knowledge of transparent choices in everyday life.

These events encourage the strengthening of an anti-corruption culture in organisations, schools and school communities, as well as long-term cooperation between communities and institutions.



6.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

By participating in international initiatives, the STT not only draws on the experience of other countries in the field of combating corruption, but also actively contributes to joint efforts to strengthen transparency, democratic values and the protection of the public interest. This activity increases the effectiveness of the Service's work and trust in public institutions, and helps shape a positive image of the Service and of Lithuania as a reliable international partner.

In 2025, the STT consistently strengthened international cooperation as one of the Service's operational priorities for 2025–2027, developed and expanded sustainable anti-corruption initiatives, continued active bilateral and multilateral cooperation with international organisations and foreign anti-corruption institutions, and placed particular emphasis on leadership in international forums.

LEADERSHIP IN THE EPAC/EACN NETWORKS

The Service continued to perform the functions of the Secretariat of the European Partners against Corruption and European contact-point network against corruption (EPAC/EACN), as the Director of the STT, Linas Pervanas, has chaired this network since 2023.



One of the most notable international events of 2025 was the 24th EPAC/EACN Annual Conference and General Assembly, held on 24–25 November 2025 in The Hague, the Netherlands. The conference was organised by the STT in close cooperation with the European Union Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation (Eurojust). The event brought together more than 150 participants representing over 80 institutions from more than 30 countries, and featured speakers from the European Commission, the Council of Europe, Eurojust, the European Public Prosecutor's Office (EPPO), the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol), the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF), and national anti-corruption and police oversight institutions.

During the Conference, the General Assembly elected the Director of the STT, Linas Pervavas, as President of EPAC/EACN for a second term, also elected vice-presidents and their deputies from among representatives of France, Portugal, Austria and Romania, and adopted the Hague Declaration. EPAC was joined by six new members from Switzerland, Norway, Spain, Ukraine, Portugal and France, and one organisation also joined as an observer. Alongside the Conference, a high-level meeting of police oversight and anti-corruption institutions was organised, during which EPAC/EACN and European Union action in combating corruption was discussed.

In addition to the main event in The Hague, in 2025 the STT organised two webinars for the EPAC/EACN community, one side event at the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, updated the EPAC/EACN website, represented the network in international forums, and prepared and won a new EU-funded project for the organisation of EPAC/EACN conferences in 2026–2027. At present, the EPAC/EACN network brings together 127 organisations from 40 European countries, and its objective is to strengthen institutional cooperation and promote the exchange of best practices in the fields of anti-corruption and police oversight.

PARTICIPATION IN THE WORKING GROUPS OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

In 2025, the STT leadership was also particularly visible in the activities of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). At the annual meeting of the Steering Group of the OECD Anti-Corruption Network for Eastern Europe and Central Asia (ACN), held in Paris in July 2025, Lithuania was appointed to chair this network, and the representative of the country's chair became Deputy Director of the STT Egidijus Radzevičius. This position strengthened the existing coordination of the ACN network and created conditions for contributing more actively to the further development of the network's activities by shaping its strategic direction, encouraging member engagement, coordinating activities, and representing the network at the international level.

In 2025, STT representatives actively participated in the activities of working groups and networks of the European Union, the OECD, the Council of Europe, the United Nations and other international organisations. In total, they took part in 41 events and meetings of international organisations, including meetings of the OECD Working Group on Bribery, OECD law enforcement officials' meetings, meetings of the Council of Europe's Group of States against Corruption (GRECO), meetings of the working bodies of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, the meeting of the EU anti-corruption network, and activities under Europol's analysis project on corruption.



An important highlight of the year was the meeting of the OECD Working Group on Bribery in International Business Transactions, held in Paris on 9–12 December 2025, during which Lithuania’s two-year progress report under the third-phase evaluation was approved. The OECD Working Group concluded that Lithuania had fully implemented 27 recommendations, partially implemented 14 recommendations, and not implemented 8 recommendations. During the same period, on 8–9 December 2025, at the invitation of the STT, OECD Deputy Secretary-General Mary Beth Goodman visited the Service and participated in the “Transparency Dialogue” held at the Presidential Palace of the Republic of Lithuania together with Lithuania’s highest-ranking officials.

■ STRENGTHENING BILATERAL RELATIONS

In the area of bilateral relations, the STT continued active cooperation with the anti-corruption institutions of foreign countries, particularly Latvia, Poland, Estonia and Ukraine.

On 30 January 2025, the Service for the first time hosted a presentation of the STT’s activities for liaison officers of foreign law enforcement institutions delegated to Lithuania and other diplomats, and it was decided that these meetings would be held annually.

On 28–30 April 2025, in Kaunas, the STT organised the eighth high-level meeting of Baltic anti-corruption institutions, attended by the heads of those institutions, with delegations of Ukrainian anti-corruption institutions participating as guests. During the meeting, the region’s efforts to support Ukraine through the exchange of best practices were discussed, as well as issues of strengthening security and transparency, cooperation within international networks, the search for innovative solutions, and the strengthening of prevention.



One of the outcomes of that meeting was approval of the STT’s initiative to bring together an international expert group and exchange information in combating corruption and fraud related to support and reconstruction funds allocated to Ukraine by countries of the region and the European Union. This idea was further developed, and the first meeting of the multilateral expert group took place in Vilnius on 3–4 December 2025. It is envisaged that the initiative will continue in 2026, with the signing of an international memorandum, the preparation of a funding application, and further meetings of the expert group.

In recent years, foreign anti-corruption institutions have shown active interest in the experience accumulated by the Service. The STT received delegations from Ukraine, Romania, Moldova, Montenegro, Hungary, Palestine, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and on 11 July 2025 signed a cooperation agreement with the Anti-Corruption Agency of Uzbekistan. In total, during 2025, officers of the Service shared best practices and cooperated with representatives of 26 foreign countries, and 10 state delegations visited the Service.

DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL PROJECTS

In the area of international projects, the STT activity was also intensive in 2025: representatives of the Service launched, implemented and/or completed six international projects. Under the project funded by the European Union's Internal Security Fund aimed at strengthening the STT competences in the field of combating the bribery of foreign public officials, five good-practice exchange visits were organised to institutions in Switzerland, Canada, Germany, the Netherlands and Norway, as well as four seminars for pre-trial investigation officers, prosecutors and judges. In March 2025, the EU-funded project on the exchange of best practices among EPAC/EACN members was completed; it included 49 good-practice exchange visits and two annual conferences. The project was implemented in 2023–2025 and involved 145 experts from 25 European countries.

Together with the Italian National Anti-Corruption Authority (ANAC), the STT continued the Twinning project in Bosnia and Herzegovina supporting the reform of the Agency for the Prevention of Corruption (APIK), and together with partners from Germany, Austria and other countries implemented an EU-funded programme aimed at strengthening the rule of law in the Republic of Serbia. In addition, the Service continued two projects launched in 2024: one on the development of information technology tools for evidence capture, and another on a tool based on digital technologies and artificial intelligence for assessing corruption risks in cases involving the use of public funds. In 2025, the STT also prepared three project applications, one of which was selected and will be implemented in 2026–2027 for the organisation of EPAC/EACN conferences.

The scope and nature of the Service's international activities in 2025 demonstrate the STT's consistent engagement at the international level: 60 international business trips were recorded, involving 157 employees; 10 official foreign delegations were received; and cooperation was maintained with 26 foreign anti-corruption institutions. These figures show that international cooperation is a significant field of the Service's activity, creating practical value by helping to improve competences, seek innovative solutions, exchange best practices, strengthen regional security and transparency, and consistently increase Lithuania's role in the international anti-corruption architecture.



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