

REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS

SUMMARY

5 March 2026
No. RAE-2





SUMMARY

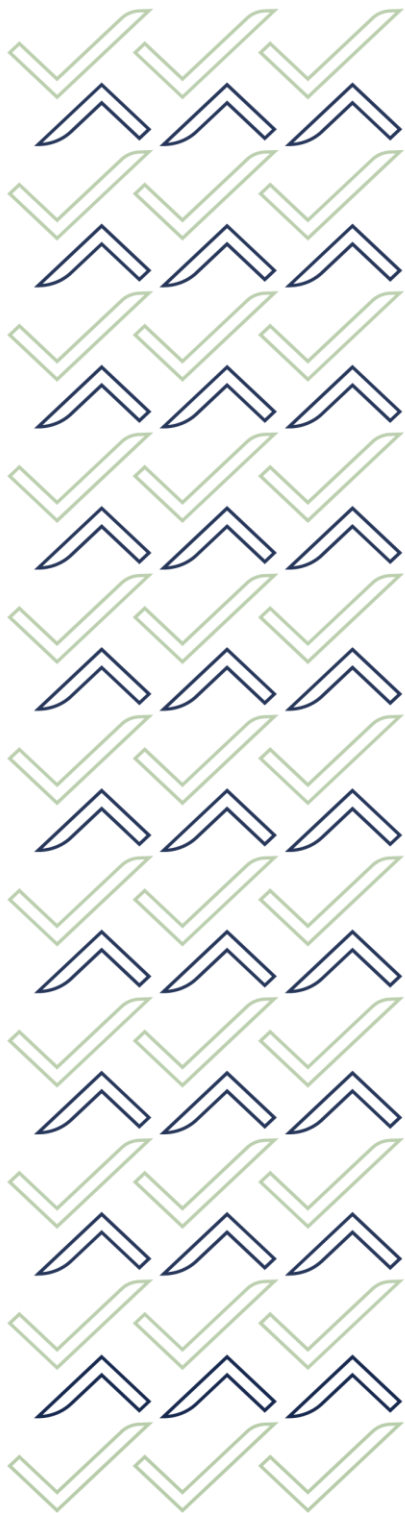
The report summarises the progress in the implementation of the recommendations of the public audits over the last six months (from 1 September 2025 to 1 March 2026) as well as structured information by areas of public sector activity.

The assessment of the results of the implementation of the recommendations over the last six months identified the following main developments:

- ✓ ***The judicial system has been reformed to speed up the handling of cases and its evolution is based on clear priorities. Following the adoption of legislative amendments in 2022-2023***, the functions that are not specific to the courts were abolished, and the long-term vision for the development of the Lithuanian judicial system ‘Lithuanian vision for the development of the judicial system 2023-2033’, which sets out priority areas for the development of the judicial system, was approved. The merger of district courts, courthouses and their areas of operation has allowed a balance to be struck between the workload and specialisation of judges. In 2025, all judges of district courts and their chambers specialise in relevant cases, thus ensuring a higher qualification of judges and faster processing of cases. Recommendation addressed to the National Courts Administration ([Judicial System](#), 2020).
- ✓ ***The capacity of municipalities to target social assistance has been strengthened.*** An overview of social assistance recipients has been introduced to the Social Assistance Information System (SPIS), which gathers information on all social assistance provided to a person or his/her family (on cash benefits, compensations and/or social services received, etc.), thus enabling municipalities to identify, plan and monitor social assistance for a person or family more conveniently and to assess whether it meets individual needs and is efficient. The recommendation was addressed to the Ministry of Social Security and Labour ([Does Social Assistance Ensure the Minimum Consumption Needs of People Living in Poverty and Promote the Labour Market Integration](#), 2019)
- ✓ ***Inspections by the State Food and Veterinary Service have become more targeted, with an increasing proportion of inspections in the riskiest operators.*** In 2025, compared to 2021, the share of inspections of the most risky operators increased from 3% to 81% in the area of food safety and from 19% to 64% in the area of animal health and welfare. The Authority’s improved risk-based system for the selection of economic operators increases the number of checks where the likelihood and potential extent of damage is the highest. There is also a periodic analysis of the detected violations and the adoption of the Preventive Measures Plan 2025-2027, which identifies priority prevention areas and provides for targeted prevention measures, allowing for a more targeted reduction of the risk of unsafe food being placed on the market and animal welfare violations. Recommendations were addressed to the State Food and Veterinary Service ([State Food and Veterinary Control](#), 2023)

The most significant changes in the next six months would be achieved by implementing the following delayed actions:

- ✓ ***ensure the availability of the Minnesota Inpatient Programme and/or Motivational Therapy Services in each county*** by providing the necessary funding and by drawing up and approving a description of the financing conditions for the

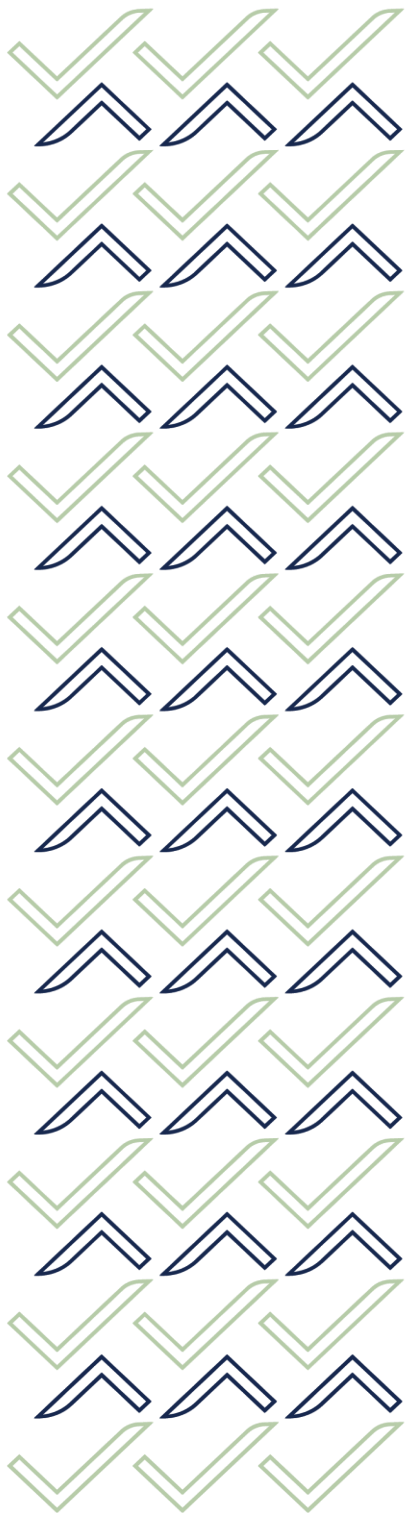


modernisation of the infrastructure for these services. Recommendation addressed to the Ministry of Health ([Organisation of treatment services for persons with addiction diseases](#), 2023);

- ✓ **clarify the mandate of the Chief Epidemiologist through legislation, strengthen the management and monitoring of health emergencies and introduce additional modules in the Emergency Management Information System (ESVIS)** for more efficient management and monitoring of preparedness, data exchange and medical supplies. Recommendation addressed to the Ministry of Health ([Ensuring sustainability of health care in emergencies](#), 2022);
- ✓ **decisions have been taken to improve the model for the use of psychologists in pre-trial investigations involving minors** in order to improve the investigation of crimes by gathering more objective evidence and to ensure the rights of children in criminal proceedings. Recommendation addressed to the Government of the Republic of Lithuania ([Police activity in crime prevention and investigation](#), 2021).

Other relevant observations on the closed recommendations:

- ✓ **The coverage of the EU's external border in Lithuania has decreased from 100% with modern surveillance systems. up to 82% in 2023. In 2025, the EU external border section of 197.8 km is monitored by non-updated surveillance systems.** The process of updating border surveillance systems has been delayed, resulting in the planned 100% coverage rate not being achieved. According to the Ministry of the Interior, which implements the recommendation, the main reasons for the delay in the renewal are limited funding opportunities and lengthy public procurement procedures ([Strengthening the State border security](#), 204, classified).
- ✓ **The number of the most important public buildings adapted to people with disabilities is significantly lower than planned, with only 4% instead of 40%.** This led to a delay of four years in the implementation of the 2 measures planned to implement the recommendation by the Ministry of Environment (implemented in 2025 as of 2021). Based on the information technology tool to monitor and assess the adaptability of buildings for persons with disabilities, the Agency for the Protection of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities carried out a study on the adaptability of important buildings for persons with disabilities (2025), according to which the value of this indicator on 31 December 2025 is 4% and below the initial value of the 28% indicator established during the audit. Recommendations were addressed to the Ministry of Environment ([Social Integration of Persons with Disabilities](#), 2020).
- ✓ **The implementation of the centralisation of financial accounting and personnel management functions to manage shared functions more efficiently and reduce administrative costs has been slower than planned .** The end of centralisation was postponed several times (from 2020 to 1 September 2027). This had an impact on the fact that, at the beginning of 2026, the National Centre for Shared Functions had not fully centralised the shared functions, with 70% of all planned bodies. The necessary legal changes have not yet been approved: Although the Ministry of Finance prepared a draft amendment to the Procedure for the Centralisation of Personnel Administration Functions in 2024, it has not yet been approved. It is important to improve the inventory as it would regulate the processes of personnel administration and enable the efficient, proper and timely performance of personnel functions. According to the Ministry of Finance, decisions are stuck due to the comments and positions of different institutions on regulatory issues, resistance to centralization, therefore, the planned change has not yet been implemented. Recommendations were addressed to the Ministry of Finance ([Centralisation of accounting management and personnel administration functions](#), 2022).



- ✓ **Although state-owned real estate acquired by municipalities in trust is managed more efficiently and used more frequently for its intended purpose, progress has been uneven - some municipalities have not yet achieved change.** According to the annual reports on the management, use and disposal of state-owned property, the share of misused state-owned managed by municipalities in trust decreased from 25 % to 3,6 % between 2021 and 2024. In some cases, the property is still not used or used for the purpose for which it was transferred. The lack of efficient and socially appropriate use of state-owned real estate is associated with complex legal regulation and lack of financial and labour resources of municipalities, refusal of the State Enterprise Turto Bankas to take over the property (in 2020-2025, 13 municipalities applied to the Turto Bankas for the transfer of 51 state-owned properties or their parts (14.8 thousand sq. m), 96% of the property area was taken over - 45 properties (14.2 thousand sq. m) and 4% of the property area was taken over by the Turto Bankas- 6 objects or their parts (0.5 thousand sq. m.) – were refused to take over). Recommendations were addressed to municipalities [Management of State Real Estate Transferred in Trust to Municipalities](#), 2020.

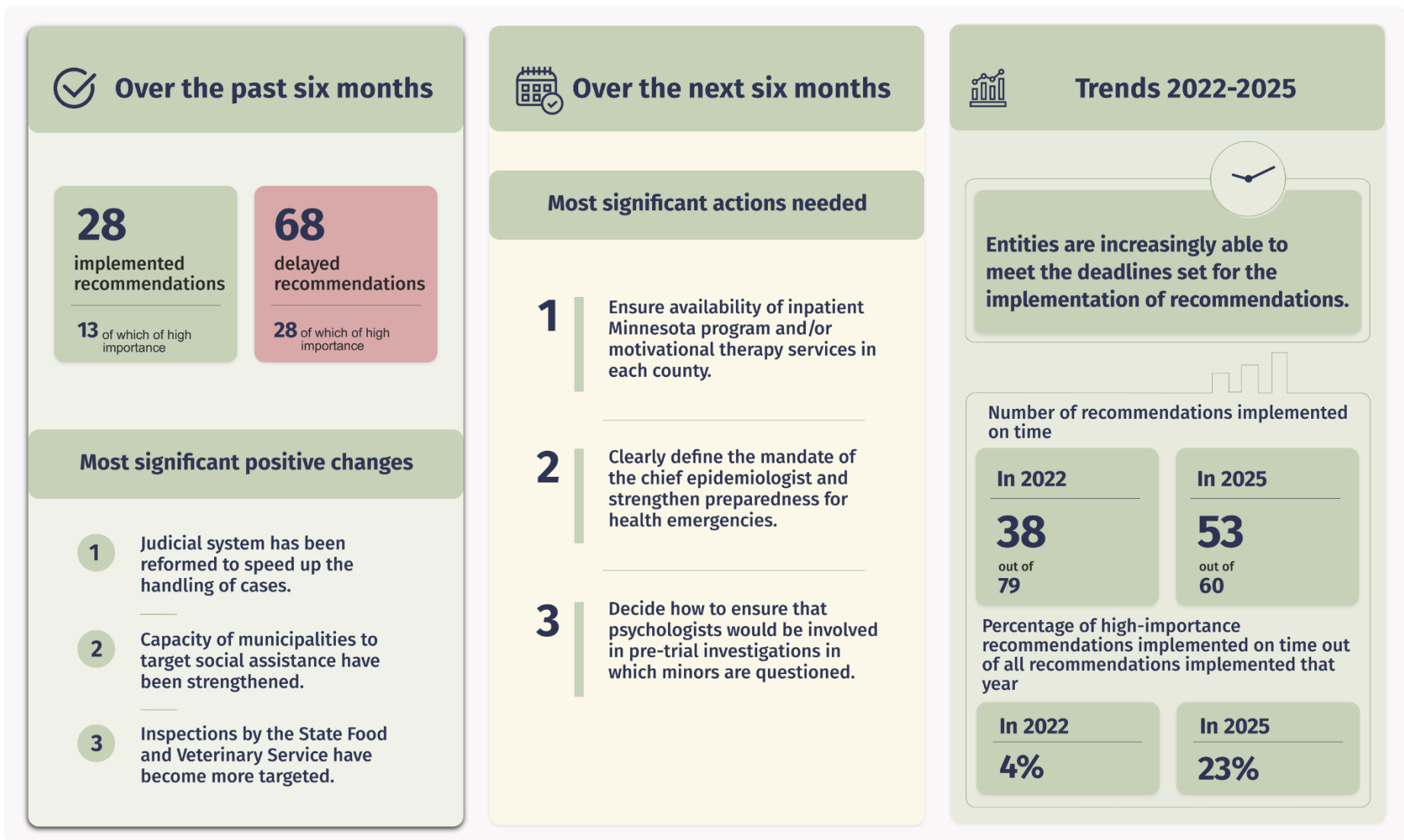
Trends in the implementation of the 2022-2025 recommendations showed that:

- ✓ The deadlines set for the implementation of the recommendations are increasingly being met: 38 (out of 79) recommendations were implemented on time in 2022 and 53 (out of 60) in 2025. The proportion of high-importance recommendations implemented on time out of all recommendations implemented in the given year increased from 4% in 2022 to 23% in 2025.
- ✓ However, the implementation of some recommendations is protracted, resulting in a backlog of unimplemented changes: the number of delayed recommendations during this period increased from 48 to 72, and the average delay lengthened from 8.1 months to 19.7 months.
- ✓ The main reasons for the delays in the recommendation measures relate to the lengthy drafting, harmonisation and implementation of the legislation, the lengthy processes for the development or modernisation of IT systems and the lengthy procurement procedures.

Recommendations to the government, ministries and other institutions to strengthen progress in the implementation of the recommendations of public audits:

- ✓ **Timely strategic decisions and coordination.** Progress in implementing the recommendations is slowed down by protracted legislative processes and insufficiently coordinated inter-institutional decisions. To accelerate the implementation of the expected changes, it is important to strengthen the leadership of the Government, ensuring a consistent and effective legislative process, including conducting ex ante impact assessments of proposed legislation, ensuring productive cooperation and coordination between institutions in this process, and implementing planned changes in a timely manner.
- ✓ **Clear responsibility and decisions on implementation.** The implementation of recommendations requires clear responsibility and accountability on the part of managers and timely decisions on their agreed implementation. When there is a change in institutional leadership, the transfer and continuity of commitments to implement recommendations should be ensured. Managers should assume or clearly delegate responsibility for the implementation of recommendations, consistently monitor progress, and assess whether the measures being implemented are aimed at achieving the change envisaged in the recommendation. Where there are no realistic prospects for implementing a recommendation, this should be clearly stated and justified, ensuring transparent monitoring of progress. To ensure transparency and accountability, information on progress, identified obstacles and risks, and justification of the results achieved should be regularly updated in the audit results information system (ARIS).

1. Status of implementation of recommendations



Over the past six months

28
implemented
recommendations

13 of which of high
importance

68
delayed
recommendations

28 of which of high
importance

Most significant positive changes

- Judicial system has been reformed to speed up the handling of cases.
- Capacity of municipalities to target social assistance have been strengthened.
- Inspections by the State Food and Veterinary Service have become more targeted.

Over the next six months

Most significant actions needed

- Ensure availability of inpatient Minnesota program and/or motivational therapy services in each county.
- Clearly define the mandate of the chief epidemiologist and strengthen preparedness for health emergencies.
- Decide how to ensure that psychologists would be involved in pre-trial investigations in which minors are questioned.

Trends 2022-2025

Entities are increasingly able to meet the deadlines set for the implementation of recommendations.

Number of recommendations implemented on time

In 2022

38
out of
79

In 2025

53
out of
60

Percentage of high-importance recommendations implemented on time out of all recommendations implemented that year

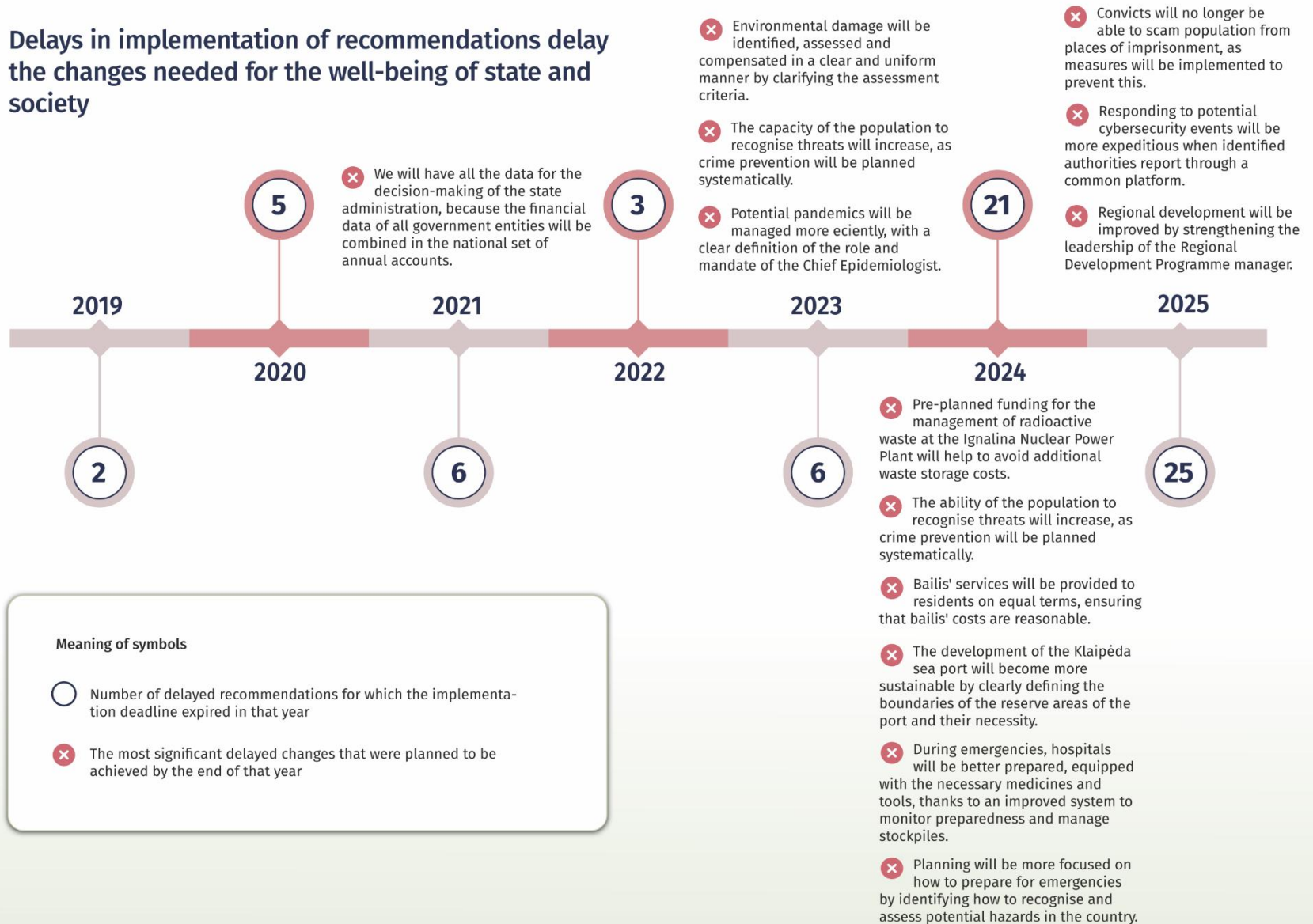
In 2022

4%

In 2025

23%

Delays in implementation of recommendations delay the changes needed for the well-being of state and society



Meaning of symbols

- Number of delayed recommendations for which the implementation deadline expired in that year
- ✗ The most significant delayed changes that were planned to be achieved by the end of that year

2. Summary of progress in the implementation of recommendations by areas of public sector activity

72 monitored audits	28 implemented recommendations, 13 out of which of high importance	286 monitored recommendations, out of which:		48 assessed the final values of change indicators, of which:		
		218 the deadline has not expired, of which 89 of high importance	68 delayed in implementation, of which 28 of high importance	29 change has occurred	4 change has occurred partially	15 change has not occurred

Table 1. Scope of changes in the implementation of recommendations by public sector activity, units.

Public Sector Activity	Monitored audits 01/03/2026	Recommendations implemented between 01/09/2025 and 01/03/2026		Follow-up recommendations 01/03/2026				Assessment of the final values of change indicators between 01/09/2025 and 01/03/2026		
	Total	Total	of high importance	Total	of high importance	Deadline has not expired, of high importance	Delayed, of high importance	Change has occurred	Change has occurred partially	Change has not occurred
1. Environment, forests, climate change and land management	4	2	–	17	8	5	3	2	–	–
2. Economic competitiveness	3	5	1	21	1	1	–	6	–	–
3. Energy	4	–	–	17	5	4	1	–	–	–
4. Management of information resources	6	–	–	25	15	9	6	–	–	–
5. Culture and public information	1	–	–	9	4	4	–	–	–	–
6. Social security and employment	5	1	1	22	9	7	2	–	–	1
7. Healthcare	4	1	1	17	8	5	3	1	–	–
8. Education, science and sport	5	2	1	14	7	6	1	2	1	2
9. Justice	4	1	1	15	11	8	3	3	–	–
10. Transport and communications	3	–	–	12	6	5	1	–	–	–
11. Foreign policy	1	–	–	7	3	3	–	–	–	–
12. State security and defence	4	1	1	42	17	17	–	1	–	–
13. Public security	3	3	1	13	10	5	5	3	1	2
14. Public administration	1	–	–	2	2	1	1	1	1	2
15. Public finances and official statistics	22	9	3	48	10	8	2	3	–	4
16. Agriculture and Food, Rural Development, Fisheries and Veterinary	2	3	3	5	1	1	–	7	1	4
Total:	72	28	13	286	117	89	28	29	4	15

More information on the results of the implementation of the recommendations can be found at: www.valstybeskontrole.lt/LT/AtviriDuomenys.