

# Lithuania

## 2015 Country Summary

### Recommendations

Lithuania's GI ranking in Band C places it in the moderate risk category for corruption in the defence and security sector. Lithuania scored higher for Financial risk, which score in Band B (low risk of corruption). The highest risk area is Operations, which fell in Band D (high risk of corruption).

Parliamentary oversight and audit scrutiny are effective and the MOD has implemented an anti-corruption plan in the defence sector. However, since Lithuania reinstates conscription, it appears that personnel-related risks might gain importance in the short term, as the country comes to terms with a larger number of soldiers and the need for procedures to manage the new arrangement and prevent corruption risks. This is also likely to affect procurement: as the number of troops increases, so will procurement needs. This should be reflected in strengthening of policies and defence integrity-building institutions.

#### **Openness to civil society**

There is evidence of some MOD participation in the public debate on defence issues (in some cases using Parliament as a forum) and a formal policy of openness to civil society, but little evidence of interaction with CSOs on corruption issues or of preparedness to include CSOs, long-term, in the policy-making process. Particularly as Lithuania has recently re-established military conscription, the link between the armed forces and society does need to be strengthened and looked after. We recommend greater inclusion of civil society organisations in the policy making process and proactive, open participation on MOD staff and military personnel in the public debate on defence.

#### **Personnel risks and anti-corruption institutions**

As the Lithuanian defence sector adjusts to the situation created by newly reinstated conscription, increased corruption risks related to personnel are likely. Bribery to either avoid conscription or secure preferred postings is a particular risks, as robust procedures are not in place and corruption in the health sector makes it possible to secure a fraudulent release from duties due to medical reasons. The MOD's Inspector General - the body responsible for building integrity in the defence sector and receiving whistleblower signals - has been criticised by CSOs as lacking transparency and there is little evidence of the department's effectiveness. There is no legislation explicitly protecting whistleblowers and opinion polls show that Lithuanian citizens are worried about repercussions if they do make problems known. Finally, there is no comprehensive anti-corruption training for military personnel or civilian MOD staff. We recommend that robust controls over bribery risks affecting the conscription process are put in place as a matter of urgency, and that they are

supported by comprehensive anti-corruption training within the MOD and the armed forces. Integrity-building institutions such as the Inspector General should be strengthened and their operations - including more robust protection of whistleblowers - made more transparent.

### Procurement

While particular procurement decisions do seem to flow from a national defence strategy, there is little scrutiny of the activities of tender boards and it appears that there are shortages in the capacities and training of the MOD procurement department. As procurement needs increase, the MOD could build on procedures already in place to pay particular attention to the decision making process in procurement and to ensuring that staff are trained and equipped to monitor contracts and spend the budget effectively.

## Scorecard

<b>Political</b>	<b>Defence &amp; Security Policy</b>	Legislative Scrutiny	3
		Defence Committee	3
		Defence Policy Debated	2
		CSO Engagement	1
		International AC Instruments	3
		Public Debate	2
		AC Policy	3
		AC Institutions	2
		Public Trust	3
		Risk Assessments	3
	<b>Defence budgets</b>	Acquisition Planning	2
		Budget Transparency & Detail	3
		Budget Scrutiny	3
		Budget Publicly Available	3
		Defence Income	2
		Internal Audit	2
		External Audit	3
	<b>Other Political Areas</b>	Natural Resources	4
		Organised Crime Links	3
Organised Crime Policing		2	
Intelligence Services Oversight		3	
Intelligence Services Recruitment		3	
Export Controls		2	
<b>Finance</b>	<b>Asset Disposals</b>	Asset Disposal Controls	3
		Asset Disposal Scrutiny	3
	<b>Secret Budgets</b>	Percentage Secret Spending	2
		Legislative Access to Information	3
		Secret Program Auditing	3
		Off-budget Spending in Law	4
		Off-budget Spending in Practice	
		Information Classification	3
	<b>Links to Business</b>	Mil. Owned Businesses Exist	4

		Mil. Owned Business Scrutiny	
		Unauthorised Private Enterprise	4
Personnel	Leadership	Public Commitment	2
		Measures for Corrupt Personnel	3
		Whistleblowing	1
		Special Attention to Sensitive Personnel	2
		Numbers of Personnel Known	4
	Payroll and Recruitment	Pay Rates Openly Published	3
		Well-established Payment System	4
		Objective Appointments	3
		Objective Promotions	3
	Conscription	Bribery to Avoid Compulsory Conscription	2
		Bribery for Preferred Postings	2
	Salary Chain	Ghost Soldiers	4
		Chains of Command and Payment	4
	Values, Standards, Other	Code of Conduct Coverage	2
		Code of Conduct Breaches Addressed	2
AC Training		1	
Prosecution Outcomes Transparent		1	
Facilitation Payments		2	
Operations	Controls in the Field	Military Doctrine	1
		Operational Training	2
		AC Monitoring	1
		Controls on Contracting	2
		Private Military Contractors	2
Procurement	Government Policy	Legislation	3
		Transparent Procurement Cycle	3
		Oversight Mechanisms	2
		Purchases Disclosed	3
		Standards Expected of Companies	1
	Capability Gap	Strategy Drives Requirements	2
		Requirements Quantified	3
	Tendering	Open Competition v. Single-Sourcing	3
		Tender Board Controls	3
		Anti-Collusion Controls	3
	Contract Delivery / Support	Procurement Staff Training	2
		Complaint Mechanisms for Firms	3
		Sanctions for Corruption	4
	Offsets	Due Diligence	
		Transparency	
		Competition Regulation	
	Other	Controls of Agents	2
Transparency of Financing Packages		1	
Subsidiaries / Sub-Contractors		0	
Political Influence		3	