



PARLIAMENTARY OMBUDSPERSONS' OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA
NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTION

The European Bureau for
Conscientious Objection
E-mail: ebco-report@ebco-beoc.org

02 2026 No.
re: 13 11 2025 letter

**INFORMATION FOR THE REPORT ON CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTION TO MILITARY
SERVICE IN EUROPE**

In response to your letter of 13 November 2025 inviting contributions for the Annual Report on Conscientious Objection to Military Service in Europe, the Parliamentary Ombudspersons' Office of the Republic of Lithuania, acting as the National Human Rights Institution, submits the answers to the questionnaire (11 pages).

We remain at the disposal of the European Bureau for Conscientious Objection for any further information or clarification.

Yours sincerely,
Head of the National Human Rights Institution

Erika Leonaitė

Goda Jureviciute, tel. +370 621 84568, goda.jureviciute@lrski.lt
Gabija Januškaitė, tel. +370 526 68192, gabija.janusauskaite@lrski.lt



Tel. +370 266 8100
E-mail ombuds@lrski.lt
www.lrski.lt

Gediminas Ave. 56
LT-01110 Vilnius
Lithuania



Questionnaire for EBCO Report 2025

For: *Ombudsman, Lithuania*

A. Status of conscription

1. Is conscription into obligatory military service currently applied?

Yes.

B. (Skip if not applicable) Countries with conscription

2. If so, what are the legislative provisions that govern the procedures? Please give full details.

The conscription procedures are laid down in the Law on Conscription (since January 1, 2026 – Law on Conscription and Alternative National Defence Service),¹ and subsidiary legislation, among them the Order of the Minister of National Defence “On the approval of the procedure for conscripting persons liable for military service and persons who have reached the age of 17 into compulsory initial military service”².

According to the Law on Conscription (wording in force until 31 December 2025), Draftee list is being made up each year and it includes male Lithuanian citizens of compulsory military service eligible age (18-23). The exceptions are provided for:

- *conscripts whose service has been postponed on an individual basis. They will be called up for service until they reach the age of 27, once the circumstances that led to the postponement have ended, but no later than the end of the next calendar year following the circumstances seized to exist;*
- *voluntary service for those who have expressed their desire in writing – from the age of 18 until they reach the age of 39.*

From 2026, Draftee list includes male Lithuanian citizens of compulsory military service eligible age (18-22). The exceptions are provided for:

- *conscripts whose service has been postponed on an individual basis. They will be called up for service until they reach the age of 23, once the circumstances that led to the postponement have ended, but no later than the end of the next calendar year following the circumstances seized to exist;*

¹ Law on Conscription and Alternative National Defence Service, October 22, 1996, No. I-1593 (new revised version of the Law came into force January 1, 2026): <https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.32330/asr>

² Order of the Minister of Defence “On the approval of the procedure for conscripting persons liable for military service and persons who have reached the age of 17 into compulsory initial military service”, October 13, 2011, No. V-1154 (new revised version of the Order came into force January 1, 2026): <https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/TAR.36BDEC113B83/asr>

- *voluntary service for those who have expressed their desire in writing – from the age of 18 until they reach the age of 39.*

Those who were assigned to compulsory initial military service but did not report for duty, as well as conscripts who have acquired professions (qualifications) that are in short supply in the Lithuanian army, will be called up until they reach the age of 31.

3. What is the minimum age for conscription?

The minimum age of conscription is 18 years.

4. What is the duration of military service?

Compulsory initial military service lasts nine months. This period may be shortened, but by no more than three months, as determined by the Chief of Defence of the Republic of Lithuania. Most conscripts serve in this manner— in 2026, this will amount to about 76 percent (3,870 persons). There was also a possibility of completing Junior officer leader training program, which was considered as compulsory initial military service.

Starting from 2026, the following options for a different duration are possible:

3 months of compulsory initial military service for conscripts is offered for conscripts who have acquired professions (qualifications) that are lacking in the Lithuanian Armed Forces. In 2026, this will apply to about 2 percent of conscripts (90 persons).

Students at higher education institutions can serve under junior officer leader training programs, which lasts from 160 to 200 days. In 2026, this will apply to about 13 percent of conscripts (650 persons). This service is organized in parts, and the period during which it is organized may not exceed 3 years. Students called up for compulsory initial military service are provided with conditions to combine their studies with the performance of compulsory initial military service.

Conscripts can also serve under programs for basic military training or military specialty qualification, which lasts from 90 to 120 days. In 2026, such cases will amount to 9 percent (450 persons). Like in the case of junior officer leader training programs, this service is organized in parts, and the period during which it is organized may last no longer than 3 years.

5. What provision is there for the exemption of conscientious objectors?

There is a possibility to complete the alternative service, which is defined in the Law as “the national defence service performed as a constitutional obligation by a citizen of the Republic of Lithuania who, due to religious or pacifist beliefs, cannot perform service involving the use of weapons, special means, or coercion” (Article 2(3) of the Law on Conscription and Alternative National Defence Service)³.

6. What proportion of conscripts sign up for subsequent voluntary service?

³ Law on Conscription and Alternative National Defence Service, October 22, 1996, No. I-1593 (new revised version of the Law came into force January 1, 2026): <https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.32330/asr>

We do not have this information, but in 2025, more than 60% of soldiers accepted into (voluntary) professional military service were those who were conscripts and have completed compulsory initial military service.

7. What reservist obligations apply, what is the call up procedure for reserve service?

After completing compulsory initial military service, soldiers are assigned to the reserve of trained military personnel. There are two types of reserve service: active reserve service and other reserve service.

The duration of active reserve service is 15 years from the date of assignment to the active reserve. Conscripts assigned to the active reserve participate in training or exercises for 20 to 90 days during their period of service in the active reserve and perform military service during mobilization and wartime.

Other reserve service may last up to 14 days per year. Participation in training or exercises, military service during mobilization and wartime.

The Minister of National Defence determines the start and end dates of call-ups for training and exercises. The start and end of conscription is announced one month in advance or before the start of conscription for training and exercises through mass media channels of the national defence system institutions. When a decision is made to call up conscripts for another term of service in the reserve to perform service tasks, the start of the call-up is announced immediately, but no later than within 2 working days from the date of the decision.

8. How many persons were prosecuted in recent years for evasion/refusal of military service? How many of these had declared conscientious objections? What were the outcomes, and what sentences were imposed?

We do not have this information.

C. (Skip if not applicable) Countries without conscription

9. Has any legislation regarding obligatory military service (conscription) been abolished, or has it merely been suspended, meaning that it could be reimposed at any time?
10. Is there an ongoing registration procedure for those liable for military service? Is it possible for a conscientious objector to refuse to be registered? From what age is registration required?
11. If suspended, are there specific provisions regarding the circumstances in which it could be reinstated and the process to be followed?
12. Would reinstatement mean that previous legislation regarding conscientious objection would remain applicable? If so, please answer sections F and G with regard to such legislation.

D. School system

13. Is attendance at any days of introduction to the armed forces or military careers or other programmes which could be seen as preparatory to military recruitment an obligatory part of the secondary education curriculum?

There are no compulsory programs mentioned in the question. An optional program called "National Security and Defence" has been developed for students (aged 16-19) in grades III-IV of gymnasium (secondary school). The program is integrated and complements the general programs of other subjects, such as the basics of citizenship, life skills, and others.

14. Do the armed forces have access to personal data of students?

The Military Conscription and Recruitment Service of the Lithuanian Armed Forces has the right to obtain information necessary for military registration and conscription from all state and municipal institutions and agencies, non-governmental organizations, other persons and legal entities and their divisions, which are required by law to collect relevant information, documents, data, including personal data, and submit it to state institutions. These persons and institutions are required to provide such information. Schools are municipal institutions or legal entities, so military may also be provided with student data, even if it does not have direct access to it.

15. Do military institutions offer temporary programs to students aged under 18 to learn more about military careers?

Lithuanian Armed Forces are involved in the education process – soldiers participate in celebrations marking the start of the school year, visit schools, and present the activities of the army and career opportunities. The military does not organize programs for students under the age of 18. Students under 18 who wish to get involved are invited to join Lithuanian Riflemen's Union.

16. Are military personnel involved in teaching classes at schools, on a temporary or long term basis?

We do not collect this statistical information, but professional military personnel with the permission of the Minister of National Defence or his / her authorized representative have the right to engage in teaching activities, including teaching activities under an employment contract and receive wages or remuneration for this, provided that this does not give rise to a conflict of public and private interests in the service, does not create conditions for the use of the service for personal interests, does not discredit the authority of the service, and does not prevent the professional military service personnel from properly performing his/her duties. In practice, teachers of social sciences classes (history, basics of citizenship) can and often invite representatives of the military to give lessons on the Lithuanian Armed Forces, national defence, or other related topics.

E. Voluntary recruitment into military service

17. What incentives or measures are used by the national armed forces to encourage voluntary recruitment? (financial incentives, scholarships, career prospects, advertising, etc.)

Most of the incentives are financial: each conscript receives a monthly allowance of 322€ (in 2025) to cover living expenses. In addition, a special allowance is accumulated for each soldier every month, which the soldier can use at his or her discretion and which is paid to the soldier after completing service, depending on the results of service (see question 36 in section G for more details).

There are other financial incentives, for example, the possibility of deferring payments of the housing loan. A subsidy may also be granted to employers who hire a person who has completed military service.

18. What is the minimum age for recruitment?

The minimum age of recruitment is 18 years. However, all males who have reached the age of 17 must, no later than one month after reaching the age of 17, submit their contact details to the territorial division of the Military Conscription and Recruitment Service of Lithuanian Armed Forces and undergo a health check. If they are found to be fit for compulsory initial military service, they are called up only when they reach the age of 18.

19. What was the total first-time military recruitment in recent years? Please disaggregate by age, gender and (if appropriate) whether as conscripts or volunteers

We do not have this information, but in 2024, a total of 3,845 people were drafted for military conscription, in 2025 – nearly 3,900 and in 2026 – more 5,000 people will be drafted. Of these, this year more than 3,000 will serve voluntarily.

20. What legislation governs voluntary recruitment into military service?

The main legislation governing voluntary recruitment into military service is Law on the Organization of the National Defence System and Military Service⁴.

21. What is the duration of service initially required?

Voluntary service is possible by performing regular compulsory initial military service lasting 9 months or another period (see question 4 of part B for more details).

Voluntary non-regular military service is possible by joining National Defence Volunteer Forces. This service is usually organised on weekends, with volunteer soldiers serving an average of 20 to 50 days per year. After serving for approx. three years, a volunteer soldier is issued a certificate of completion of Permanent Compulsory Initial Military Service, formally recognizing their contribution to national defence. The contract is signed for a period of no more than 4 years, after which it can be extended.

It is possible to become a professional soldier by performing professional military service, as well as to serve in the commandants' offices or study at the General Jonas Žemaitis Military Academy of Lithuania.

22. What proportion of recruits sign up for a second period of the same length or longer?

We do not have this information.

23. How many persons were called up for reserve service, and of what duration?

We do not have precise data, but 2,500 reservists were called up in 2025 to participate in the military exercise "Perkūno griausmas 2025", which lasted for over two months. Reservists also participated in other military exercises organized in 2025.

F. Application process for recognition of conscientious objectors

24. What process is used to decide upon applications for the recognition of conscientious objectors?

According to the Law on Conscription (wording in force until 31 December 2025), conscripts who wish to perform alternative service may submit an application to perform alternative service to the national defence system institution administering military service before the start of conscription into regular compulsory initial

⁴ Law on the Organization of the National Defence System and Military Service, May 27, 1998, No. VIII-723 (new revised version of the Law came into force January 1, 2026): <https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.32330/asr>.

military service, and conscripts included in the list of conscripts for the calendar year may submit their request before the deadline for submitting the documents specified in this list. This request must be based on religious or pacifist beliefs that prevent the person from serving in the armed forces. (Article 17 (1)).

The procedure to examine the applications to perform the alternative service is laid down in the The Regulation of the Commission for the Examination of Applications by Conscripts for Alternative National Defence Service.⁵ The applications are examined by the Commission for the Examination of Applications for Alternative National Defence Service by Conscripts.

25. What information is provided to conscripts regarding the possibility of applying for recognition?

We do not have this information.

26. What body is responsible for deciding upon applications?

Until the 2026 reform, applications were examined by the Commission for the Examination of Applications for Alternative National Defence Service by Conscripts (Lith. Karo prievolinkų prašymų atlikti alternatyviąją krašto apsaugos tarnybą nagrinėjimo komisija).

27. Who sits in the responsible body?

The Law on Conscription (wording in force until 31 December 2025) provided that requests from conscripts for alternative service were reviewed and that recommendations on the validity of such requests were made by a special commission composed of representatives of associations, traditional religious communities and religious communities, and institutions of higher education (Article 17(2)).

The Commission for the Examination of Applications for Alternative National Defence Service by Conscripts, which was established by order of the Minister of National Defence in September 2025⁶, was composed of four representatives of universities, one representative of the Centre for Research and Information on New Religions, one representative of the Federation of Lithuanian Catholic Youth, one representative of the Lithuanian Bishops' Conference, and one representative of the Exarchate of the Ecumenical Patriarchate in Lithuania. One representative of the Lithuanian Armed Forces served as the technical secretary of the Commission.

28. In recent years, how many applications were received? How many were successful on first consideration; how many unsuccessful applications were appealed, and with what results?

We do not have this information.

29. Are you able to indicate on which grounds any were rejected?

⁵ Order of the Minister of the National Defence "On the Regulation of the Commission for the Examination of Applications by Conscripts for Alternative National Defence Service", May 5, 2022, No. V-367, <https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/a5aaffe0cc5011ec8d9390588bf2de65>

⁶ Order of the Minister of the National Defence "On the Formation of the Commission for the Examination of Applications for Alternative National Defence Service by Conscripts", 29 September 2025, No. V-902, <https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/9ffe2ba29d2911f0a34db2fbd35a03b2>

We do not have this information.

30. How can the decision be appealed?

The Regulation of the Commission for the Examination of Applications by Conscripts for Alternative National Defence Service⁷ indicates that the Commission's decisions may be reviewed upon receipt of additional information about new circumstances that may affect the Commission's decision (p. 16). We do not have more information about the appeal process.

31. What are the legal provisions for those who also refuse to perform alternative service?

Until 1 January 2026, when the amendments to the Criminal Code adopted in 2024⁸ came into force, there were no separate provisions regulating refusal to perform alternative service distinct from those regulating evasion of compulsory military service. Evasion of compulsory military service, depending on the circumstances, could be punished by a fine, arrest, or imprisonment for up to three years if it was carried out by means of deception.

With the amendments to the Criminal Code that came into force on January 1, 2026, there are separate provisions regulating the evasion of alternative service (Article 314¹). Similarly to the evasion of military service, evasion of alternative service may be punished by arrest or imprisonment for up to three years if it is carried out by means of deception. Avoidance of alternative service during wartime may be punished by imprisonment for five to eight years, depending on whether it is carried out by means of deception.

.G. Terms of alternative service

32. If alternative service is / would be required of conscientious objectors, under what authority are the arrangements administered?

Until the amendments that came into force in 2026⁹, the alternative service was under the control of Ministry of National Defence. From 2026, alternative service is administered by the Agency of Youth Affairs (Lith. Jaunimo reikalų agentūra). Agency of Youth Affairs is subordinate to the Ministry of Social Security and Labor and is a budgetary institution responsible for the implementation of youth policy.

33. What is the duration of alternative service?

From 2026, the duration of alternative service is 12 months (previously – 10 months). In case mobilization has been declared, alternative service lasts until demobilization is declared.

⁷ Order of the Minister of the National Defence "On the Regulation of the Commission for the Examination of Applications by Conscripts for Alternative National Defence Service", May 5, 2022, No. V-367, <https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/a5aaffe0cc5011ec8d9390588bf2de65>

⁸ Law amending articles 316 and 330 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Lithuania and supplementing Article 314¹ of the Code, <https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/legalAct.html?documentId=0b12c1a0337a11efbdaea558de59136c>

⁹ Law amending the Law on Conscription I-1593, No 13 June 2024, No. XIV-2729, <https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/9136b9b02d6e11efb121d2fe3a0eff27?jfwid=-daxuxb5h>

34. To what duration of military service would the objector otherwise have been liable?

9 months or other duration as specified in the answer to question 4 (Part B).

35. What is the rate of remuneration?

No direct remuneration is provided for those performing alternative service, but a monthly allowance equal to 4.6 times the basic social benefit (322€ in 2025) is paid to cover living expenses, as well as compensation for travel expenses (to and from the place of health check, to and from the place of alternative service for the first time), provision of accommodation if the place of the service is located in a municipality other than the place of their permanent residence, and cash compensation for food expenses for each day of the health check.

36. How does the rate of remuneration compare to that of military conscripts?

Military conscripts, as those performing alternative service, receive a monthly allowance equal to 4.6 times the basic social benefit (322€ in 2025) to cover living expenses. They may also be paid bonuses equal to 3.7 times the basic social benefit (259€ in 2025) for excellent service after completing the entire period of compulsory initial military service.

Additionally, military conscripts are encouraged by monthly cash payments, dependent on evaluation of the service:

- 4 basic social benefits (280€ in 2025) – for persons whose service has been evaluated as very good;*
- 3 basic social benefits (210€ in 2025) – for persons whose service has been assessed as good;*
- 2 basic social benefits (140€ in 2025) – for persons whose service has been assessed as satisfactory.*

Furthermore, the cash benefits are increased by 30 percent for those who have voluntarily expressed their desire to perform compulsory initial military service and by 15 percent for those who expressed their desire to perform compulsory initial military service earlier than they were called up.

37. Under what authority is the system administered?

Until the amendments that came into force in 2026¹⁰, the alternative service was under the control of Ministry of National Defence. From 2026, alternative service is administered by the Agency of Youth Affairs (Lith. Jaunimo reikalų agentūra). Agency of Youth Affairs is subordinate to the Ministry of Social Security and Labor and is a budgetary institution responsible for the implementation of youth policy.

38. Where is the alternative service usually performed?

On January 1, 2026, the amendments to Law on Conscription and Alternative National Defence Service, adopted on 13 June 2024¹¹, came into force and introduced a lot of changes related to the alternative service. Before the reform, conscripts could perform alternative service by performing work beneficial to the public in state or municipal institutions or agencies. Starting from 2026, alternative service may be performed not only in state or municipal institutions or agencies, but also in non-governmental organizations of public benefit that are

¹⁰ Law amending the Law on Conscription I-1593, No 13 June 2024, No. XIV-2729, <https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/9136b9b02d6e11efb121d2fe3a0eff27?jfwid=-daxuxb5h>

¹¹ Ibid.

working in the fields of protection of persons with disabilities, reduction of social exclusion, promoting education and culture, providing humanitarian aid, protecting health, and civic education, or performing work that is beneficial to society and not related to the use of weapons, special measures, or violence.

39. Are conscientious objectors assigned to placements, or do they have a free choice?

The Law on Conscription (wording in force until 31 December 2025) did not foresee the possibility for conscientious objectors to choose their placements. We do not have information on whether the needs and wishes of a person who wished to perform alternative service were taken into account when deciding on their placement.

40. Is it possible to perform alternative service while continuing to live at one's permanent address?

The Law on Conscription (wording in force until 31 December 2025) did not contain provisions indicating the possibility of performing alternative service while continuing to live at one's permanent address. We do not have information on whether such an option was available in practice.

However, the Law on Conscription and Alternative National Defence Service (wording in force since 1 January 2025) foresees that the place of alternative service is selected in the municipality of the actual or declared place of residence of the person liable for alternative service or his family members. If the person liable for alternative service does not reside in the Republic of Lithuania and his family members have not declared their place of residence in the Republic of Lithuania, the place of alternative service is chosen taking into account the need for alternative service and the wishes of the person liable for alternative service regarding the place of service.

H. Conscientious objection during military service of conscripts/volunteers

41. What legislation or regulations would apply to the case of a serving member of the armed forces who applied for release having developed conscientious objection?
42. What procedures are followed in the event of an application?
43. What information is available to serving personnel about the right of conscientious objection and the means of applying for release?
44. Have any such cases been recorded in recent years? Please give details of the number of applications, the number of acceptances.
45. Give details, if relevant, of the grounds for any rejections.
46. How many persons were prosecuted for desertion? Were any of these persons who had declared themselves conscientious objectors? What was the outcome, and what sentences were imposed?

Neither the current wording of the Law on Conscription and Alternative National Defence Service (in force since 1 January 2026), nor the previous wording (in force until 31 December 2025) contains provisions on the procedure in case of developing conscientious objection during the military service of conscripts / volunteers. We do not have an information if the armed forces have encountered such situations before.

I. Conscientious objection after military service

47. What legislation or regulations would apply to the case of a reservist who applied for recognition as a conscientious objector?

Neither the current wording of the Law on Conscription and Alternative National Defence Service (in force since 1 January 2026), nor the previous wording (in force until 31 December 2025) contains provisions on the procedure in case of developing conscientious objection after the completion of the initial military service of conscripts / volunteers (the case of reservists).

48. Have any persons sought to refuse reserve service on this basis in recent years? With what results?

Challenges remain for individuals seeking to leave the reserve forces if they develop a conscientious objection after completing their military service. The litigation is currently underway to address this issue.

J. Asylum for conscientious objectors

49. Would it be possible for you to obtain statistics on approvals/rejections of those asylum applications in your country that were citing conscientious objection?

We do not have this information.

K. Developments since last year

Here you can find the information published in last year's Report.

50. What legislative changes have happened within the last year?

On January 1, 2026, the amendments to Law on Conscription and Alternative National Defence Service, adopted on 13 June 2024¹², came into force. These amendments establish a civilian model for the alternative service by transferring its administration to a civilian institution. On 17 December 2025 the Government of the Republic of Lithuania adopted a resolution¹³ that appointed the Agency of Youth Affairs under the Ministry of Social Security and Labor to act as an administrative body of the alternative service. Currently the Ministry of Social Security and Labor is preparing secondary legal acts to implement the reform of the alternative service¹⁴.

51. Is there any legal initiative undergoing at the Parliament or any other state body which concerns the military service, the right to conscientious objection, or related issues?

¹² Law amending the Law on Conscription I-1593, No 13 June 2024, No. XIV-2729, <https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/9136b9b02d6e11efb121d2fe3a0eff27?jfwid=-66kv13x6f>

¹³ Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on the Implementation of the Law on Conscription and Alternative National Defence Service of the Republic of Lithuania, 17 December 2025, No. 907, <https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/dd380510dbf211f0948bfb5fa1e0c51b?positionInSearchResults=1&searchModelUUID=f2a42e9f-b959-4ea2-a52b-417755b6545b>

¹⁴ Draft order of the Minister of Social Security and Labour of the Republic of Lithuania on the Implementation of The Law on Conscription And Alternative National Defence Service Of The Republic Of Lithuania, registered on 31 December, 2025, No. 25-19742, <https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAP/b64d14d0e65c11f0948bfb5fa1e0c51b?positionInSearchResults=0&searchModelUUID=f2a42e9f-b959-4ea2-a52b-417755b6545b>

As mentioned in answer to question No. 50, the secondary legal acts to implement the reform of the alternative service, that came into force January 1, 2026, are currently under preparation.

52. Anything else that you would like to report?

DETALŪS METADUOMENYS	
Dokumento sudarytojas (-ai)	LR Seimo kontrolierių įstaiga
Dokumento pavadinimas (antraštė)	INFORMATION FOR THE REPORT ON CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTION TO MILITARY SERVICE IN EUROPE
Dokumento registracijos data ir numeris	2026-02-03 Nr. SE-295
Dokumento gavimo data ir dokumento gavimo registracijos numeris	-
Dokumento adresatas (-ai)	Kiti
Dokumento specifikacijos identifikavimo žymuo	ADOC-V1.0
Parašo paskirtis	Pasirašymas
Parašą sukūrusio asmens vardas, pavardė ir pareigos	Erika Leonaitė Seimo kontrolierė
Parašo sukūrimo data ir laikas	2026-02-03 18:08
Parašo formatas	Einamojo galiojimo (XAdES-EPES)
Laiko žymoje nurodytas laikas	
Informacija apie sertifikavimo paslaugų teikėją	MD CA
Sertifikato galiojimo laikas	2025-12-19 09:02 - 2029-12-18 09:02
Informacija apie būdus, naudotus metaduomenų vientisumui užtikrinti	-
Pagrindinio dokumento priedų skaičius	1
Pagrindinio dokumento pridedamų dokumentų skaičius	0
Pridedamo dokumento sudarytojas (-ai)	-
Pridedamo dokumento pavadinimas (antraštė)	Questionnaire_EBCO_Report_2025_LT_O.docx
Pridedamo dokumento registracijos data ir numeris	-
Programinės įrangos, kuria naudojantis sudarytas elektroninis dokumentas, pavadinimas	Elpako v.20260121.1
Informacija apie elektroninio dokumento ir elektroninio (-ių) parašo (-ų) tikrinimą (tikrinimo data)	Tikrinant dokumentą nenustatyta jokių klaidų (2026-02-04)
Paieškos nuoroda	-
Papildomi metaduomenys	Nuorašą suformavo 2026-02-04 Dokumentų valdymo sistema „Kontora“