**SEVR2026 Country Profile: Lithuania (based on the information available in April 2026)**

Lithuania's profile is distinguished by a strong safeguarding dimension and an emerging standards agenda, set against a structure oriented heavily toward youth. Its volunteering law is paired with a mandatory criminal-background clearance for anyone working with children (described as "a legal obligation, not a recommendation") and in 2026 a national volunteer-standard has been approved with public institutions and ministries. Recognition is documented, and civic education is extensive though largely youth-scoped, complemented by a defence-led resilience layer. There is no national strategy (though one is anticipated), public funding for volunteer infrastructure is indirect rather than dedicated, insurance is organisation-dependent, and the national information point serves the Youth Voluntary Service rather than all volunteers.

The recorded picture is crisis-shaped concerning emergency mobilisation around the war in Ukraine and the civic-resilience response. Crisis mobilisation for COVID-19 and Ukrainian refugees has been strong but episodic. Lithuania combines advanced safeguarding and standards work with a persistent youth-and-formal-sector focus that leaves other volunteers less structurally supported.

| | Indicator | SEVR2026 Country Profile: Lithuania |
|---|---|---|
| **Emerging Volunteering Patterns**<br>**Source: Trends section of CFS** | Flexible/short-term/episodic engagement | No evidence of this trend has been recorded. |
| | Digitalisation/online/e-volunteering | No evidence of this trend has been recorded. |
| | Rise/dominance of informal volunteering | No evidence of this trend has been recorded. |
| | Decline/falling volunteer numbers | No evidence of this trend has been recorded. |
| | Ageing/loss of older volunteers | No evidence of this trend has been recorded. |
| | Professionalisation/skills-based management | No evidence of this trend has been recorded. |
| | Widening inequality barriers to access | No evidence of this trend has been recorded. |
| | Corporate / employee / CSR volunteering | No evidence of this trend has been recorded. |
| | Rising youth/student participation | No evidence of this trend has been recorded. |
| | Skills/employability-driven motivation | No evidence of this trend has been recorded. |
| | Crisis-driven engagement | Crisis-driven engagement shaped by the Ukraine-war mobilisation of over 150,000 ad-hoc volunteers, a system-wide mobilisation every modality must absorb. |
| | Recruitment & retention difficulty | No evidence of this trend has been recorded. |
| | Public-institution partnership/socialisation | No evidence of this trend has been recorded. |
| | Formalisation/legal recognition | No evidence of this trend has been recorded. |
| **BEV2030 indicators**<br>1.3.2 Volunteer time that does not | 1.3.2 Co-financing with volunteer time | **Partial/emerging.** Contracted volunteer hours are recognised as project input and can meet in-kind co-financing under EU/national |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| replace paid jobs can be used for the co-financing/ co-resourcing of grants. | | schemes. Established in EU-funded contexts but narrow. |
| 1.4.1 Not for profit volunteer centres and platforms receive sufficient public funding. | 1.4.1 Sufficient funding | **Partial/emerging.** Volunteering is financed indirectly through funds and projects, with no dedicated public funding stream for volunteer infrastructure. The “amounts available are generally not designed to cover the actual cost of coordinating volunteers day-to-day.” |
| 1.5.2 The co-creation of public policies becomes the norm and the opportunities offered by participatory decision making processes are fully explored and exploited. | 1.5.2 Co-creation of public policies | **Established.** Since 2025 a national volunteer-standard project has run with public institutions and ministries (Social Security and Labour; Finance as coordination unit). Active participatory development. |
| 2.1.4 Suitable and sufficient public support is provided to volunteer infrastructure organisation to have the capacity to support and guide these **new forms** of volunteering. | 2.1.4 Suitable & sufficient support to 5 volunteering contexts: informal groups, local administrations, national public authorities, educational institutions, business sector actors. | **Partial/emerging.** Support is documented for education and business, but not informal groups. Support provided to the five contexts is unevenly developed and documented. |
| 2.3.3 Every volunteer has a suitable and accessible point of information or reference point to channel their questions and suggestions. | 2.3.3 Accessible point of information | **Absent.** A reference point exists for the Youth Voluntary Service only. Savanoryste.com could be central but is youth-scoped. Regional tier weak. |
| 3.1.1 Civic education and Service Learning are introduced more widely into the formal education systems to increase awareness of volunteering and civil society not only for children and young people but also their wider networks of families and friends. | 3.1.1 Education: Civic / Service Learning | **Partial/emerging.** Mandatory Civic Education Basics, Life Skills and social-civic service hours plus a defence-led resilience layer, strong civic education, youth-scoped delivery. |
| 3.3.2 Suitable volunteering development strategies that are crosscutting and transversal for different policy fields and sectors are developed. | 3.3.2 Strategy | **Absent.** The government has no national strategy. A strategy is seen as a natural next strategic step, absent but on the horizon. |
| 3.4.1 Legal frameworks for volunteering are adapted and evolve to take this, and other societal and behavioural changes into account. In this way, in addition to the more formal and structured engagement that legal frameworks are frequently focused on, they will be more suitable to facilitate and enable different forms of voluntary engagement, rather than restrict engagement as can be currently the case, unlocking further potential. | 3.4.1 Legal framework | **Established.** A volunteering law with a distinctive safeguarding layer: a mandatory criminal-background clearance for anyone volunteering with children. |
| 4.1.2 Opportunities for public recognition for the action of volunteers, citizens and associations through awards, volunteer weeks and festivals etc. are provided and increased. | 4.1.2 Recognition | **Established.** The Ministry of Social Security and Labour awards volunteers. Students in youth programmes gain university admission points. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5.2.1 Volunteering is included as an integral part of the community planning for crisis prevention and response. | 5.2.1 Crisis prevention & response | **Partial/emerging.** Volunteers mobilised strongly for COVID-19 and Ukrainian refugees and civic-resilience preparedness, but not documented as planned community integration. |
| 5.4.2 Volunteers are provided with the necessary support and protection through suitable accident and third party liability insurance. | 5.4.2 Insurance | **Partial/emerging.** Examples of insurance cover (Red Cross group insurance for contracted volunteers) rather than a general requirement. Partial, organisation-dependent cover. |