

Executive Fact Sheet

Lithuania's Digital Accessibility Laws



Introduction

Several regulations govern digital accessibility in Lithuania, impacting both private businesses and public-sector organizations. Like other European Union (EU) nations, Lithuania has enacted a transposition of the European Accessibility Act (EAA). (In the EU, a transposition integrates a higher-level EU directive into a Member State's national laws.) Lithuania's EAA transposition applies to most private-sector organizations that serve consumers in the country, regardless of where they're based.

Additionally, public-sector organizations in Lithuania must meet specific digital accessibility standards under the country's transposition of the EU Web Accessibility Directive (WAD). The nation proactively supports organizations in meeting their WAD and EAA compliance obligations through its Galimybes Visiems (Opportunities for All) initiative, which provides information and consulting services.

Navigating the intricacies of Lithuania's digital accessibility regulations can be complex. This resource is designed to help senior executives understand the essence of these laws and what is required for compliance.



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Overview of Lithuania's digital accessibility laws

Law	Description	Sectors impacted	Compliance standard
<p>Lietuvos Respublikos asmens su negalia teisių apsaugos pagrindų įstatymas</p> <p>(Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Fundamentals of Protection of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities)</p>	<p>A law establishing the fundamental rights of people with disabilities, updated to include provisions of the EAA</p>	<p>Both private businesses and public organizations</p>	<p>EN 301 549</p>
<p>Lietuvos Respublikos visuomenės informavimo įstatymas (Nr. I-1418)</p> <p>(Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Public Information, No. I-1418)</p>	<p>A law establishing the procedures for processing public information and the responsibilities of a public information actor, amended to include EAA provisions related to private broadcasting</p>	<p>Both private businesses and public organizations</p>	<p>EN 301 549</p>
<p>Nutarimas Dėl Bendrųjų reikalavimų valstybės ir savivaldybių institucijų ir įstaigų interneto svetainėms ir mobiliosioms programoms aprašo patvirtinimo (Nr. 480)</p> <p>(Decision on the Approval of the Description of General Requirements for the Websites and Mobile Applications of State and Municipal Institutions and Agencies, No. 480)</p>	<p>Transposition of the EU WAD</p>	<p>Public organizations (directly impacted), private businesses that sell to the public sector (indirectly impacted)</p>	<p>EN 301 549</p>

Overview of Lithuania's digital accessibility laws (continued)

Law	Description	Sectors impacted	Compliance standard
<p>Nutarimas Dėl Viešo naudojimo kompiuterių tinkluose neskelbtinos informacijos kontrolės ir ribojamos viešosios informacijos platinimo tvarkos patvirtinimo (Nr. 290)</p> <p>(Decision on the Approval of the Procedure for Controlling and Restricting the Dissemination of Unlawful Information in Public Computer Networks, No. 290)</p>	<p>A law ensuring the efficient operation of electronic identification and trust services</p>	<p>Public organizations (directly impacted), private businesses that sell to the public sector (indirectly impacted)</p>	<p>EN 301 549</p>
<p>Lietuvos Respublikos gaminių ir paslaugų prieinamumo reikalavimų įstatymas XIV-1633</p> <p>(The Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Accessibility Requirements for Goods and Services No. XIV-1633)</p>	<p>Lithuania's transposition of the EAA</p>	<p>Private businesses</p>	<p>EN 301 549</p>
<p>Lietuvos Respublikos vartotojų teisių apsaugos įstatymas (Nr. I-657)</p> <p>(The Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Consumer Rights Protection No. I-657)</p>	<p>A consumer rights law, amended to include provisions of the EAA</p>	<p>Private businesses</p>	<p>EN 301 549</p>

Unpacking digital accessibility laws in Lithuania

The following sections of this resource provide more information about the specific digital accessibility laws impacting organizations operating in Lithuania, including the entities they apply to, the requirements for compliance, and how they're enforced.

Laws impacting both public- and private-sector organizations

Lietuvos Respublikos asmens su negalia teisių apsaugos pagrindų įstatymas (Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Fundamentals of Protection of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities)

Summary:

This law protects the rights of individuals with disabilities in Lithuania, including their rights to equal access to education, employment, healthcare, and other services. The law is broad in scope, encompassing physical as well as digital accessibility and impacting both public- and private-sector organizations. It was amended as part of Lithuania's EAA transposition to include specific provisions related to the accessibility of consumer products and services.

Requirements:

This law mandates that public- and private-sector organizations ensure that people with disabilities can access their products and services without barriers.

As a best practice, public institutions should satisfy their obligations under Nutarimas Dėl Bendrųjų reikalavimų valstybės ir savivaldybių institucijų ir įstaigų interneto svetainėms ir mobiliosioms programoms aprašo patvirtinimo (Nr. 480), Lithuania's EU WAD transposition law.

Private businesses impacted by the EAA should comply with the requirements of Lithuania's EAA transposition law, Lietuvos Respublikos gaminių ir paslaugų prieinamumo reikalavimų įstatymas XIV-1633.

Enforcement:

Public organizations may be held accountable for non-compliance through the mechanisms outlined in Nutarimas Dėl Bendrųjų reikalavimų valstybės ir savivaldybių institucijų ir įstaigų interneto svetainėms ir mobiliosioms programoms aprašo patvirtinimo (Nr. 480).

Private businesses that neglect to meet the EAA provisions included in this law may face penalties detailed in Lietuvos Respublikos gaminių ir paslaugų prieinamumo reikalavimų įstatymas XIV-1633.

Lietuvos Respublikos visuomenės informavimo įstatymas (Nr. I-1418) (Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Public Information, No. I-1418)

Summary:

Originally enacted in 2018, this law establishes procedures for managing public information and includes accessibility provisions. It assigns responsibilities to government entities and designated individuals to ensure compliance with relevant laws and regulations.

Although the original law focused on information management processes in Lithuania's public sector, it was amended in 2024 as part of Lithuania's EAA transposition. This amendment expanded the law's requirements to mandate the accessibility of private broadcasting products and services in alignment with the EAA.

Requirements:

To comply with this law's accessibility requirements, public organizations must ensure that digital content conveying public information conforms with EN 301 549 (the harmonized EU digital accessibility standard). They must also meet the requirements of Nutarimas Dėl Bendrųjų reikalavimų valstybės ir savivaldybių institucijų ir įstaigų interneto svetainėms ir mobiliosioms programoms aprašo patvirtinimo (Nr. 480), Lithuania's transposition of the EU WAD.

Private businesses must ensure that broadcasting products and services meet the functional accessibility requirements set by the EAA. At a high level, the EAA states that a digital product or service must be perceivable, operable, usable, understandable, and robust (POUR) for all users. The best way for an organization to meet the EAA's requirements is to conform with EN 301 549.

Enforcement:

For public-sector organizations, this law is enforced through the mechanisms outlined in Nutarimas Dėl Bendrųjų reikalavimų valstybės ir savivaldybių institucijų ir įstaigų interneto svetainėms ir mobiliosioms programoms aprašo patvirtinimo (Nr. 480).

Private businesses that neglect to comply may face penalties outlined in Lietuvos Respublikos gaminių ir paslaugų prieinamumo reikalavimų įstatymas XIV-1633.

Laws impacting public-sector and business-to-government (B2G) organizations

Nutarimas Dėl Bendrųjų reikalavimų valstybės ir savivaldybių institucijų ir įstaigų interneto svetainėms ir mobiliosioms programoms aprašo patvirtinimo (Nr. 480) (Decision on the Approval of the Description of General Requirements for the Websites and Mobile Applications of State and Municipal Institutions and Agencies, No. 480)

Summary:

This law partially transposes the EU WAD by establishing web and mobile accessibility requirements for national, regional, and local administrations in Lithuania. Private-sector companies in Lithuania that sell digital products to public-sector organizations in the country must also meet the WAD's requirements to do business with government entities.

Requirements:

The requirements for compliance with Lithuania's WAD transposition laws align with the general requirements outlined in the EU directive, which mandates that public-sector entities' websites, mobile apps, and other digital experiences conform with EN 301 549 (the harmonized European digital accessibility standard). In practice, that means ensuring digital content is perceivable, operable, understandable, and robust (POUR) for all users.

Organizations must also take additional actions, including:

- Adopting, whenever possible, measures to increase accessibility, bearing in mind the minimum level of accessibility that must be met at all times.
- Offering users a communication mechanism that allows any person to submit suggestions and complaints.
- Providing an accessibility statement (a detailed, comprehensive, and clear declaration of compliance with the law) on websites and applications.

Enforcement:

Organizations that violate this law may face penalties, including:

Fines: Public-sector entities can be fined up to €2,500 for non-compliance.

Damages: Individuals who are discriminated against may be entitled to compensation for damages suffered.

Nutarimas Dėl Viešo naudojimo kompiuterių tinkluose neskelbtinos informacijos kontrolės ir ribojamos viešosios informacijos platinimo tvarkos patvirtinimo (Nr. 290) (Decision on the Approval of the Procedure for Controlling and Restricting the Dissemination of Unlawful Information in Public Computer Networks, No. 290)

Summary:

This law mandates the efficient operation of digital identification and trust services within Lithuania's public sector. While the regulation is not specifically focused on accessibility, compliance involves adhering to digital accessibility requirements.

Requirements:

To comply with the law's accessibility requirements, public-sector organizations must ensure their digital identification and authentication services conform with EN 301 549 or implement alternative solutions that meet this standard.

Enforcement:

This law is enforced through the mechanisms outlined in Nutarimas Dėl Bendrųjų reikalavimų valstybės ir savivaldybių institucijų ir įstaigų interneto svetainėms ir mobiliosioms programoms aprašo patvirtinimo (Nr. 480).

Laws impacting private businesses

Lietuvos Respublikos gaminių ir paslaugų prieinamumo reikalavimų įstatymas XIV-1633 (The Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Accessibility Requirements for Goods and Services No. XIV-1633)

Summary:

This law is Lithuania's transposition of the EAA, which will be enforced beginning in June of 2025. It introduces specific accessibility requirements for consumer products and services circulating within Lithuania. Notably, any business that provides covered products and services to consumers in Lithuania must comply with the law, regardless of where the business is based.

Requirements:

To comply with this law, organizations must ensure their products and services meet the functional accessibility requirements set by the EAA, which may be achieved through conformance with EN 301 549.

They must also satisfy the requirements of Nutarimas Dėl Bendrųjų reikalavimų valstybės ir savivaldybių institucijų ir įstaigų interneto svetainėms ir mobiliosioms programoms aprašo patvirtinimo (Nr. 480), including taking measures to continually enhance accessibility, offering a mechanism for users to submit complaints, and publishing an accessibility statement.

Enforcement:

Beginning in June 2025, organizations that violate Lietuvos Respublikos gaminių ir paslaugų prieinamumo reikalavimų įstatymas XIV-1633 may face penalties, including:

Fines: Individuals may face fines ranging from €500 to €2,500 and businesses may face fines ranging from €2,500 to €15,000. Attempted offenses and negligence are also punishable by fines ranging from €1,000 to €6,500.

Company Sanctions: Market surveillance authorities can take appropriate measures to restrict or prohibit a product's availability in the market, or ensure its recall or removal from the market, in cases of non-compliance.

Lietuvos Respublikos vartotojų teisių apsaugos įstatymas (Nr. I-657) (The Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Consumer Rights Protection No. I-657)

Summary:

Lietuvos Respublikos vartotojų teisių apsaugos įstatymas (Nr. I-657) is a broad consumer rights law that was amended to incorporate provisions of the EAA. These amendments focus on ensuring that digital products and services (including websites, mobile applications, e-books, and e-commerce platforms) are usable by people with disabilities.

Requirements:

The requirements for compliance with this law's digital accessibility provisions align with the general requirements for compliance with the EAA, outlined in Lietuvos Respublikos gaminių ir paslaugų prieinamumo reikalavimų įstatymas XIV-1633.

Enforcement:

The digital accessibility provisions in this law are enforced through the sanctions and penalties outlined in Lietuvos Respublikos gaminių ir paslaugų prieinamumo reikalavimų įstatymas XIV-1633.

Start your journey to compliance

To comply with current Lithuanian digital accessibility laws and stay ahead of the 2025 EAA enforcement deadline, we recommend that your organization start by taking the following actions:



Audit your digital assets for conformance with EN 301 549.

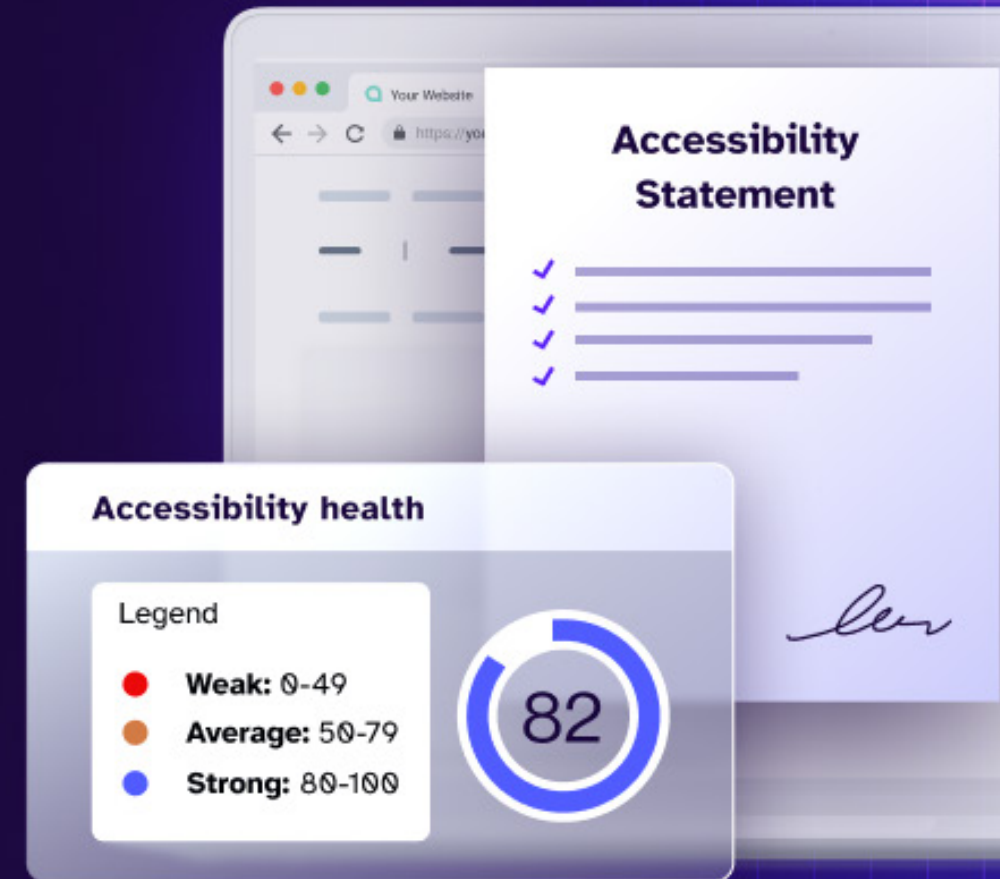


Swiftly address existing accessibility issues in your digital assets.



Publish a detailed accessibility statement and regularly update this document.

Third-party digital accessibility solution providers, like Level Access, can help you understand your legal obligations and equip you with advanced technology, expert support services, and training to ensure all assets in your portfolio are accessible and compliant.



Let's get started

Engage our team to make accessibility a priority now. An investment in digital accessibility today is an investment in the sustainability and success of your company tomorrow.

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