

Republic of Lithuania

Rating report

Rating rationale

Sound institutions: Lithuania's effective policymaking is anchored by its euro area membership, which ensures a robust framework for fiscal and economic policy. Its EU and NATO memberships provide robust mitigants to external security risks in the present context of heightened geopolitical tensions.

Solid growth prospects: the country's solid economic growth and improved macroeconomic resilience has supported a rapid convergence towards euro area income levels over the past years. The Lithuanian economy expanded by an estimated 2.7% in 2025, significantly outpacing peers despite persistent regional headwinds. Growth is forecast to remain strong at 3.3% this year and 2.7% in 2027 underpinned by robust household demand, including a boost from withdrawals from second pillar pension funds, and accelerating investment. Growth should subsequently converge towards an estimated medium-run potential of 2.5% annually.

Healthy fiscal fundamentals: Lithuania's record of prudent fiscal policies has resulted in the country having one of the lowest debt-to-GDP ratios in the euro area, at an estimated 39.1% by end-2025. Ambitious military spending commitments should slow the consolidation process and maintain the debt-to-GDP ratio on a gradually increasing trajectory over the medium-run. Public debt is forecast to increase to around 47% of GDP by 2030, thus remaining among the lowest in the euro area.

Rating challenges: i) exposure to external shocks, given the Lithuanian economy's comparatively small size, still comparatively moderate income levels, high openness and border with Kaliningrad and Belarus; and ii) adverse demographic trends and high defence spending commitments that add long-term pressures to the fiscal trajectory.

Figure 1: Lithuania's sovereign-rating drivers

Risk pillars		Quantitative		Reserve currency*	Political risk**	Qualitative****	Final rating
		Weight	Indicative rating	Notches	Notches	Notches	
Domestic economic risk		35%	aa-	EUR	Lithuania	- 1/3	A+
Public finance risk		20%	aa			- 1/3	
External economic risk		10%	bbb+			- 1/3	
Financial stability risk		10%	aaa			0	
ESG risk	Environmental factors	5%	a+	[+1]	[-0]	0	
	Social factors	7.5%	cc			- 1/3	
	Governance factors	12.5%	aaa			- 1/3	
Sovereign Quantitative Model***		aa				-2	
Additional considerations						0	

*The reserve-currency quantitative adjustment applies to currencies in the IMF's Special Drawing Rights (SDR) basket.

**The political-risk quantitative adjustment is based on the World Bank's Political Stability & Absence of Violence/Terrorism index.

***The Rating Committee approved an SQM indicative rating of 'aa'.

****The qualitative scorecard analyst adjustments, capped at one notch per rating pillar, are weighted equally with an aggregate adjustment rounded to the nearest integer. For details, please see Scope's [Sovereign Rating Methodology](#).

Foreign currency

Long-term issuer rating/Outlook

A+/Stable

Senior unsecured debt/Outlook

A+/Stable

Short-term issuer rating/Outlook

S-1+/Stable

Local currency

Long-term issuer rating/Outlook

A+/Stable

Senior unsecured debt/Outlook

A+/Stable

Short-term issuer rating/Outlook

S-1+/Stable

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Credit strengths and challenges

Credit strengths

- Sound institutional set-up underpinned by euro area and NATO memberships
- Improved economic resilience and sophistication; solid medium-run growth prospects
- Healthy fiscal fundamentals

Credit challenges

- Exposure to external economic and financial shocks in a context of persistent trade and geopolitical uncertainty
- Adverse demographic trends

Outlook and rating triggers

The Stable Outlook reflects the view that risks for the ratings are balanced.

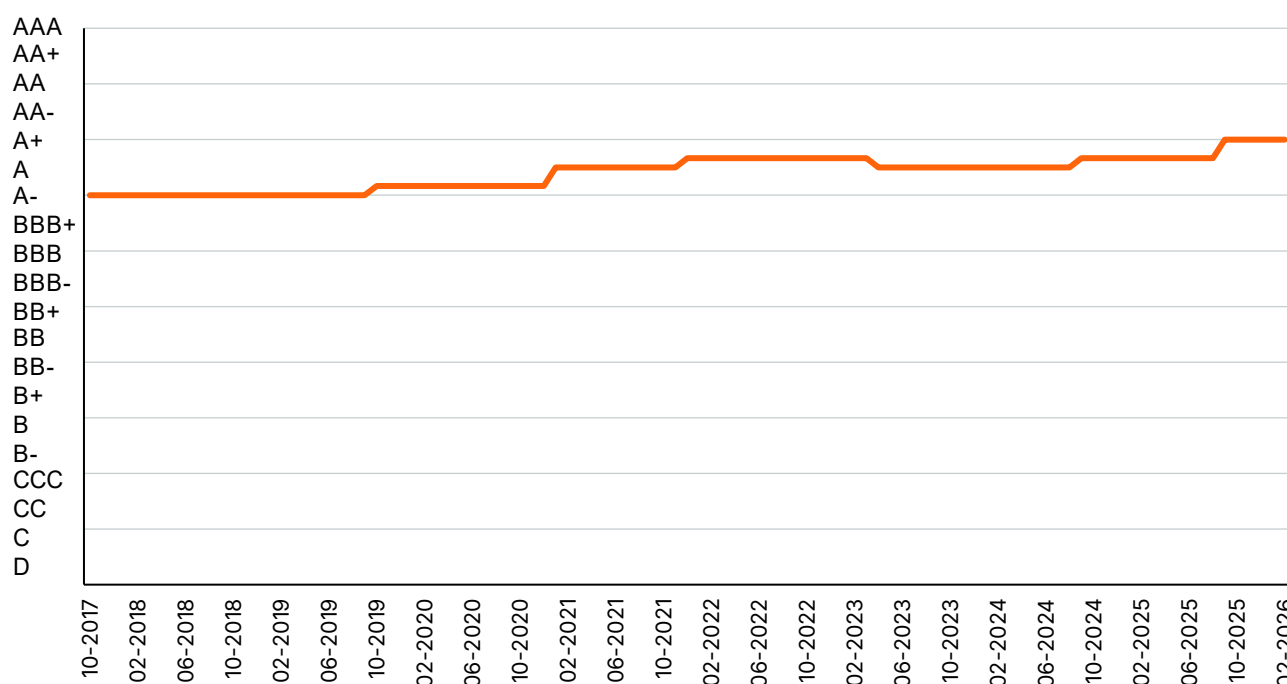
Positive rating-change drivers

- Convergence towards euro-area income levels, such as via material improvements in economic diversification and productivity growth
- The external position remained on an improving trajectory, such as via sustained current account surpluses, further enhancing economic resilience
- Fiscal fundamentals strengthened materially, leading to a significant decrease in debt-to-GDP

Negative rating-change drivers

- Heightened geopolitical risk undermined macroeconomic stability
- Fiscal fundamentals weakened, leading to a significant increase in debt-to-GDP
- Macroeconomic imbalances increased, weakening growth prospects
- External and/or financial sector vulnerabilities increased substantially

Figure 2: Rating history



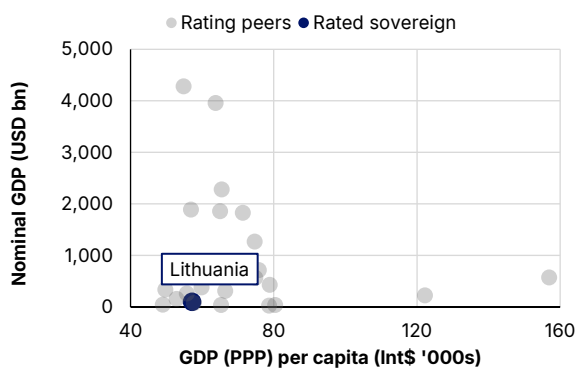
Foreign-currency long-term issuer rating. Positive/Negative Outlooks are treated with a +/-0.33-notch adjustment. Credit Watch positive/negative with a +/-0.67-notch adjustment. Source: Scope Ratings.

Domestic economic risk

Overview of Scope's assessments of Lithuania's Domestic Economic Risk

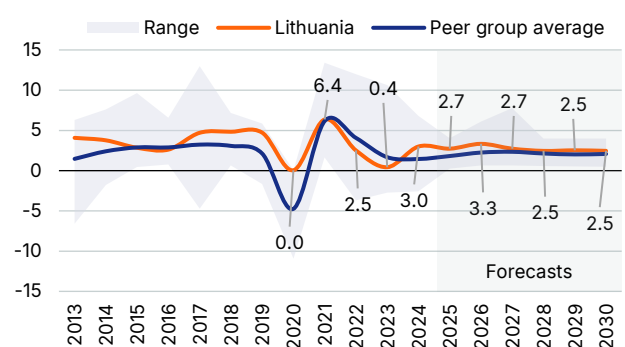
SQM indicative rating	Analytical component	Assessment	Notch adjustment	Rationale
aa-	Growth potential and outlook	Neutral	0	Robust economic prospects supported by EU funds, although adverse demographic trends are a challenge
	Monetary policy framework	Neutral	0	ECB is a credible and effective central bank; effective policy framework and transmission over the cycle
	Macroeconomic stability and sustainability	Weak	- 1/3	Pressures related to labour shortages, regional disparities, and still moderate, despite improving, economic diversification

Figure 3: Nominal GDP and GDP per capita (2024E)



Source: IMF World Economic Outlook (WEO), Scope Ratings

Figure 4: Real GDP growth, %



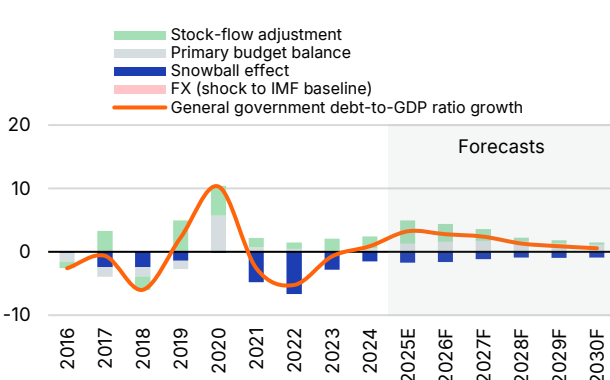
Source: IMF WEO, Scope Ratings forecasts

Public finance risk

Overview of Scope's assessments of Lithuania's Public Finance Risk

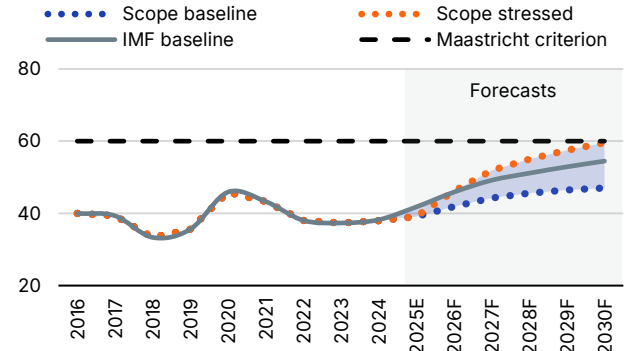
SQM indicative rating	Analytical component	Assessment	Notch adjustment	Rationale
aa	Fiscal policy framework	Neutral	0	Track record of fiscal prudence, but still important shadow economy and comparatively restricted tax base
	Long-term debt trajectory	Weak	- 1/3	Moderate debt; gradual increase of the debt ratio expected in the medium run. Sizable ageing-related long-term spending pressures relative to peers.
	Debt profile and market access	Neutral	0	Prudent debt management, low funding needs, ability to issue on favourable terms

Figure 5: Contributions to change in debt levels, pps of GDP



Source: IMF WEO, Scope Ratings forecasts

Figure 6: Debt-to-GDP forecasts, % of GDP



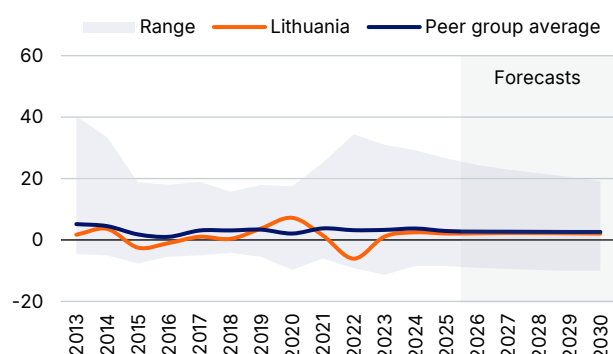
Source: IMF WEO, Scope Ratings forecasts

External economic risk

Overview of Scope's assessments of Lithuania's External Economic Risk

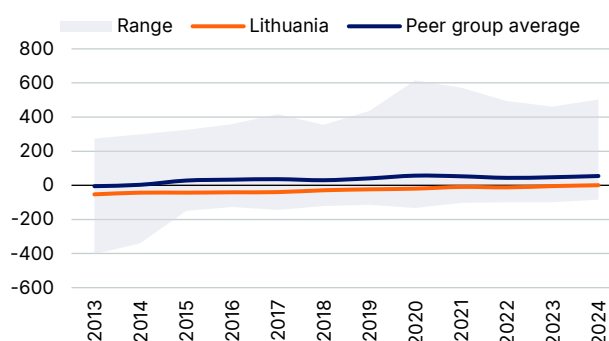
SQM indicative rating	Analytical component	Assessment	Notch adjustment	Rationale
bbb+	Current account resilience	Neutral	0	Some risks from persistent reliance on low value-added export sectors, though diversification is improving
	External debt structure	Neutral	0	Steadily improving external buffers; sizeable share of foreign direct investments in external liabilities
	Resilience to short-term external shocks	Weak	- 1/3	Small and open economy, exposed to ongoing uncertainty on global trade; euro-area membership partly mitigates exposure to external developments

Figure 7: Current-account balance, % of GDP



Source: IMF WEO forecasts, Scope Ratings

Figure 8: Net international investment position (NIIP), % GDP



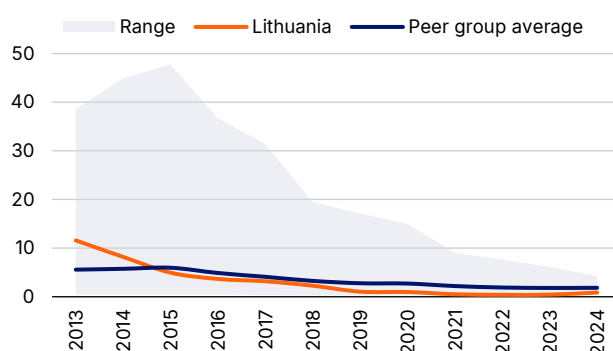
Source: IMF, Scope Ratings

Financial stability risk

Overview of Scope's assessments of Lithuania's Financial Stability Risk

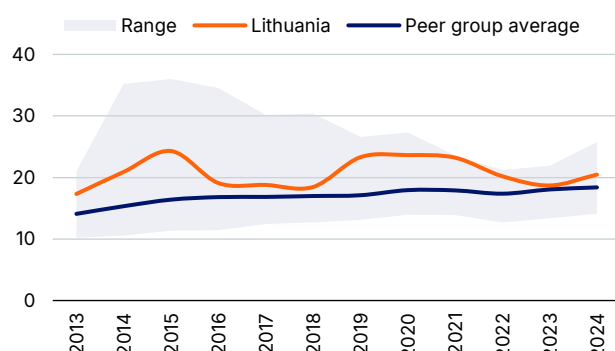
SQM indicative rating	Analytical component	Assessment	Notch adjustment	Rationale
aaa	Banking sector performance	Neutral	0	Well-capitalised and profitable banking sector with moderate non-performing loans
	Financial sector oversight and governance	Neutral	0	Oversight under the Bank of Lithuania and the ECB as part of Banking Union
	Financial imbalances	Neutral	0	Concentration and spill-over risks from dominant Nordic banking groups; elevated cross-country financing flows; low private debt

Figure 9: Non-performing loans (NPLs), % of total loans



Source: World Bank (WB), Scope Ratings

Figure 10: Tier 1 capital, % of risk-weighted assets



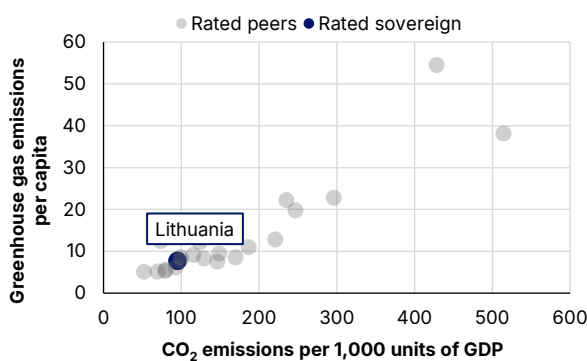
Source: IMF, Scope Ratings

Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) risk

Overview of Scope's assessments of Lithuania's ESG Risk

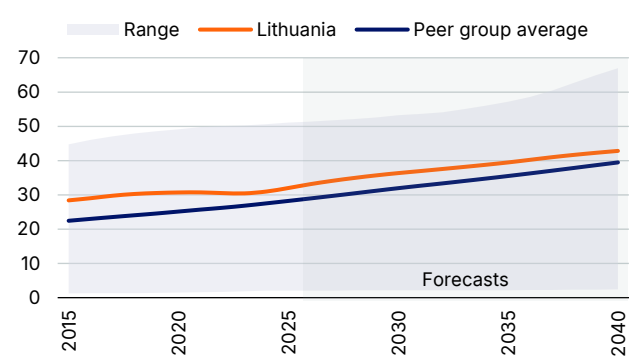
SQM indicative rating	Analytical component	Assessment	Notch adjustment	Rationale
a	Environmental factors	Neutral	0	Transition risks in line with peers, ambitious climate agenda
	Social factors	Weak	- 1/3	Inclusive labour market but still elevated poverty and income inequality; unfavourable demographic trends
	Governance factors	Weak	- 1/3	Stable governance, supported by EU, euro area and NATO memberships; heightened geopolitical uncertainty could impact domestic institutional developments

Figure 11: CO₂ emissions per capita/GDP (2023), mtCO₂e



Source: European Commission (EC), Scope Ratings

Figure 12: Old-age dependency ratio, %



Source: United Nations (UN), Scope Ratings

Reserve-currency adjustment

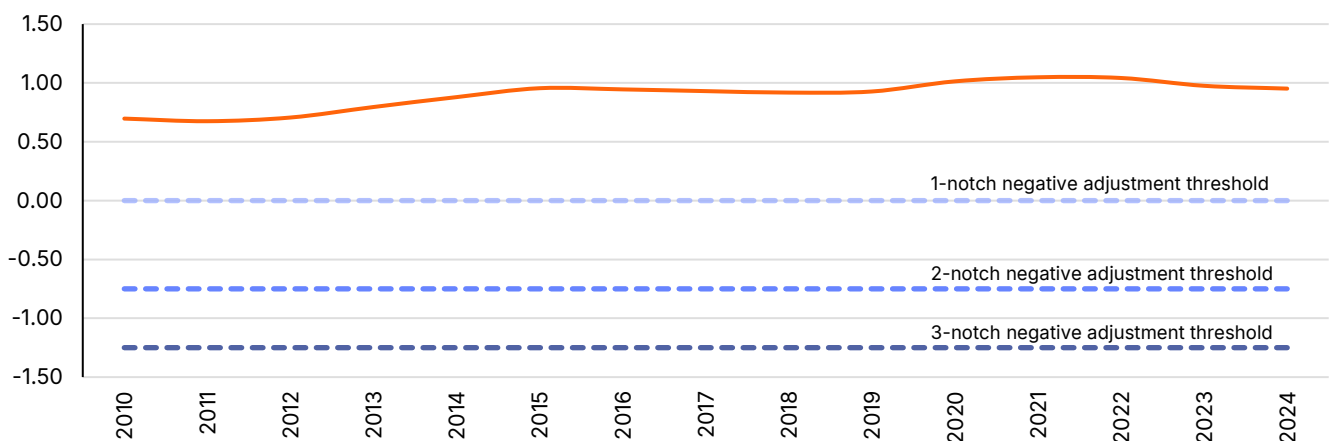
IMF SDR basket and Scope reserve-currency adjustment

Currency	U.S. dollar	Euro	Chinese yuan	Japanese yen	Pound sterling	Other
IMF SDR basket weights, %	43.4	29.3	12.3	7.6	7.4	0.0
Positive adjustment, notches	3	1	1	1	1	0

Source: IMF, Scope Ratings

Political-risk adjustment

Figure 13: WB Political Stability & Absence of Violence/Terrorism index, Lithuania, three-year moving average



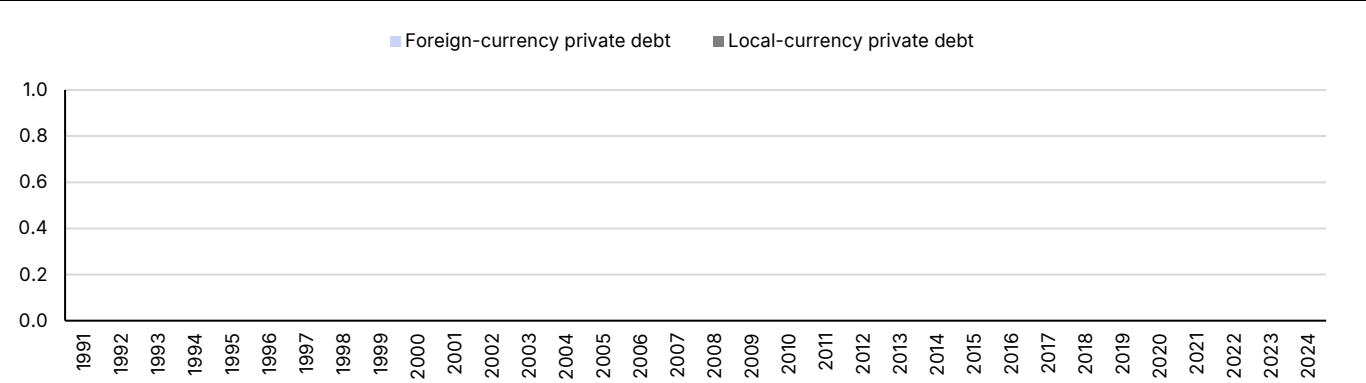
Source: WB, Scope Ratings

Additional considerations

No adjustment was applied to the rating from additional considerations.

Appendix 1. Sovereign default history

Sovereign default history, USD bn



Depicted private-debt defaults may not always constitute a credit event under [Scope's credit-rating definitions](#).
Source: [Bank of Canada-Bank of England Sovereign Default Database](#), Scope Ratings.

Appendix 2. Rating peers

Rating peers are related to sovereigns with an indicative rating in the same rating category or adjacent categories, as assigned by Scope's sovereign quantitative model after accounting for methodological reserve-currency and political-risk adjustments.

Peer group*
Austria
Belgium
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Estonia
Finland
Malta
Portugal
Slovenia
Spain

*Select publicly-rated sovereigns only; the full sample of sovereign-rating peers may be larger.

Appendix 3. Economic development and default indicators

IMF Development Classification	Advanced economy
5-year USD CDS spread (bps) as of 8 January 2026	54.5

Appendix 4. Statistical table for selected SQM indicators

This table presents a selection of the indicators (24 out of 30 – with the governance indicator reflecting a composite of five indicators) used in Scope's quantitative model, in line with Scope's Sovereign Rating Methodology. The metrics and sources for the data presented here ensure comparability across global country peers, and may therefore differ from data from national and other international statistical series and may not immediately reflect latest national updates.

Pillar	Core variable	Source	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025E
Domestic Economic	GDP per capita (PPP), Int\$ '000s	IMF	41.3	46.4	50.6	51.9	54.4	57.2
	Nominal GDP, USD bn	IMF	57	67	71	80	85	95
	Real growth, %	IMF	0.0	6.4	2.5	0.4	2.7	2.7
	CPI inflation, %	IMF	1.1	4.6	18.9	8.7	0.9	3.6
	Unemployment rate, %	WB	8.5	7.1	6.0	6.8	7.1	-
Public Finance	Public debt, % of GDP	IMF	45.9	43.3	38.1	37.3	38.2	41.8
	Net interest payment, % of government revenue	IMF	1.9	1.3	0.7	1.4	1.9	2.4
	Primary balance, % of GDP	IMF	-5.7	-0.7	-0.5	-0.2	-0.6	-1.8
External Economic	Current-account balance, % of GDP	IMF	7.2	1.4	-6.1	1.1	2.5	2.1
	Total reserves, months of imports	WB	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	-
	NIIP, % of GDP	IMF	-19.6	-9.5	-12.1	-4.8	0.4	-
Financial Stability	NPL ratio, % of total loans	IMF	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.9	-
	Tier 1 ratio, % of risk-weighted assets	IMF	22.7	24.2	22.4	20.2	19.2	23.3
	Credit to the private sector, % of GDP	WB	37.0	37.2	35.7	34.4	36.0	-
ESG	CO ₂ per EUR 1,000 of GDP, mtCO ₂ e	EC	117.7	111.2	99.7	97.9	95.3	-
	Income share of bottom 50%, %	WID	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.7	-	-
	Labour-force participation rate, %	WB	78.5	78.2	78.3	78.2	78.3	-
	Old-age dependency ratio, %	UN	30.7	30.7	30.5	30.4	31.0	32.0
	Composite governance indicators*	WB	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	-
	Political stability, index	WB	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-

*Average of the following five World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators: Control of Corruption, Voice and Accountability, Rule of Law, Government Effectiveness, Regulatory Quality.

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Related research

[CEE Outlook 2026: growing divergence, sustained fiscal and governance challenges](#), December 2025

Applied methodology

[Sovereign Rating Methodology](#), January 2025

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