

# 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	
ESG risk	Domestic economic risk	35%	aa-	EUR [+1]	Lithuania [-0]	- 1/3	A+
	Public finance risk	20%	aa			- 1/3	
	External economic risk	10%	bbb+			- 1/3	
	Financial stability risk	10%	aaa			0	
	Environmental factors	5%	a+			0	
	Social factors	7.5%	cc			- 1/3	
	Governance factors	12.5%	aaa			- 1/3	
	<b>Sovereign Quantitative Model***</b>	<b>aa</b>				<b>-2</b>	
<b>Additional considerations</b>					<b>0</b>		

\*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**

### Lead Analyst

Brian Marly

+33 1 86 26 18 82

[b.marly@scoperatings.com](mailto:b.marly@scoperatings.com)

### Team Leader

Alvise Lennkh-Yunus

+49 69 6677389-85

[a.lennkh@scoperatings.com](mailto:a.lennkh@scoperatings.com)

## 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.

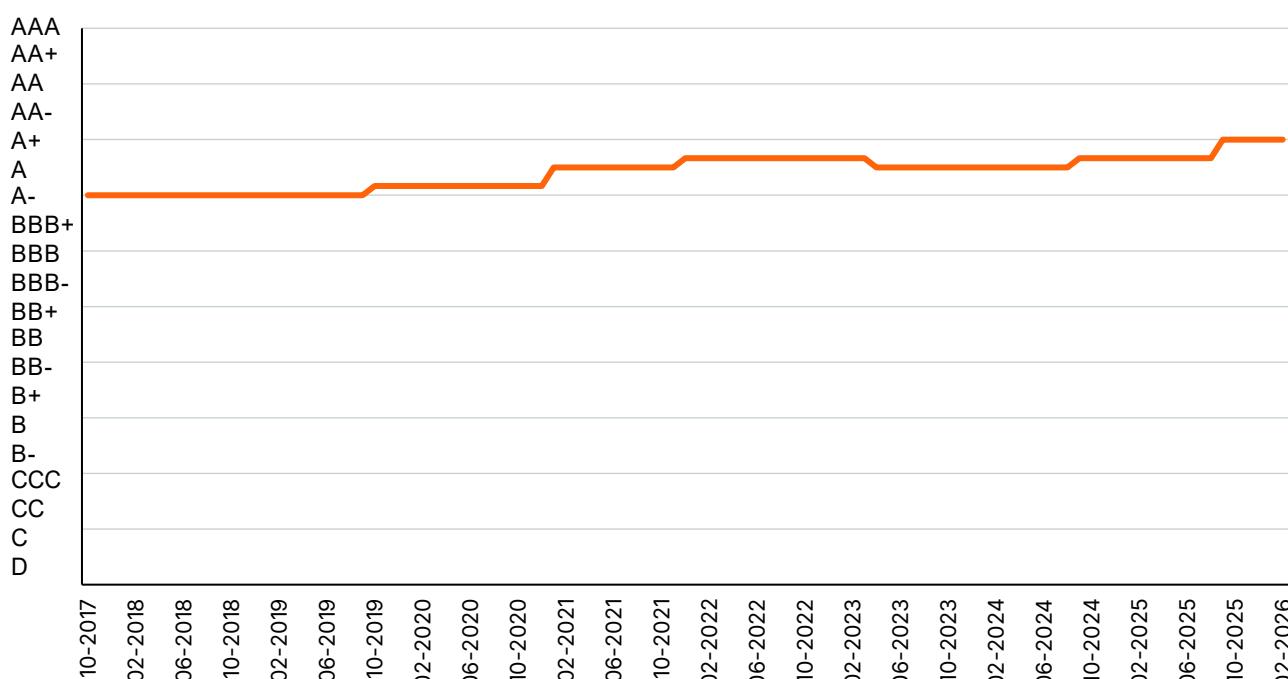
### Positive rating-change drivers

- 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**



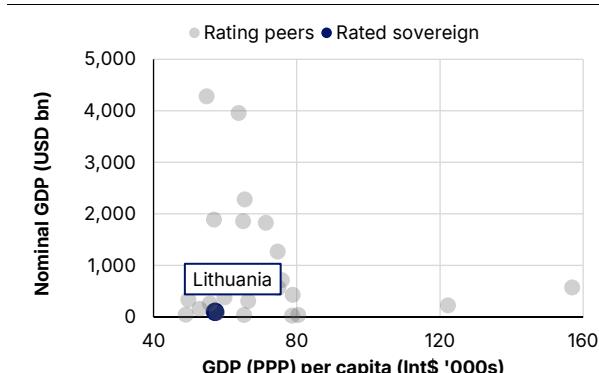
Foreign-currency long-term issuer rating. Positive/Negative Outlooks are treated with a +/-0.33-notch adjustment. Credit Watch positive/negative with a +/-0.67-notch adjustment. Source: Scope Ratings.

## Domestic economic risk

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

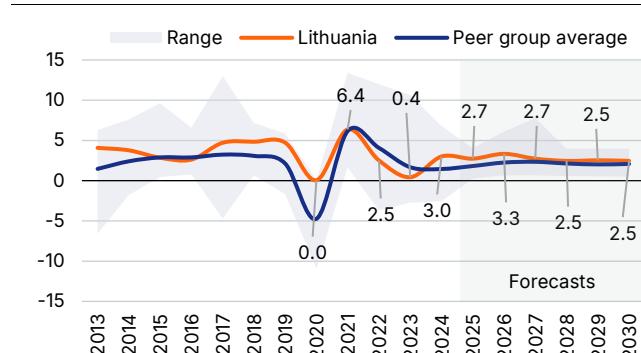
SQM indicative rating	Analytical component	Assessment	Notch adjustment	Rationale
aa-	Growth potential and outlook	Neutral	0	Robust economic prospects supported by EU funds, although adverse demographic trends are a challenge
	Monetary policy framework	Neutral	0	ECB is a credible and effective central 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, %



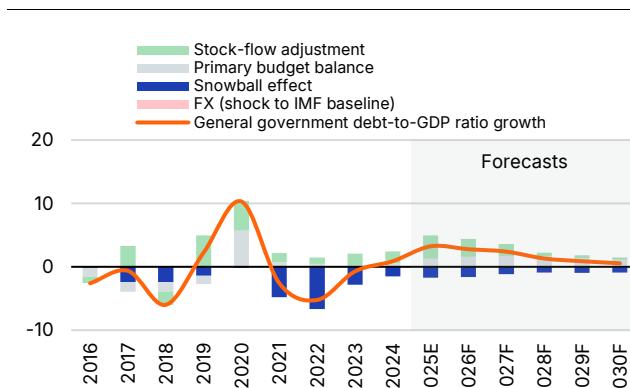
Source: IMF WEO, Scope Ratings forecasts

## Public finance risk

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

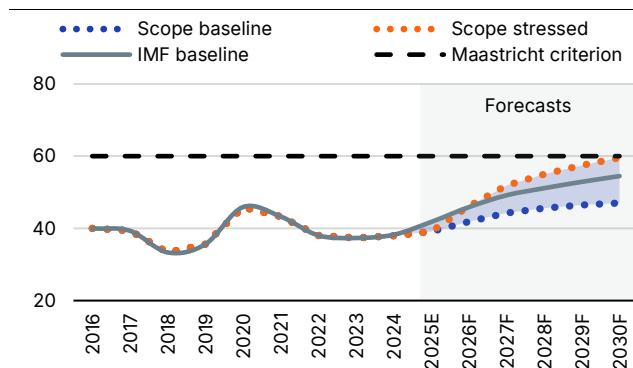
SQM indicative rating	Analytical component	Assessment	Notch adjustment	Rationale
aa	Fiscal policy framework	Neutral	0	Track record of fiscal prudence, but still important shadow economy and comparatively restricted tax base
	Long-term debt trajectory	Weak	- 1/3	Moderate debt; gradual increase of the 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



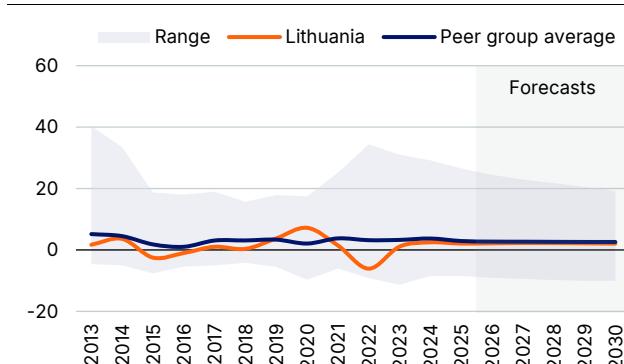
Source: IMF WEO, Scope Ratings forecasts

## External economic risk

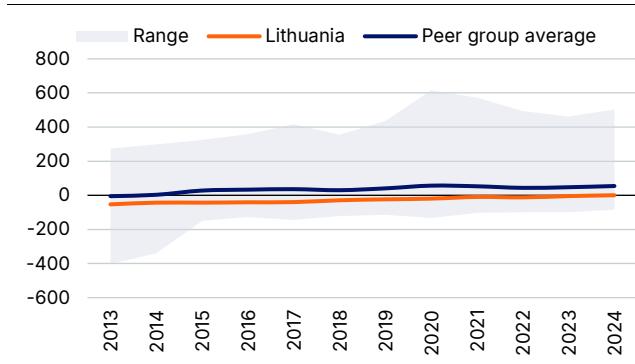
### Overview of Scope's assessments of Lithuania's *External Economic Risk*

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**



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

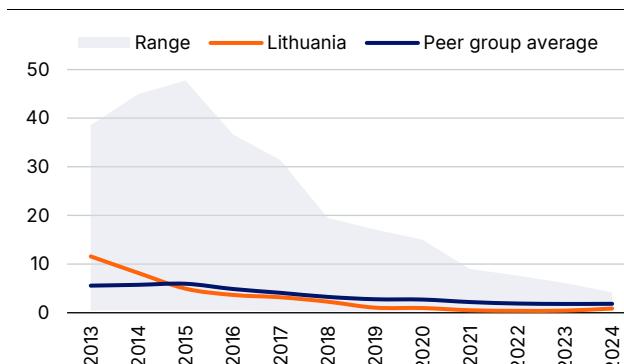


## Financial stability risk

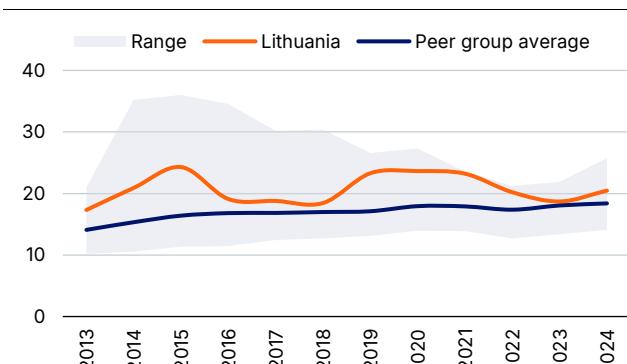
### Overview of Scope's assessments of Lithuania's *Financial Stability Risk*

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**



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

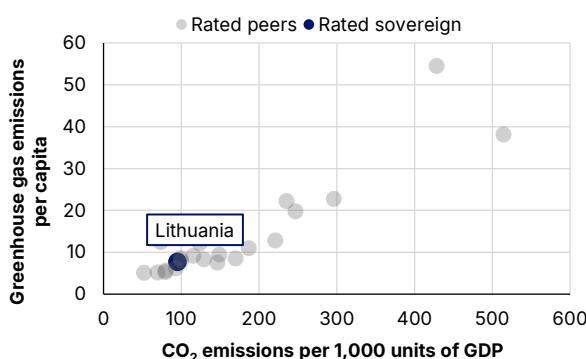


## Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) risk

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

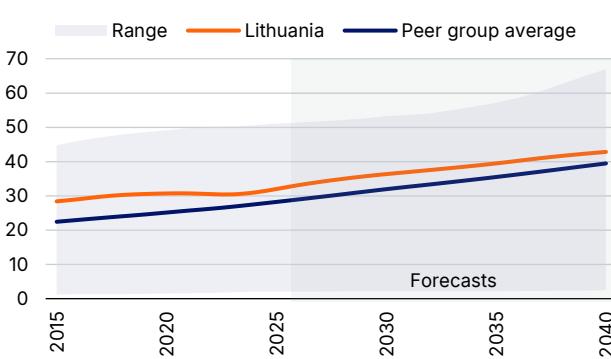
SQM indicative rating	Analytical component	Assessment	Notch adjustment	Rationale
a	Environmental factors	Neutral	0	Transition risks in line with peers, ambitious climate agenda
	Social factors	Weak	- 1/3	Inclusive labour market but still elevated poverty and income inequality; unfavourable demographic 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: CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per capita/GDP (2023), mtCO<sub>2</sub>e



Source: European Commission (EC), Scope Ratings

Figure 12: Old-age dependency ratio, %



Source: United Nations (UN), Scope Ratings

## Reserve-currency adjustment

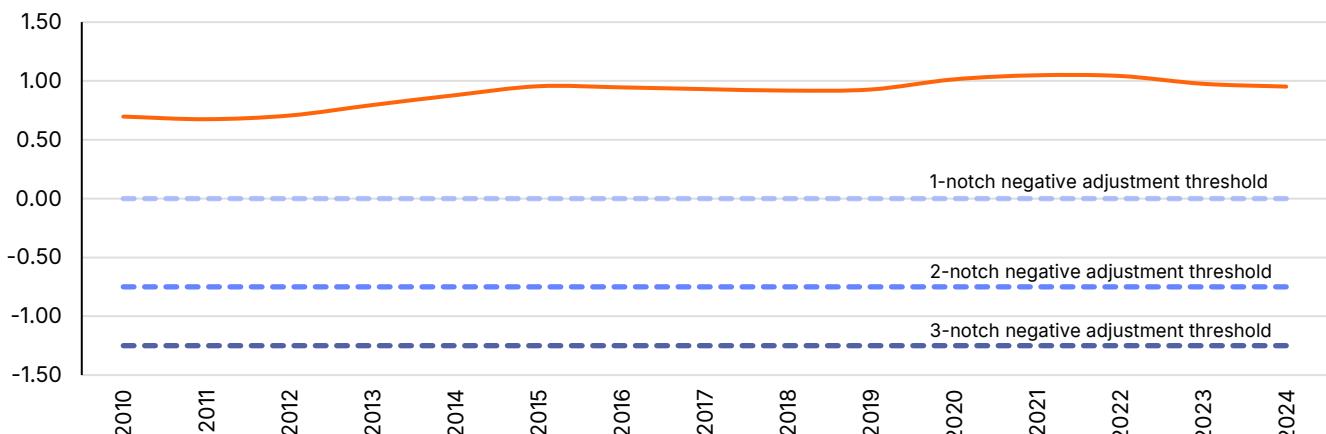
### IMF SDR basket and Scope reserve-currency adjustment

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



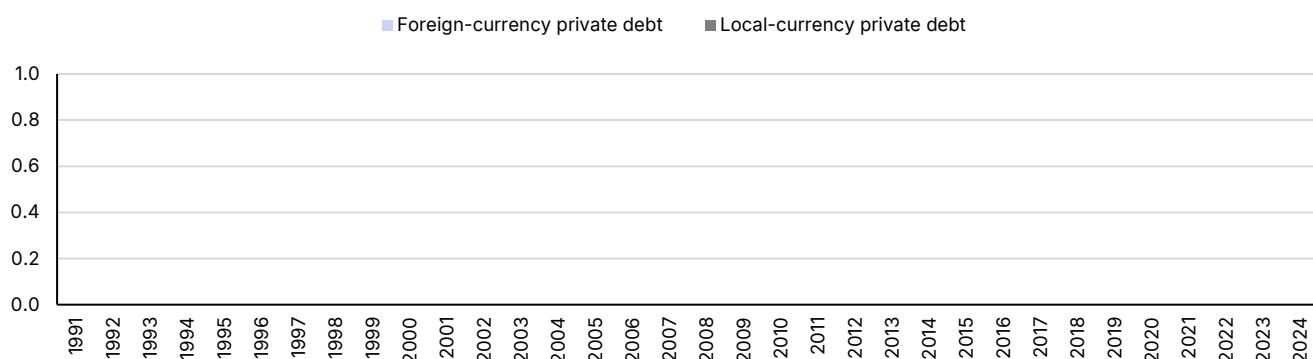
Source: WB, Scope Ratings

## 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

545

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

**Analyst**

Brian Marly  
+33 186 261 882  
[b.marly@scoperatings.com](mailto:b.marly@scoperatings.com)

**Team Leader**

Alvise Lennkh-Yunus  
+49 69 6677389-85  
[a.lennkh@scoperatings.com](mailto:a.lennkh@scoperatings.com)

**Related research**

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

**Applied methodology**

[Sovereign Rating Methodology](#), January 2025

**Scope Ratings GmbH**

Lennéstraße 5, D-10785 Berlin  
Phone: +49 30 27891-0  
Fax: +49 30 27891-100  
[info@scoperatings.com](mailto:info@scoperatings.com)

**Scope Ratings UK Limited**

52 Grosvenor Gardens  
London SW1W 0AU  
Phone: +44 20 7824 5180  
[info@scoperatings.com](mailto:info@scoperatings.com)



Bloomberg: RESP SCOP  
[Scope contacts](#)  
[scoperatings.com](http://scoperatings.com)

**Disclaimer**

© 2026 Scope SE & Co. KGaA and all its subsidiaries including Scope Ratings GmbH, Scope Ratings UK Limited, Scope Fund Analysis GmbH, Scope Innovation Lab GmbH and Scope ESG Analysis GmbH (collectively, Scope). All rights reserved. The information and data supporting Scope's ratings, rating reports, rating opinions and related research and credit opinions originate from sources Scope considers to be reliable and accurate. Scope does not, however, independently verify the reliability and accuracy of the information and data. Scope's ratings, rating reports, rating opinions, or related research and credit opinions are provided 'as is' without any representation or warranty of any kind. In no circumstance shall Scope or its directors, officers, employees and other representatives be liable to any party for any direct, indirect, incidental or other damages, expenses of any kind, or losses arising from any use of Scope's ratings, rating reports, rating opinions, related research or credit opinions. Ratings and other related credit opinions issued by Scope are, and have to be viewed by any party as, opinions on relative credit risk and not a statement of fact or recommendation to purchase, hold or sell securities. Past performance does not necessarily predict future results. Any report issued by Scope is not a prospectus or similar document related to a debt security or issuing entity. Scope issues credit ratings and related research and opinions with the understanding and expectation that parties using them will assess independently the suitability of each security for investment or transaction purposes. Scope's credit ratings address relative credit risk, they do not address other risks such as market, liquidity, legal, or volatility. The information and data included herein is protected by copyright and other laws. To reproduce, transmit, transfer, disseminate, translate, resell, or store for subsequent use for any such purpose the information and data contained herein, contact Scope Ratings GmbH at Lennéstraße 5, D-10785 Berlin. Public Ratings are generally accessible to the public. Subscription Ratings and Private Ratings are confidential and may not be shared with any unauthorised third party.