

# LITHUANIA COMPANY REPORTS

Detailed Summary of Data, Sources & FAQs



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## OUR DATA SOURCES

Please find below the main original sources of information (e.g., Chambers of commerce, local courts, etc). This should apply to registered companies and sole traders/non-registered companies.

**Financial data:** Register of Legal Entities.

**Negative data:** Information of Credit Bureau Participants, State Tax Inspectorate, State Labour Inspectorate, Register of Arrests, Lithuanian Court Information System, Bailiffs Information System, State Social Insurance Fund Board under the Ministry of Social Security and Labour.

**Demographic data:**

**Payment Data:** Information of Credit Bureau Participants, State Social Insurance Fund Board under the Ministry of Social Security and Labour.

**Collection data:**

**Shareholder's data:** Register of Legal Entities.

**Group Structure/Corporate hierarchy:**

**Other key information:**

**How often the above data is updated e.g., daily, weekly etc.?**

The official information is updated whenever a new item is published.

**Do you contact companies via a telephone interview or site visits at regular intervals e.g., once a year?**

## NEGATIVE DATA

**What type of negative data is available?**

**Bankruptcies/Insolvencies:** Yes.

**Court Cases/ Actions:** Yes.

**Debt Collection cases:**

**How often is this negative data updated?** Daily.



## CREDIT SCORES & LIMITS

**Do you give a credit score & limit on all companies?**

No.

**Are there any exceptions?**

**The automatic credit limit is not calculated:**

The company is under bankruptcy.

The company is bankrupt.

The company is being restructured.

The company is under liquidation.

The company is deregistered.

Registered in the court hearing the criminal case.

The company's parameters do not meet the criteria for the rating calculation.

The legal form of the company does not meet the criteria for the rating calculation.

The company's age does not meet the criteria for the rating calculation.

The company's activities do not meet the criteria for the rating calculation.

The company has no employees.

The company does not comply with laws regulating financial statement delivery.

The company is declared bankrupt.

The company's turnover is less than 5.000 euros.

The company's Default score and Bankruptcy rating: 7;8;9;10 classes.

Predicted event is occurred already.

Credit limit calculated < 100 Euro.

Last annual submitted finances <12 months or > 12 months.

Company activity - holding activity (EVRK2 7010; 7020).

The company operates in a very high-risk sector (Provision of food or drink; Tourism organizers and agencies; Passenger air transport; Accommodation activities; Carriage of passengers by bus)

**Score exceptions:**

The legal form of the company does not meet the criteria for the rating calculation.

The company is under bankruptcy.

The company is bankrupt.

The company is being restructured.

The company is under liquidation.

The company is deregistered.

The company's activities do not meet the criteria for the rating calculation.

The company's age does not meet the criteria for the rating calculation.

There is no information about the company's incomes or number of employees.

The company has no employees.

The company's financial statements do not meet the criteria for the rating calculation.

The company's parameters do not meet the criteria for the rating calculation.

The company is declared bankrupt.

Registered in the court hearing the bankruptcy case.

Registered information for bankruptcy.

Registered arrests for bankruptcy.

Financial Report does not provide information about the company's revenues.

Errors detected in the company's financial report.

Predicted event is occurred already.

Registered in the court hearing the criminal case.

The company provides consolidated financial statements.

The company does not comply with laws regulating financial statement delivery.

The company's annual turnover is more than 10.000.000 euros.

**What is the credit score intended to predict?**

Based on the information of the last two years a prediction is made regarding a company's bankruptcy in the next 12 months and company's behaviour in the next 12 months.

**Is payment data included in your credit scoring model?**

Yes.

**What does the credit limit represent?**

The credit limit is the recommended limit amount for selling on credit that should be outstanding at any one time. The recommended credit limit is calculated using a formula that analyses information from a company's financial accounts, considering company's credit rating, liquidity, and efficiency as per industry norms.

**How is the credit limit calculated?**

For credit limit calculation the average of tangible net worth (TNW), sales and working capital (WC) is calculated, considering liquidity and efficiency as per industry norms.



## LOCAL ACTIVITY CODES & VAT NUMBERS

### What version of activity codes are used in the reports?

EU classification of economic activities (NACE Rev.2).

### What company ID numbers are available? (e.g., the local registration number, VAT number, etc.)

VAT code. Registration code.

### How are the company ID numbers formatted?

The code of a legal person of the Republic of Lithuania registered as a VAT payer before 14 March 2004 consists of the prefix "LT", the code of the legal person assigned to the person before 14 March 2004, the VAT index "1" and the control number of the VAT payer code.

The code of a legal entity of the Republic of Lithuania registered as a VAT payer since 15.03.2004 consists of the prefix "LT", a unique sequence of ten characters, the VAT index "1" and the control digit of the VAT payer code.

JAR code (Registration code)

The legal entity code is of fixed length and consists of 9 digits.

The code is assigned from an unused set of 8-digit codes by adding the 9th control digit. The check digit is calculated according to module 11 by estimating the weights of each of the first 8 digits.

9th digit check rule:

Each digit of the legal entity code, starting with the first, is multiplied by weights 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

Calculate the sum of the products divided by 11.

The remainder of the division is the 9th control digit of the legal entity code. If the remainder is 10, then another 8-digit code is taken from the unused code set and the 9th control digit is recalculated.

### Are companies obliged to file a VAT number?

Information on available VAT codes is publicly available, the source is the State Tax Inspectorate.

The obligation to register for VAT arises when: the remuneration of the legal person from the economic activity subject to VAT (supply of goods / provision of services) carried out in the territory of the country (Lithuania) exceeds EUR 45,000 per year (during the last 12 months).

A legal person in Lithuania acquires goods from other European Union (EU) Member States for more than 14,000 euros per calendar year.

The legal entity is controlled by a person controlling several legal entities, whose total amount of income from the supply of goods / services in Lithuania per year (during the last 12 months) exceeds 45,000 euros or in Lithuania acquires more than EUR 14 000.

A legal person intending to carry out an economic activity subject to VAT or already carrying out an economic activity subject to VAT, but not exceeding the above-mentioned limits, may register as a VAT payer voluntarily.



### How is the VAT Number derived?

If they are not obliged to file and you have this data where has this data come from?

### How often is the VAT number updated?

Due to the very nature of VAT numbers in Lithuania, once given it stays the same through a company's lifetime.

## LOCAL BUSINESS CLASSIFICATIONS

Our report does not provide information on the classification of companies (Small, Medium or a Large). Information on the classification of enterprises is provided in the Law on Small and Medium Business Development of the Republic of Lithuania:

- **Small company** - a company with less than 50 employees and whose financial data meet at least one of the following conditions: the company's annual income does not exceed 10 million. The value of the assets shown in the company's balance sheet does not exceed EUR 10 million. euros.
- **Medium-sized enterprise** - an enterprise with less than 250 employees and whose financial data meets at least one of the following conditions: the enterprise's annual income does not exceed 50 million. The value of the assets shown in the company's balance sheet does not exceed EUR 43 million. euros.
- **Large enterprise** - an enterprise with 250 or more employees or an enterprise with an annual income exceeding 50 million. The value of the assets shown in the company's balance sheet exceeds EUR 43 million. euros.



## FINANCIAL DATA & FILING REQUIREMENTS

### Which types of company must file financial data?

The set of annual financial statements must be submitted by public limited companies, private limited companies, cooperative companies, agricultural companies, state enterprises, municipal enterprises, small partnerships, charitable and support funds, associations, public institutions, general and limited partnerships (if any), individual companies (if formed), branches of foreign legal entities or other organizations, European economic interest groups (if formed), European companies, European cooperative societies.

Submission of sets of interim financial statements the set of interim financial statements is provided to the Registry Manager by public limited companies, private limited companies, and European companies, if their authorized capital is increased and the decision to increase the authorized capital from the company's funds was made 6 months after the end of the financial year.

public limited companies, private limited companies, and European companies, if the company decides on the distribution of dividends for a period shorter than the financial year.

partnerships and limited partnerships, if the partnership decides to distribute the share of profits allocated to the members of the partnership for a period shorter than the financial year and prepares interim financial statements.

When increasing the authorized capital of the company, when the decision to increase the authorized capital from the company's funds is made 6 months after the end of the financial year, a set of interim financial statements must be submitted to the Registrar at the same time as documents for registration of amended articles of association.

Following the decision to allocate dividends for a period shorter than the financial year, the set of interim financial statements, the interim report and, where applicable, the auditor's report shall be submitted to the Registrar no later than 30 days from the date of the decision.

### Are there any filing exemptions and thresholds?

Optional JAR fin. Reports: true partnership, limited partnership, or sole proprietorship.

### How long after the financial year end do companies have to file financials?

At the end of the financial year of the legal entity, the financial statements must be submitted within 30 days from the moment of their approval, unless otherwise provided by law.

### What is the penalty for not filing the financial data, and is it likely a company would prefer the penalty rather than filing them?

Pursuant to Article 223 (2) of the ANC, submission of incorrect financial statements of a legal entity to the Registrar of Legal Entities or failure to submit financial statements of a Legal Entity to the Registrar of Legal Entities in a timely manner shall result in fines three thousand euros.

**How did you collect the accounts?**

Most of them are provided through an XML feed. The remainder are either collected by us or the companies volunteer them to us.

**What is the number of companies that must publish accounts?**

For year of 2020 there are 196 thousand legal persons.

**What is the number of companies that can decide to publish or not publish accounts?**

All companies that are required to provide must submit to the Register of Legal Entities, but there are companies that are easier to pay a fine that is not very high.

**Are the accounts free in this country?**

No, 6 cents for each company's financial statements (balance - 6 cent, profit loss - 6 cent, etc.)

## REGISTERED & LAW INFORMATION

Link: <https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/2af0c0d049b811e68f45bcf65e0a17ee?ifwid=j4afxygp>

## FAQS REGARDING UNAVAILABLE INFORMATION

**Why does the local score show as inactive, however the report status shows as active?**

**Why are the headquarters of companies not rated?**

**Why is there no shareholders information?**

**Why are some reports not available instantly on-line?**



## COUNTRY POPULATION & TRADE DATA

### Population

2,678,265

Source - <https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/lithuania-population/>

### GDP

Lithuania is holding the 84 positions by nominal GDP. Its national debt in 2020 was (26,340 million of dollars), (47.3% debt-to-GDP ratio) and its public debt per capita is 9,422\$ dollars per inhabitant. In terms of the human development index (HDI) of Lithuania, which is the index used by the United Nations to measure the progress of a country, was 0.882 points in 2019, leaving it in 34th place in the table of 189 countries published.

Source - <https://countryeconomy.com/countries/lithuania>

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Lithuania was worth 55.89 billion US dollars in 2020, according to official data from the World Bank. The GDP value of Lithuania represents 0.05 percent of the world economy.

Source: <https://tradingeconomics.com/lithuania/gdp>

### Import / Export

<b>Export goods</b>	Refined fuel, machinery and equipment, chemicals, textiles, foodstuffs, plastics <sup>[13]</sup>	<b>Import goods</b>	Oil, natural gas, machinery and equipment, transport equipment, chemicals, textiles and clothing, metals <sup>[13]</sup>
<b>Main export partners</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Russia(+) 15%</li> <li> Latvia(+) 9.9%</li> <li> Poland(+) 8.1%</li> <li> Germany(+) 7.3%</li> <li> United States(+) 5.3%</li> <li> Estonia(+) 5%</li> <li> Sweden(+) 4.8%</li> </ul> <p>(2017)<sup>[13]</sup></p>	<b>Main import partners</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Russia(+) 13%</li> <li> Germany(+) 12.3%</li> <li> Poland(+) 10.6%</li> <li> Latvia(+) 7.1%</li> <li> Italy(+) 5.2%</li> <li> Netherlands(+) 5.1%</li> <li> Sweden(+) 4%</li> </ul> <p>(2017)<sup>[13]</sup></p>

Source - [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economy\\_of\\_Lithuania](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economy_of_Lithuania)

### IMF Economy and Response to COVID-19

Source - <https://www.imf.org/en/Topics/imf-and-covid19/Policy-Responses-to-COVID-19#lithuania>