

Lithuania

Co-create

Invest
Lithuania



Steps to start your
business in Lithuania

Setting up a business in Lithuania is a straightforward and stress-free process. If your documents are in order, it takes just a few clicks.

This simplicity is what helps Lithuania to keep climbing international business rankings.

Here's a step-by-step overview of what you need to do to start your business in Lithuania.



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A step-by-step guide

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	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7
	<p>Prepare articles of association, along with founding act/founding agreement</p>	<p>Reserve a temporary company name (optional)</p>	<p>Open an accumulative bank account</p>	<p>Transfer share capital to that accumulative account</p>	<p>Notarise the founding documents at a registered notary's office</p>	<p>Register the company in the Register of Legal Entities</p>	<p>Convert the accumulative bank account into a settlement account</p>
	<p>You will need:</p> <p>A Lithuanian business address (required for the company registration documents);</p> <p>To appoint a general manager.</p>	<p><u>Submit an application</u> (form JAR-5) to the Register of Legal Entities.</p> <p>This name will be reserved for 6 months.</p>	<p>This accumulative bank account is only used for depositing share capital. Later any bank can be chosen for operations.</p> <p>Minimum required share capital – 2,500 EUR.</p>	<p>Please note:</p> <p>if the share capital is higher than 2,500 EUR, then at least 25% must be transferred to the accumulative account (with the remaining amount paid in 12 months).</p>	<p>If your country has joined the 1961 Hague Convention, your documents need to be certified by an Apostille.</p> <p><u>List of countries</u></p> <p>In countries that are not listed, documents issued by foreign institutions should be legalized.</p> <p>In Lithuania, legalization or certification by Apostille is not required for documents issued in Russia, Ukraine, Moldova, Estonia and Latvia.</p>	<p>The documents may be submitted to the register only after they have been notarised. (step 5).</p>	
Duration	<p>1 day</p> <p>after receiving all required information and documents</p>	<p>1 day</p>	<p>Varies</p> <p>Depends on the business model</p>	<p>1 day</p>	<p>1-2 days</p>	<p>Up to 3 business days</p>	<p>2-7 days</p> <p>depends on the bank</p>
Cost	<p>Only legal costs, if carried out by legal advisor</p>	<p>Approx. 16 Eur</p>	<p>Free</p> <p>or bank fees</p>	<p>Free</p> <p>or bank fees</p>	<p>Approx. 85-338 Eur</p> <p>depending on the amount of share capital</p>	<p>Approx. 32 Eur</p>	<p>Depends on the bank</p>

NOTE: all costs are rounded up to nearest euro.



Salary structure in Lithuania

Total cost to the employer

Gross salary

1.77%
Social insurance
Employer contribution

Net salary

20%**

19.5%

Personal
income tax

Social
insurance
Employee
contribution

To pay **1,000 EUR** net salary to an employee in Lithuania it would cost **~1,637 EUR** to the employer.

15%

Corporate profit tax

21%

VAT



0%* -15%

Dividends (withholding tax)

* Dividends paid to a company holding not less than 10% of the shares granting the same percentage of votes for at least 12 months are tax exempt, except for dividends paid to tax heaven countries. The exemption may not apply where the main purpose or one of the main purposes of an arrangement or a series of arrangements is obtaining a tax advantage.

** To earnings above the set social security contributions ceiling the PIT rate will be 27%.

Most popular types of legal entities

	Minimum amount of share capital	Registration procedure	Shareholder's liability	Residence requirement	Corporate governance	
<p>Private limited liability company (UAB)</p>	<p>≥Eur 2,500</p>	<p>Registration in</p> <p>1-2</p> <p>weeks</p>	<p>A shareholder may be held liable for the obligations of a company only when the company fails to fulfill its obligations because that shareholder has acted unfairly</p>	<p>There are no residence requirements for the general manager or the other members or other bodies</p>	<p>General meeting of shareholders (sole shareholder) and general manager (single-member management body) are mandatory bodies</p>	<p>Private limited liability companies (UAB) are considered most common among foreign-based enterprises.</p>
<p>Branch office</p>	<p>No share capital requirements</p>		<p>Not a separate legal entity, but a structural unit of its mother company. The founder is liable for the obligations of a branch</p>	<p>If the founder of a branch is a non-EEA company, at least one person acting on behalf of the branch should reside in Lithuania</p>	<p>General manager is a mandatory management body</p>	 

Residence permits For EU/EEA citizens

To stay in Lithuania for up to 90 days, you simply need your ID card or passport. If you want to stay longer, you need to register and get a residence permit at the Migration Department.



For Non-EU/EEA citizens

If you are a non-EU/EEA citizen you'll need to:

Get a Schengen Visa (C)

A Schengen Visa allows you stay in Lithuania for a total period of 90 days. These days need to be utilised within a 180-day period. A Schengen visa is relatively easy and quick to get.

[Read more](#) →

or

Get an EU Blue Card

What is an EU Blue Card?

- 2-in-1 (work and residence) permit, that's specifically designed for highly-skilled non-EU citizens.
- It will be valid for up to 3 years and it can be extended for up to 3 years also.
- You will have right to bring family members.
- You will get eligibility for permanent residence after 5 years.

[Read more](#) →

or

Get a "Startup visa"

What is a "Startup visa"?

- Temporary residence and work permits for startup founders.
- It will be valid for up to 1 year, with the possibility to extend for an additional year, after which you must meet general immigration requirements.
- You will have right to bring family members.

[Read more](#) →

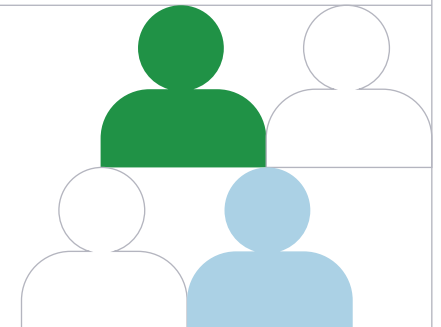
For business owners / shareholders

Residence permit issued for 2 years

(can be extended for up to 2 years indefinitely)

Key requirements:

- The company must have been active for at least 6 months prior to the application for a residence permit.
- The company must have equity of at least €28,000.
- Foreign investors need to have invested a minimum of €14,000.



Looking for a soft landing?

Get in touch with us, and we'll guide you through the entire process.

Contact us →

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