



Activity report

2025



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Word of the Director General

Dear colleagues, members of the Confederation,

I am pleased to present to you the 2025 activity report of the – ICC Lithuania – Lithuanian Business Confederation (LVK), reflecting our organization’s achievements and our commitment to the highest standards of transparency and accountability.

In 2025, we continued to grow and strengthen our community, actively representing its interests and achieving tangible results.

As one of the largest business–representing organizations in Lithuania, we actively defended the interests of the business community during the tax reform process and engaged in discussions on the second pillar pension reform. We also signed an agreement with the Ministry of Health on a long–term vision for the healthcare system and, on our own initiative, contributed to greater legal clarity in competition law for businesses and their representative associations.

Through our initiated Commission for an Efficient State, we continued efforts to reduce excessive bureaucracy, and by cooperating with municipalities, we contributed to lowering real estate tax rates for businesses, helping ensure a more stable and predictable business environment in Lithuania.

In 2026, our priorities remain the same – to strengthen the LVK community and improve the conditions for creating and developing business in Lithuania. High–quality legislation is one of the key foundations for strengthening the state and building a competitive and sustainable economic environment, and we are ready to continue actively contributing to it.

Best wishes,

Director General
ICC Lithuania, LVK
Ineta Rizgelė

LVK 2025



114 members in 2024



35 associations in 2024

New members

February

- Pažinimo medis, UAB
- Mokykla Šiaurės Licėjus, UAB
- Karalienės Mortos mokykla, UAB
- „BTT Group“, Skaylink LT, UAB
- Bunasta, UAB
- MMA Foods, UAB
- Mineralinės vatos gamintojų asociacija

March

- Ruptela, UAB
- LENOVO TECHNOLOGY BV., SIVULIIKE SUOMESSA
- Augalyn, VšĮ
- Nacionalinė sanatorijų ir reabilitacijos įstaigų asociacija

April

- Lietuvos draudimo brokerių įmonių asociacija
- Civinity, AB

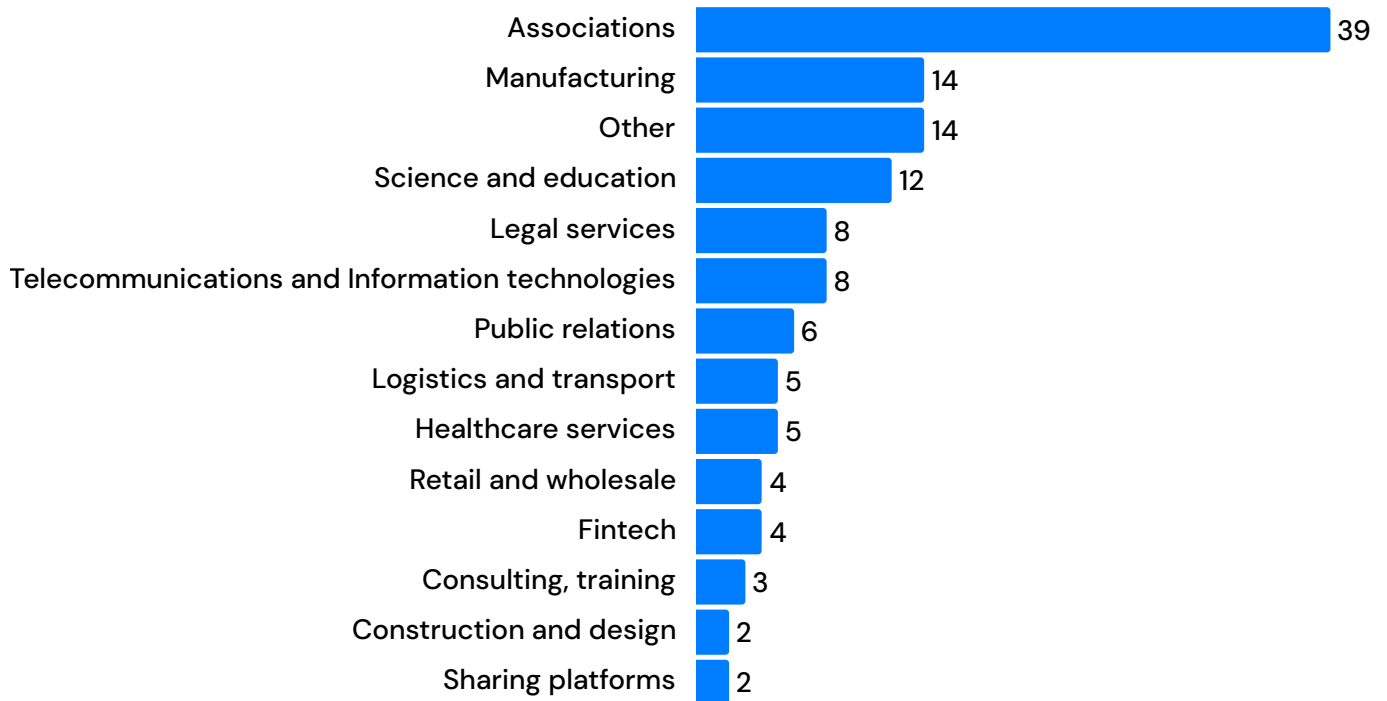
September

- Biuro, UAB
- Advokatės Solveigos Vilčinskaitės kontora SOLEWILL
- HOSTINGER operations, UAB
- InMedica, UAB
- Asociacija „Vienaragiai LT“
- Argentavis, UAB

October

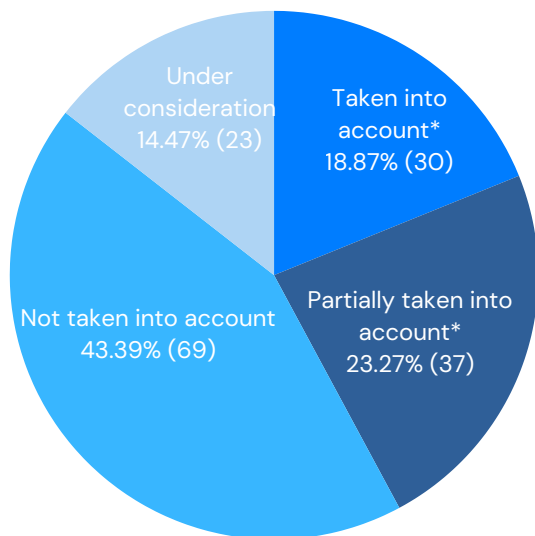
- Affidea Lietuva, UAB
- Lietuvos Respublikos turto ir verslo vertintojų rūmai
- Lietuvos dizaino asociacija
- Lietuvos ir Vokietijos uždaroji akcinė bendrovė „Lirema“

Members by area of activity



Activities in the field of legislation

Outcomes of LVK's submitted proposals



159

In 2025, a total of 159 unique legislative proposals were submitted, with their main themes and areas illustrated in the figure on the next page.

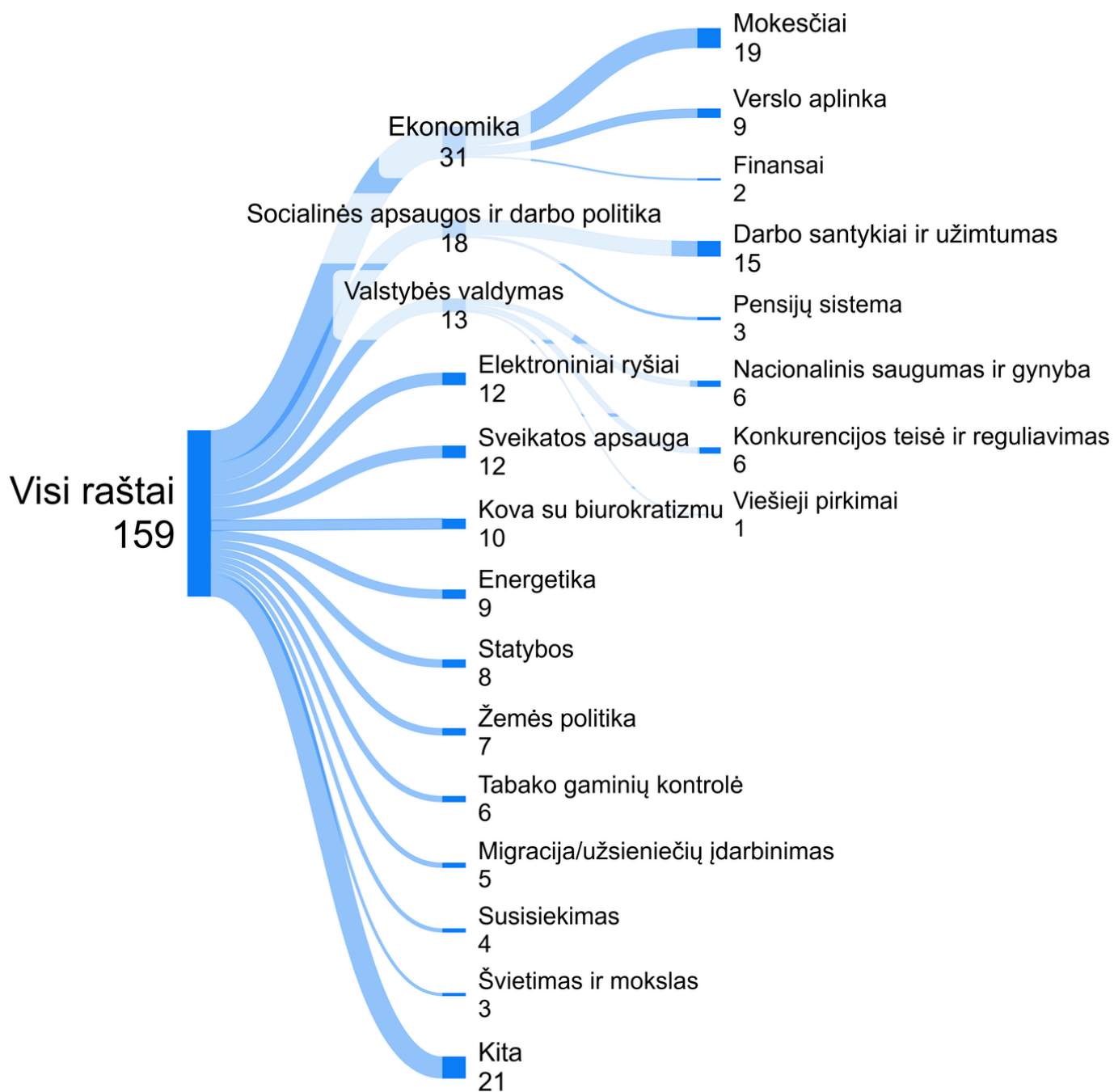
42%

42% of all LVK proposals or proposal packages that were fully considered were taken into account or partially taken into account.

*submissions that were taken into account are those on the basis of which LVK's proposals were substantially adopted;

*submissions that were partially taken into account are those on the basis of which the draft legal act was amended prior to its adoption.

Areas of LVK's submitted proposals



Reduced excessive bureaucracy

LVK Lietuvos verslo konfederacija

Atsimušei į biurokratijos sieną?
Kreipkis. www.strigebiuokratijoje.lt

The Commission for an Efficient State, established on 28 November 2024 at the initiative of LVK, aims to eliminate excessive restrictions on value creation for the Lithuanian state, in order to ensure the smooth functioning of public institutions.

The Commission consists of 7 members representing companies and associations within LVK, as well as 1 member delegated by the Lithuanian Real Estate Development Association.

The Commission created the platform <https://strigebiuokratijoje.lt/>, inviting both business representatives and public sector employees to report cases of excessive regulation. After collecting these cases, in 2025 the Commission submitted 13 formal proposals to institutions, containing 50 specific recommendations on how to reduce excessive regulation – solutions that are already beginning to change regulatory practices.

Results:

Faster procedures and reduced bureaucracy. Lease agreements for state-owned land no longer require prior approval from the National Land Service, shortening the process; mayors have been granted the authority to conclude state land lease and use agreements without a municipal council decision; and a simplified procedure for amending detailed plans is now applied in almost all cases where essential decisions are not altered.

Lower project costs. Municipalities may grant exemptions from the fee for the right to build on non-privatizable state land; a new owner may take over the lease agreement for a structure on state land even if the construction of the building has not yet been completed.

Clearer regulation. The designation or use of land may be changed by decision of the mayor or the municipal administration director, provided it does not conflict with planning documents—eliminating unnecessary approvals and public notification; the fee has been abolished in cases where the built-up area and/or the size of the structure does not increase or is reduced.

“Reducing excessive regulation should be understood not as a one-off initiative, but as a consistent and ongoing process. Such an approach would not only improve the business environment, but also significantly contribute to broader state objectives—promoting economic growth, increasing process efficiency, and helping to save time and resources,” said **Donatas Jurevičius, Vice President of LVK and Chair of the Commission’s Working Group on Territorial Planning and Construction.**”



Agreement on strengthening the healthcare system

LVK, representing the majority of private healthcare providers operating in Lithuania, signed an agreement aimed at outlining a long-term vision for the healthcare system—establishing the priority of the public sector while maintaining a constructive partnership with private healthcare providers.



The agreement stipulates that, from 2027, the growth in the budget of the Compulsory Health Insurance Fund (CHIF) will be allocated primarily to public healthcare institutions. Funding for private institutions from CHIF resources will be capped at its actual 2025 levels, ensuring predictable regulation and financial stability for private clinics.

To attract additional funding to the healthcare system and enable residents to choose from a wider range of services, the agreement provides for the development of supplementary (voluntary) health insurance. It aims to ensure that both employer-paid and individually purchased supplementary (voluntary) health insurance policies are not subject to personal income tax, provided their annual value does not exceed one minimum monthly wage.

Significant attention is also given to healthcare professionals. The agreement provides that private healthcare institutions will actively contribute to training specialists, improving their qualifications, and attracting new talent to the healthcare system, in cooperation with universities and other educational institutions. It also outlines joint actions by the Ministry of Health and LVK aimed at enhancing the prestige of the medical profession, increasing the public visibility of healthcare professionals, and raising public awareness about the functioning of the healthcare system.

For a long time, health policy felt like being stuck in trenches between the public and private sectors—we spoke more through the media than to each other at the same table. This agreement means that we are finally moving away from war-like rhetoric and towards clear rules of the game: who is responsible for what, how investments are planned, and how faster and higher-quality services are ensured. When there is greater clarity and trust, the ultimate winner is the patient,' said Andrius Romanovskis, President of LVK.



A significant shift in competition policy

The Seimas took into account the proposals advocated by LVK and adopted amendments to the Law on Competition which, in LVK's assessment, **mark a fundamental breakthrough in competition policy enforcement:**

Businesses will now receive guidance. Previously, the Competition Council's functions did not include methodological support or advisory activities, leaving market participants to interpret complex legal provisions on their own. This uncertainty often led to errors that could result in significant sanctions. **The amendments establish the Competition Council's obligation to advise businesses on the application of competition law, which, in LVK's assessment, will provide a strong impetus for the prevention of competition infringements.**

A fairer system for the payment of fines. Previously, even when a decision was appealed in court, undertakings were required to pay the full fine within three months. This was particularly burdensome for small and medium-sized enterprises, which often lost the ability to properly defend themselves in court due to the financial strain. The amendments adopted by the Seimas **will help avoid the worst-case scenarios—from now on, when a Competition Council decision is appealed,** the enforcement of half of the imposed fine and the corresponding share of interest will be suspended until the final court ruling.

A clearer system for calculating fines and their differentiation. Previously, the regulation of fines for competition law infringements did not, in practice, ensure the implementation of the principle of proportional differentiation enshrined in law and increased the risk of legal disputes. The adopted amendments to Article 37 of the Law on Competition **will ensure a clearer framework for imposing fines and differentiating their amounts** based on the specific circumstances of each infringement.

It is important that sanctions in competition law are not only deterrent but also fair, reflecting the specific circumstances of each infringement. The amendments to the Law on Competition adopted by the Seimas will strengthen legal certainty for businesses: clearer rules mean fewer interpretations, fewer disputes, and greater trust in regulation,' **said Ineta Rizgelė, Director General of LVK.**



LVK on the real estate tax rate

From 2026, the real estate tax burden for businesses would have increased by approximately 130–170 million euros without any action; however, **LVK succeeded in persuading the majority of municipalities to protect the business environment by reducing real estate tax rates**, thereby cushioning the impact of the tax increase.

From 2026, the taxable value of real estate in Lithuania increased by an average of 90%. In addition, in the context of the tax reform, a 'defence component' of the real estate tax was introduced (+0.2% of the taxable value). **Taken together, these changes turned the growth of the real estate tax burden into a kind of hidden time bomb**, with an impact on the business environment even greater than the one-percentage-point increase in the corporate income tax rate adopted during the tax reform.

LVK analysed the issue and presented municipalities with a balanced proposal on how to reconcile growing municipal financial needs with the protection of the business environment. Specific formulas were proposed to ensure a gradual increase in real estate tax over a three-year period by temporarily reducing tax rates.

As many as 30 municipalities reduced real estate tax rates. Although real estate taxes will increase in 2026, **the overall tax burden in Lithuania is expected to be at least 50 million euros lower** compared to a scenario in which rates had not been reduced, due to decisions taken by municipal councils. We thank all municipalities that chose to reduce real estate tax rates.

It is particularly important that **real estate tax rates were reduced in Lithuania's five largest cities.** Vilnius, Kaunas, Klaipėda, Šiauliai, and Panevėžys together account for 75% of all real estate tax collected on commercial property. According to LVK estimates, decisions adopted in these cities will reduce the real estate tax burden there by at least 43 million euros.

We are pleased to see that most municipalities respond to business arguments in a responsible and constructive manner. Once again, we have seen that dialogue between business and local government truly works, and that municipalities care about the business environment. Such decisions strengthen cooperation between business and local authorities and help create a predictable environment for businesses across Lithuania,' **said Vilius Kriauciūnas, Chief Economic and Policy Advisor at LVK.**



Representation in the legislative process

Second pillar pension reform – the worst-case scenario was avoided. The initial reform proposals included eliminating the state's contribution for participants, allowing unlimited withdrawal from the second pillar, and transferring all accumulated and earned funds to individuals upon withdrawal. LVK succeeded in convincing policymakers to abandon these intentions and to engage in constructive and substantive discussions on other planned changes, as well as on proper public communication. Although the implemented reform will undoubtedly reduce both the number of participants and the accumulated savings, it avoided changes that would have fundamentally undermined the essence of the second pillar.

The established regulation of cumulative working time accounting has been preserved. LVK consistently opposed proposals to limit its application exclusively to collective agreements, emphasizing the importance of flexible and competitive labour relations regulation.

Proposals submitted by LVK members regarding amendments to the Labour Code have received the support of social partners. LVK

will continue to consistently seek approval—both in the Government and the Seimas—for proposals important to employers, including: the possibility for employers to more effectively assess the suitability of highly qualified employees through a longer probation period; clarifications to the grounds for termination of an employment contract without the parties' will, by introducing a requirement of impeccable reputation and stipulating that severance pay would not be granted where the unlawfulness of the contract arose due to the employee's fault; a clearly established possibility to settle compensation for damages not only through labour dispute procedures but also by agreement between the parties; as well as the possibility to set different conditions for remuneration during suspension from work in collective agreements when investigating potential breaches of work duties.

Language requirements for foreign workers – a compromise solution was reached. As of 1st of January 2026, a new requirement entered into force (entirely new for the self-employed) for those selling goods or providing services to have basic Lithuanian language skills at A1 level. The initial plans by policymakers envisaged a higher A2 level requirement, but LVK succeeded in agreeing on a compromise A1 level for the first two years, along with a transitional period during which the State Language Inspectorate will flexibly assess practical possibilities to learn the language and pass the exams.



Representation in the legislative process

LVK initiated a review of the daily allowance payment system, highlighting that the current regulation creates significant practical challenges for transport companies engaged in international freight transport, whose employees' work is essentially carried out on a continuous business trips. In order to ensure greater legal clarity and consistent application, LVK proposed establishing a clear exception for freight road transport drivers engaged in international transport, by defining conditions under which lower daily allowances than the maximum amounts set by a Government resolution could be applied, but not less than 50% of the established maximum.



LVK actively contributed to improving the legal framework for the defence and security industry by providing comments on the regulation of R&D activities related to emerging weapons and defence technologies. It proposed a clearer distinction between research phases and licensed production, reducing excessive security requirements in the early stages of innovation, and creating more flexible conditions for international cooperation.

At LVK's initiative, measures to strengthen business preparedness were included in the Civil Resistance Plan. The state, together with the business community, will identify the most important companies or those with the greatest potential, where training on total defence and civil resistance will be provided to managers and employees. It was also agreed to continue cooperation in order to involve private companies in mobilisation plans to the greatest extent possible.

LVK initiated and submitted comprehensive proposals to the Government Office on reducing the shadow economy, covering the highest-risk sectors, as well as measures to limit cash payments and reduce the VAT gap.

LVK consistently opposed increasing the limit on cash payments and supported maintaining the current 5000 euros threshold, arguing this is important for reducing the shadow economy, ensuring transparent transactions, and promoting fair competition. It also emphasized the issue of cash payments between legal entities, proposing stricter restrictions in this area.



Representation in the legislative process

At LVK's proposal, support for companies operating in sectors exposed to a real risk of carbon leakage to other countries was increased by 564 thousand euros.

LVK presented well-reasoned arguments against disproportionate advertising restrictions in the draft Law on the Protection of Minors, highlighting the excessive nature of the proposed regulation, its practical infeasibility, incompatibility with EU law, and its significant negative economic impact on businesses and the media. The draft was subsequently removed from the Seimas agenda.

LVK opposed an initiative introduced in the Seimas to limit the validity period of building permits. The Government issued an opinion which, taking into account LVK arguments, did not support the proposal. Based on the Government's conclusion, the initiative did not receive backing in the Seimas.

LVK did not support the Ministry of Finance's proposal to fundamentally change the definition of personal insolvency by abandoning the objective threshold of 25 minimum monthly wages, which currently serves as the basis for determining insolvency and initiating bankruptcy proceedings. We highlighted the risks that the proposed wording—under which personal insolvency would be defined as a situation where an individual 'is unable to meet their financial obligations'—would increase legal uncertainty, weaken the protection of creditors' interests, create conditions for abuse of bankruptcy procedures, complicate the work of courts, and ultimately have a negative impact on access to financing and borrowing conditions.

LVK contributed to halting the excessive increase of excise duties. The Government, without consulting the business community, supported proposals by members of the Seimas to significantly—almost record-level—increase excise duties on ethyl alcohol and heated tobacco. LVK strongly criticized these actions and took part in stopping the consideration of this initiative.

LVK actively participated in discussions on updating the sick leave regulation. Thanks to LVK's well-reasoned position, the Ministry of Health was persuaded to adopt a more flexible regulatory model—granting employers the right, but not the obligation, to allow employees to take the first two days of sick leave without a medical certificate. This prevented the introduction of a stricter, less employer-friendly regulatory option that would have mandated such a possibility a set number of times per year.

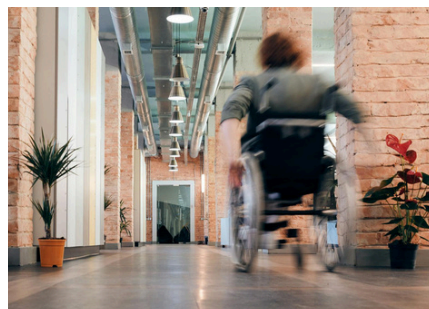
Representation in the legislative process

LVK opposed the initiatives of the Ministry of Culture to introduce additional, excessive protection measures for cultural heritage sites and objects. The Seimas committees took LVK's arguments into account, and most of the proposed new measures were ultimately abandoned.



LVK provided comments on the European Commission's Omnibus I and Digital Omnibus proposals, emphasizing the need to align sustainability, taxonomy, and reporting requirements and to avoid excessive administrative burdens on businesses. LVK supported risk-based regulatory simplification that promotes competitiveness.

LVK actively sought solutions to strengthen the inclusion of persons with disabilities in the labour market. LVK supported the initiative of the Ministry of Social Security and Labour to extend the payment of wage subsidies for persons with moderate disabilities up to 24 months, considering it an important and effective measure to help people with disabilities remain in the open labour market.

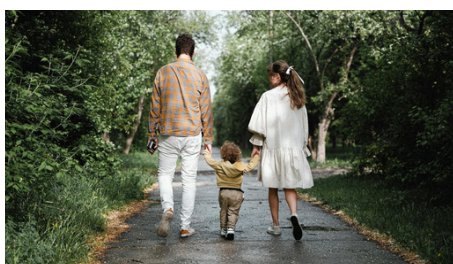


LVK also proposed expanding the scope of subsidies and ensuring equal conditions for all persons with moderate disabilities, regardless of the start or end date of the subsidy, and advocated for a longer subsidisation model—up to 60 months within a 72-month period. Although decision-making is currently on hold due to a lack of funding, LVK will continue to seek an extension of the wage subsidy payment period and ensure the continuity of this measure.

The implementation of the objectives of the Pay Transparency Directive will be ensured through 'Sodra', while also reducing the administrative burden on employers. LVK actively participated in the Labour Relations Commission in discussions on amendments to the Labour Code related to the transposition of the Pay Transparency Directive (EU) 2023/970. We called for a clear provision requiring 'Sodra' to provide employers, on a monthly basis, with the exact calculated indicators they will be required to share with employees. We also argued that the two-week deadline set for employers to provide information on the gender pay gap is too short and should be extended to at least one month. Furthermore, we emphasized the need for transitional provisions linking employers' obligation to provide new information with the actual availability of data from 'Sodra', in order to avoid legal uncertainty from the very first day of application. LVK's comments were taken into account.

Representation in the legislative process

LVK ensured a responsible approach to the expansion of public holidays. While supporting the commemoration of January 13th, LVK consistently emphasized the economic cost of additional public holidays and the need to assess the list of public holidays systematically. This position contributed to the decision not to designate January 13th as a public holiday, thereby maintaining the current number of non-working days and avoiding additional economic burden.



The regulation of additional parental leave days remains unchanged in 2026. Due to LVK's consistent position, emphasizing the cost-benefit balance of the proposed changes as well as the potential financial and administrative burden, initiatives to expand the application of additional leave days for parents were not approved.

LVK actively responded to the amendments to the Law on Public Procurement initiated by the Ministry of the Interior and raised well-founded concerns about their potential impact on competition in municipal procurement. LVK submitted comments on the proposed changes related to the conditions and procedural grounds for concluding in-house transactions at the municipal level. It was argued that the regulation proposed by the Ministry is not compatible with the rulings of the Constitutional Court, according to which in-house transactions should be regarded as an exceptional measure. Attention was also drawn to the risk that the proposed amendments could create conditions for non-transparent and economically unjustified decisions, distort the market, and restrict competition.

The entry into force of significant amendments to the Law on the Management of Packaging and Packaging Waste related to producers and importers (PIO) was postponed. Following the Seimas' adoption of amendments in September 2025, which provided for an obligation for PIOs from 2026 to finance not only the management of packaging waste but also secondary raw materials, LVK sought a review of the not-yet-effective provisions to prevent additional financial burdens on businesses. During discussions with decision-makers, a temporary compromise was reached—the entry into force of the provisions was postponed by eight months, with a commitment to prepare systemic legislative amendments by the end of the 2026 spring session.

LVK response to the tax reform

In 2025, the 19th Government initiated a tax reform that significantly increased the tax burden on businesses. In LVK's assessment, the adopted changes will have a negative impact on Lithuania's economic growth. Nevertheless, it was possible to convince policymakers to abandon some of the most harmful proposals.

From the very beginning — when radical tax changes planned by the government were leaked to the media in March — LVK responded immediately and communicated in a reasoned manner about the potential harm of the proposed measures. It is important to emphasize that LVK supported the allocation of additional funding for defence, but this had to be done without harming economic growth, which is itself one of the key sources for increasing defence financing.



LVK, together with other major business organizations in Lithuania, proposed that the Government abandon the tax changes—particularly to personal income and corporate income taxes—that were most harmful to economic growth. In addition, alternative sources of defence financing were proposed, including a commitment to reduce public expenditure across all areas by 5 percentage points and to make use of borrowing mechanisms for defence needs. Furthermore, in the event of tax increases, the business community called for prioritising taxation of assets rather than income.

LVK actively collected and submitted to the Government business assessments as well as examples from foreign countries, including the Baltic States, Germany, and Finland.

During public consultations, together with partners, we gathered the support of 121 business associations for a joint position calling for the suspension of the tax reform. This was a record number. During the term of the 18th Government, LVK had mobilised 54 associations opposing tax increases.

Subsequently, LVK, together with its partners, gathered even broader support—200 organizations—for a joint appeal to the President. In the letter, we called on the President to halt the reform and to work together to ensure adequate defence funding without undermining Lithuania's economic growth prospects.



More than 200 business associations invited Lithuanian policymakers to engage in dialogue on the tax reform. At the open forum 'Defend the Economy', economists and representatives from various industries and business sectors highlighted that the tax system was being reformed hastily and without proper assessment.



When the draft laws of the tax reform began to be considered in the committees of the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, LVK representatives actively participated—representing the position of the business community—in hearings and discussions organised by all relevant committees, both lead and additional: the Budget and Finance Committee; the Committee on Economics; the Committee on Health Affairs; and the Committee on Rural Affairs.

In the view of the business community, during the meetings of the Budget and Finance Committee, the ability of interested societal groups to meaningfully participate in the legislative process was restricted. Therefore, LVK, together with three other major business organizations, appealed to the Seimas Commission on Ethics and Procedures, requesting an investigation into potential violations of the Statute of the Seimas and the Law on the Foundations of Legislation.

LVK succeeded in mitigating the impact on the business environment

- Income from real estate held for 3 years is not aggregated into higher personal income tax (PIT) brackets and remains tax-exempt. This exemption was not included in the initial version of the reform.
- A 15% personal income tax (PIT) rate applies to income from the sale of shares if they have been held for more than 5 years. This exemption was not included in the initial version of the reform.
- We defended the investment account—funds withdrawn from the investment account that exceed the amount contributed will continue to be subject to a 15% personal income tax (PIT) rate.
- We partially preserved the tax relief for private health insurance. Employer-paid supplementary health insurance for employees is taxed starting from 350 euro. In the initial version of the reform, it was intended to be taxed from the first euro.
- We defended the stock options relief. Income from the sale of stock options is not aggregated into total income subject to the new progressive personal income tax (PIT), provided they are sold at least 3 years after the right to acquire the shares arises. A 15% PIT rate applies. This exemption was not included in the initial version of the reform.

“Who will work for Lithuania?”

On 10 October, the LVK brought together decision-makers, policymakers, experts, and business representatives at the LVK Members’ Forum to discuss one of the most pressing issues of recent times—who will work for Lithuania in the coming decades?

The forecasts are stark: by 2050, the working-age population is expected to decline by nearly one third. Declining birth rates and an ageing society are increasing labour shortages, while migration has already become an integral part of the discussion on economic growth.

At the LVK Members’ Forum, insights were shared by Inga Balnanosienė, Head of the Employment Service, Evelina Gudzinskaitė, Director of the Migration Department, and sociologist Dr Vytenis Juozas Deimantas. Each of them presented the causes of labour market challenges and the current situation from their respective perspectives, providing important context for the subsequent group discussions among forum participants—representatives of business, institutions, and policymakers.

Participants of the LVK forum emphasized that the lack of a clear migration strategy increases uncertainty and tensions, leaving businesses caught between bureaucratic constraints and labour shortages. Therefore, there were calls to recognize migration as a necessary condition for Lithuania’s competitiveness. Of course, this is not the only solution—there is also a need to strengthen the silver economy, encourage greater participation of older people in the labour market, create favourable conditions for returning emigrants, and invest in productivity and lifelong learning.



Meetings with government representatives

In 2025, LVK actively strengthened its dialogue with public authorities, holding meetings with the heads and ministers of both the 19th and 20th Governments. LVK members met with the majority of ministers from both Governments, discussing issues relevant to the business community.

Meetings were also held with the Mayor of Vilnius and representatives of key institutions, including the Competition Council, the State Data Agency, the Centre of Registers, the State Food and Veterinary Service, the Central Electoral Commission, and the Association of Supervisory Authorities.



Transparency in lobbying activities

LVK received the 'For More Transparent Lobbying' award from the Chief Official Ethics Commission.



LVK is one of the most active organizations in Lithuania in declaring lobbying activities. Since 2022, it has submitted more than 300 transparency declarations, which are available in the Information System of Transparent Legislative Processes (SKAIDRIS). LVK has also established its own Transparency Register, where it publicly discloses all its legislative initiatives, positions, and proposals. In addition, LVK has clearly defined and published its policy on the declaration and management of interests, ensuring consistent adherence to transparency principles.



LVK meetings

Meetings of LVK governing bodies held in 2025



1

General Meeting of
Members – Congress



10

Council meetings



15

Board meetings



1

Extended Council meeting,
consultation with
members

LVK events

In 2025, LVK introduced a new event format—informal members’ business breakfasts. These events are designed to help the community get to know each other better, going beyond formal introductions of new members. During two business breakfast events, 12 members presented their activities in short pitch-style presentations, and each event was attended by an average of around 25 member representatives, who had the opportunity for informal networking and strengthening mutual connections.

Continuing a long-standing tradition, the LVK community’s Christmas evening is held in December, distinguished from other LVK events by its cultural and educational elements. This year, LVK members visited the Auto Museum, where they had the opportunity to hear engaging historical stories. During the event, all members who joined LVK over the year are also welcomed and presented with their membership certificates.

In 2025, LVK also the LVK Awards and Community Evening, during which individuals who contributed to strengthening business and the state were honoured. In the summer, LVK members participated in civil resistance training, where they deepened their knowledge of total resistance in the event of military conflict (based on Ukraine’s experience), as well as personal and family preparedness for potential crises.



LVK in media



In the 2025 ranking of the most influential business leaders in Lithuania, LVK President Andrius Romanovskis ranked 11th, while Vice President Marius Dubnikovas ranked 9th.

In 2025, LVK was mentioned in the media 1,985 times.

LVK issued 42 press releases over the year. You can find all of them by clicking [here](#).



Verslo pozicija 2025.09.23 10:48

Ineta Rizgelė. Mamadieniai ir tėvadieniai – gal jau užteks?

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VERSLO POŽIŪRIS X KARJERA

Lūkesčių laišakai Vyriausybei: koncentruokimės į gynybą ir į vienas kito supratimą

Lietuvos verslo konfederacija (LVK) išsiuntė simbolinius lūkesčių laiškus XX-osios Vyriausybės Ministrui Pirmininkei ir verslui aktualiausias sritis kuruojantiems ministrams, atkreipdama dėmesį į prioritetinius klausimus, rašomas pranešime spaudai.

2025.10.01 17:06



VERSLO POŽIŪRIS X KARJERA

Marius Dubnikovas. Pravalgyta pensininkų ateitis (4)

Socialinės apsaugos ir darbo ministerijos siūlomi pensijų sistemos pakitimai Lietuvos gyventojams padovanotų „greitų“ pinigų, tačiau atimtų iš jų galimybę ateityje gauti didesnes pensijas. Šį procesą pastaraisiais metais stebime ir Estijoje.

2025.03.14 11:33



Verslo pozicija 2025.01.15 11:21

Andrius Romanovskis. Verslo kova su biurokratija išibėgėja

📷 3



Business for Lithuania 2025



Contacts

LVK Lietuvos
verslo
konfederacija

