

Guarantee Fund Compendium

LT – Lithuania

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General information

Please provide the official full name of your Guarantee Fund.

Motor Insurers' Bureau of the Republic of Lithuania.

What is the legal status (form) of your Guarantee Fund (non-profit organisation, association of legal entities, limited liability company, etc.)?

The Guarantee Fund is association of legal entities.

How is the ownership/membership of your Guarantee Fund structured (e.g. owned/controlled by all members equally, part of state government, etc.)?

The Guarantee Fund is controlled by all members equally.

1 - Unidentified or uninsured vehicles

1.1. What is the full identity (exact name, address, etc.) of the body established or authorised in accordance with Article 10 of the Codified Motor Insurance Directive? Please specify.

Please visit the CoB [website](#) or [extranet](#).

1.2. What is the legal nature of this body?

The Guarantee Fund is association of legal entities.

1.3. On what legal basis is it authorised to carry out compensation?

Law.

1.4. Is compensation by this body subsidiary?

Yes.

1.5. If the compensation is subsidiary, which entities are excluded?

Social security bodies and insurance undertakings, which have paid compensation to the injured parties under voluntary insurance contracts.

1.6. Is this body a VAT liable entity?

No.

1.7. If yes, please indicate the VAT number:

N/A.

1.8. If this body is a VAT liable entity, is the service of claim handling VAT exempted?

N/A.

1.9. Are there any specific provisions governing the recourse between this body and those responsible for the accident and other insurers or social security bodies obliged to compensate the victim for the same accident?

Yes.

1.10. If yes to question 1.9, what do these specific provisions consist of? Please specify briefly.

According to the Lithuanian legal acts, the body has the right of recourse to the uninsured person who caused the damage, on the other hand, there is no right of recourse between the body and insurers (regarding compensation under voluntary insurance contracts) or social security bodies.

1.11. Are people who voluntarily entered the vehicle which caused the damage when they knew that the vehicle was uninsured, excluded from the intervention of the body?

Yes.

1.12. In the event of an accident caused by an unidentified vehicle, is the intervention of the body subject to specific provisions as regards the compensation of damage to property?

Yes.

1.13. If yes to question 1.12, what are the specific provisions? Please specify briefly.

In the event of an accident caused by an unidentified vehicle, the compensation for the damage to property shall be paid to the injured third party, only in the case, if for the same road accident at least to one injured third party the Guarantee Fund pays compensation for the damage caused to the person, in the event of severe health impairment.

1.14. If yes to question 1.12, what are the conditions provided for by your legislation so that the personal injuries may be considered as significant (cf. Article 10.3 of the Codified Motor Insurance Directive)? Please specify briefly.

Damage to property is covered by the Guarantee Fund only if in the accident at least one person has suffered severe bodily injury, which is set by the Rules of Social Ministry.

1.15. If the injured party is not a resident of an EEA Member State, can it benefit from the intervention of the body?

Yes.

1.16. What periods of limitation are the demands for compensation addressed to the body subjected to? Please specify briefly.

The general rule is that claim to the Guarantee Fund must be presented within one year from the date when the damage was caused or within one year from the date on which the injured third party learned, or had to learn of the damage, but not later than within 4 years from the date of the road accident concerned. The limitation period for legal proceedings against the Guarantee Fund is 3 years. Three years limitation period is counted from the date when a claimant learnt about the loss and about the person liable for the loss.

1.17. According to Article 11 of the Codified Motor Insurance Directive “In the event of a dispute between the body referred to in Article 10(1) and the civil liability insurer as to which must compensate the victim, the Member States shall take the appropriate measures so that one of these parties is designated to be responsible in the first instance for paying compensation to the victim without delay”. Which of these parties has been designated in your country to be responsible in the first instance for paying compensation to the victim in the event of a dispute between the body and the insurer responsible for civil liability as to which must compensate the victim? Please specify.

The Guarantee Fund.

1.18. Are there certain types of vehicles or certain vehicles having a special plate exempted from the obligation of compulsory MTPL insurance in your country? (Article 5.2 of the Codified Motor Insurance Directive)

Answer to this question is available in the Green Card Bureau Compendium, question 14.2.

1.19. If yes, please list those vehicles:

Answer to this question is available in the Green Card Bureau Compendium, question 14.2.

2 - Stolen vehicles or vehicles obtained by violence

2.1. Has your Member State made use of the possibility offered by Article 13(2) of the Codified Motor Insurance Directive to make the Guarantee Fund responsible for paying compensation instead of the insurer?

No.

2.2. If yes to question 2.1, what are the conditions provided in the event of compensation for damage to property? Please specify briefly.

N/A.

2.3. If yes to question 2.1, are people who voluntarily entered the vehicle which caused the damage when they knew that the vehicle was stolen, excluded from the intervention of the body?

N/A.

3 - Other cases of intervention by the body

3.1. Does the legislation of your Member State provide for other situations where the injured party can claim compensation from the body after a road traffic accident?

Yes.

3.2. If yes to question 3.1, what are these situations?

When the bankruptcy proceeding was started against the responsible Insurer.