



Last update: 03/04/20

LITHUANIA IN THE WORLD AND IN THE EU

2017, sources: Eurostat and FAO

Lithuania is a minor EU producer of aquaculture products. As for fishery production, in 2017 it ranked 14th among EU producing countries.

(1.000 tonnes)	World	EU-28	Lithuania	% world	% EU-28
Catches	93.204	5.253	72	0,077%	1,37%
Aquaculture	111.966	1.372	3	0,003%	0,22%
Total	205.170	6.625	75	0,04%	1,13%

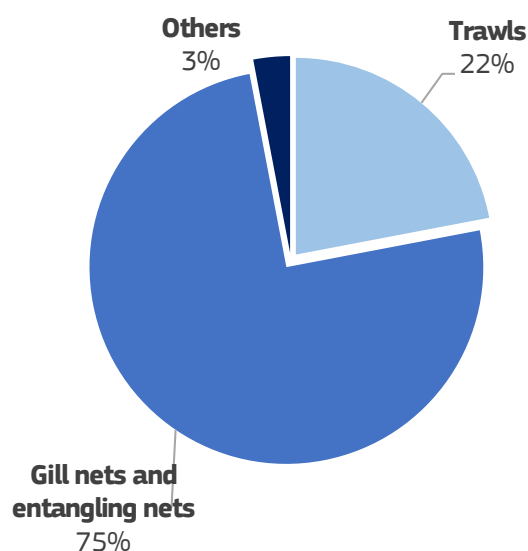
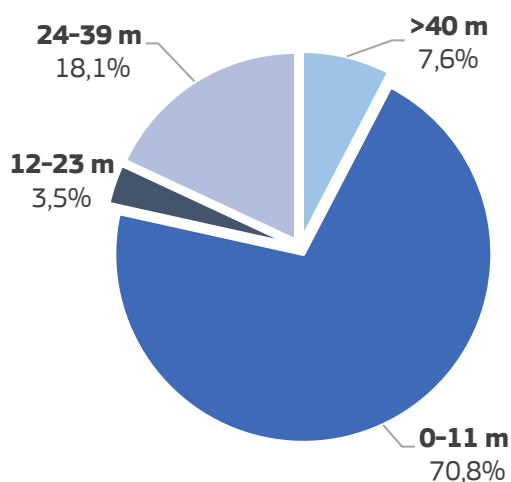
FISHING FLEET

Fleet: 2018, source: EU fishing fleet register - Eurostat Employment: 2017, source: JRC

Vessels (2018)	Capacity (2018)	Power (2018)	
Number: 144	GT: 41.619	KW: 48.844	
TOTAL FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE), 2017: 348			
0-11 m	12-23 m	24-39 m	>40 m
Jobs (FTE): 11%	Jobs (FTE): 0%	Jobs (FTE): 26%	Jobs (FTE): 63%

The Lithuanian fishing fleet by length and gear

(% of total number of vessels)





LANDINGS

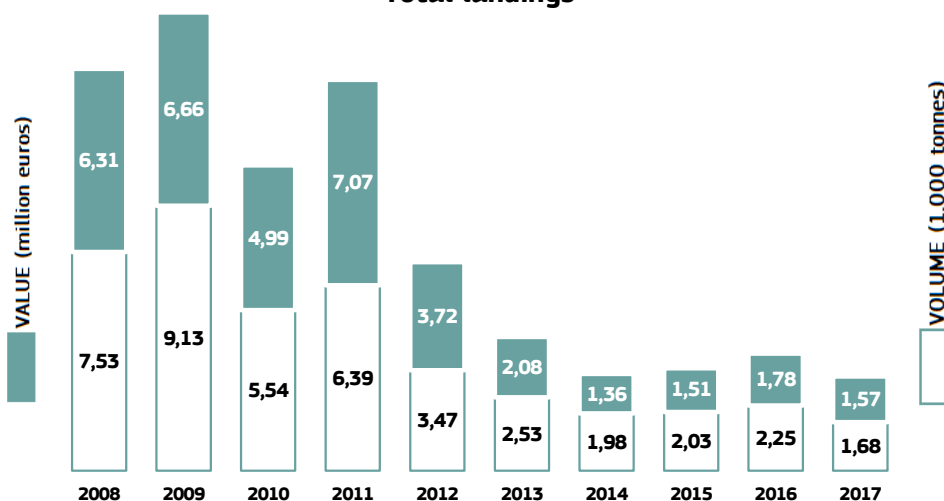
Source: EUMOFA, based on Eurostat data

Landings comprise the initial unloading of any fisheries products from on board a fishing vessel in a given EU Member State. They include aquatic plants and species not destined for human consumption. Landings are recorded in net weight and value, and concern landings made by vessels from EU Member States, Iceland and Norway.

Landings in Lithuania consist of fresh products only, almost entirely destined for human consumption (smaller quantities are for animal feed).

There is only 1 fishing port registered in Lithuania (source: EU Master Data Register).

Total landings



Main commercial species landed and % of total (2017, million euros and 1.000 tonnes)



Species	Value (million euros)	% of total	Volume (1,000 tonnes)	% of total
COD	0,99	63%	0,89	53%
SMELT	0,25	16%	0,25	15%
EUROPEAN FLOUNDER	0,12	8%	0,22	13%
OTHER GROUND FISH	0,09	6%	0,17	10%
HERRING	0,06	4%	0,11	7%
OTHERS	0,06	3%	0,04	2%



AQUACULTURE

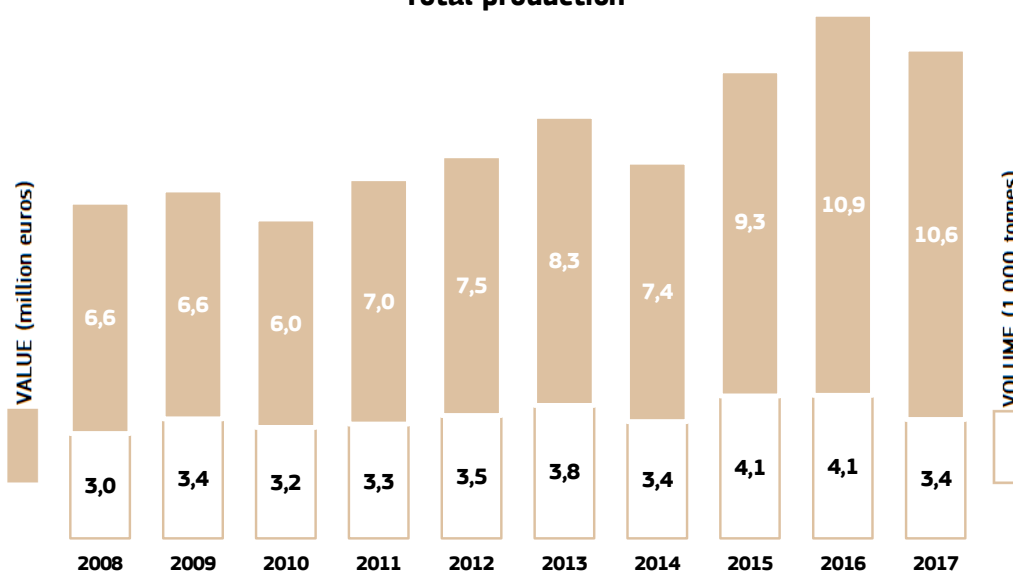
Source: EUMOFA, based on Eurostat data

Aquaculture consists in the farming of aquatic (freshwater or saltwater) organisms, such as fish, molluscs, crustaceans and aquatic plants. Aquaculture data are reported in live weight equivalent and value.

Aquaculture activity in Lithuania is limited to freshwater farming. The following main production methods were used in 2017:

- 86% of production: in ponds;
- 9% of production: in recirculation systems;
- 5% of production using other methods for which no detail is available.

Total production



Main commercial species farmed and % of total

(2017, million euros and 1.000 tonnes)



Species	Value (million euros)	% of total	Volume (1.000 tonnes)	% of total
CARP	7,9	75%	2,9	85%
FRESHWATER CATFISH	0,7	7%	0,2	6%
TROUT	0,2	2%	0,1	3%
OTHERS	1,8	16%	0,2	6%



PRODUCER ORGANISATIONS

2019, source: DG MARE, [link](#)

In Lithuania, **3 producer organisations (POs)** are formally recognized. Their role is to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) and of the Common organisation of the markets (CMO) through the collective management of their members' activities.

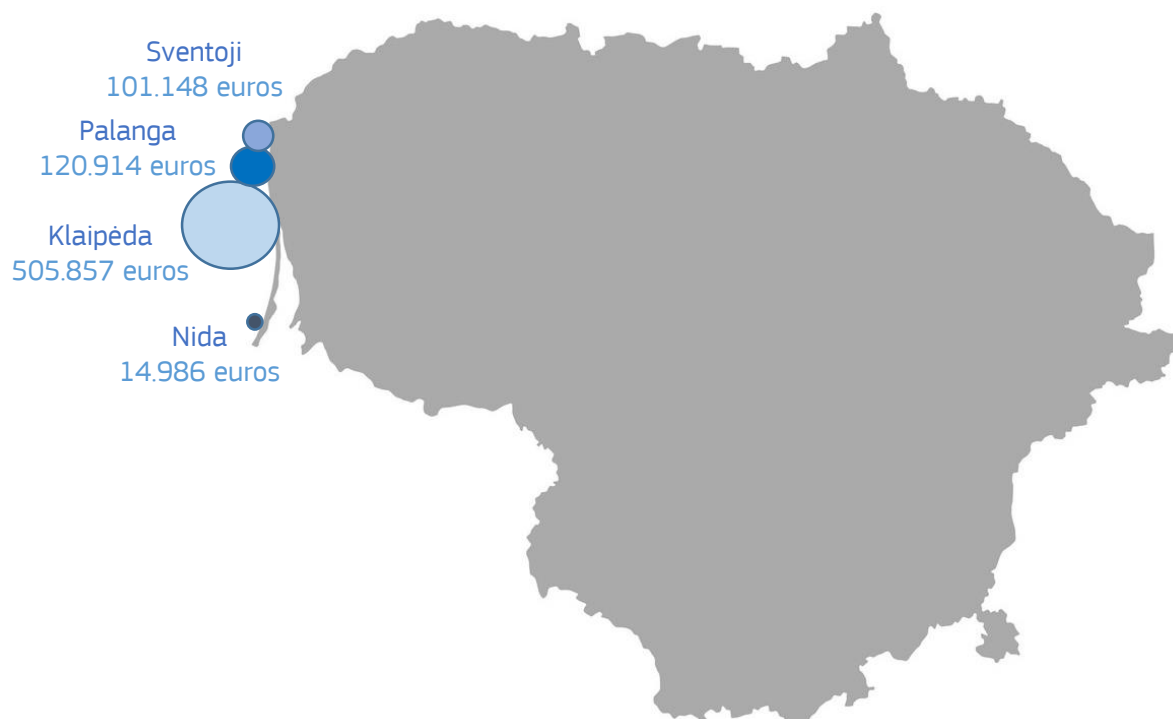
Of the 3 POs, 2 operate in the fishery sector and 1 in aquaculture.

FIRST SALES

2019, source: EUMOFA

First sales concern the fish that is sold or registered at an auction center or to registered buyers or to producer organizations (PO). First sales may differ from landings since the former do not cover fish that is landed by vessels owned by processing companies or direct sales to processors.

Four places of sales were operating in 2019, namely Klaipėda, Palanga, Sventoji and Nida, whose total first sales amounted to 960 tonnes and 742.905 euros.



Places of sale	Volume (tonnes)	Value (euros)	Top-3 main commercial species (in value)
Klaipėda	740	505.857	Smelt, herring, cod
Palanga	101	120.914	Smelt, turbot, pike-perch
Sventoji	110	101.148	Smelt, cod, herring
Nida	10	14.986	European flounder, turbot, smelt



PROCESSING

According to Eurostat-SBS, 5.265 persons were employed in the Lithuanian fish processing industry in 2017. The sector recorded a value added of 116,2 million euros, covering 16% of the value added of total manufacture of food products.

In 2018, the main products sold were “Smoked Pacific, Atlantic and Danube salmon (incl. fillets, excl. heads, tails and maws)”, “Frozen fish fillets” and “Prepared or preserved fish (excl. whole or in pieces and prepared meals and dishes)” (source: Eurostat-PRODCOM).

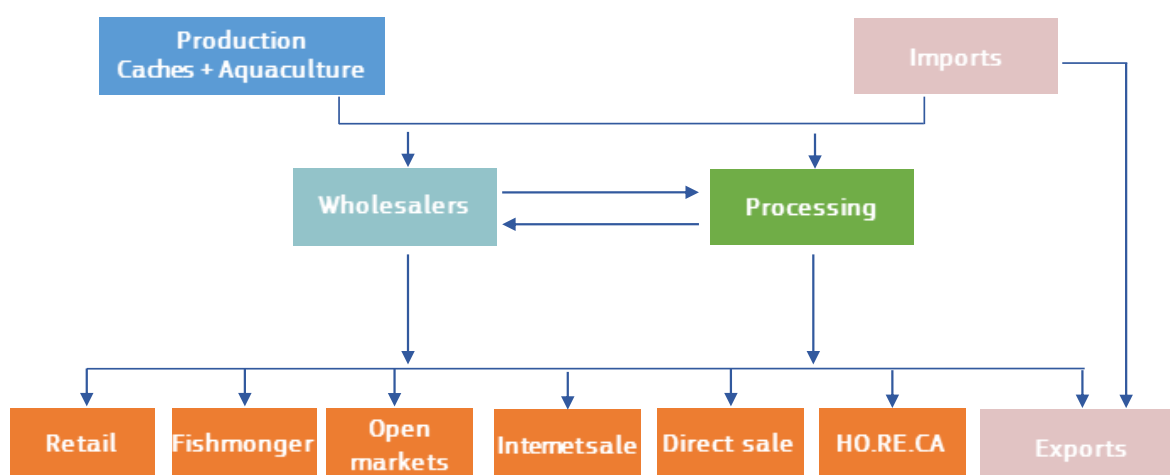
78 companies

Sales: 554 million euros

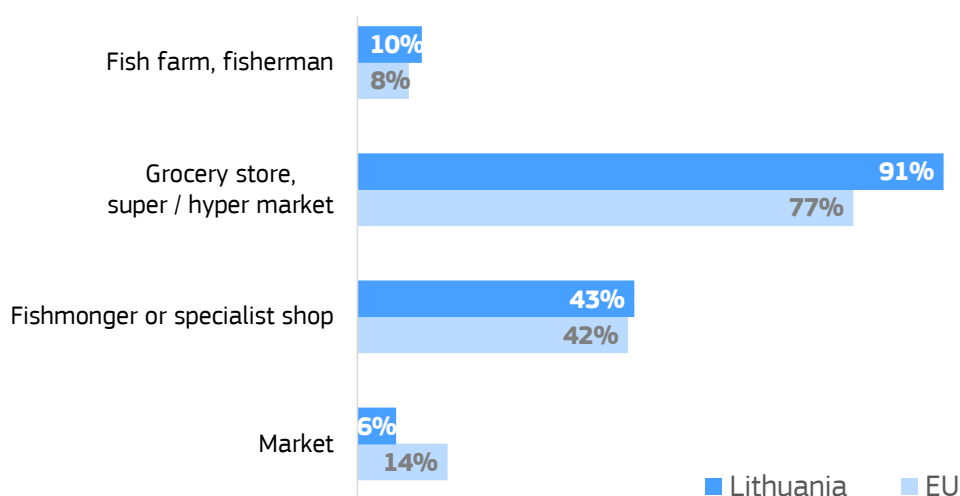
(2017, source: Eurostat - SBS)

DISTRIBUTION

The supply chain of fisheries and aquaculture products in Lithuania (source: Eurofish):



Consumer preferences on purchasing channels (source: Eurobarometer, 2018):



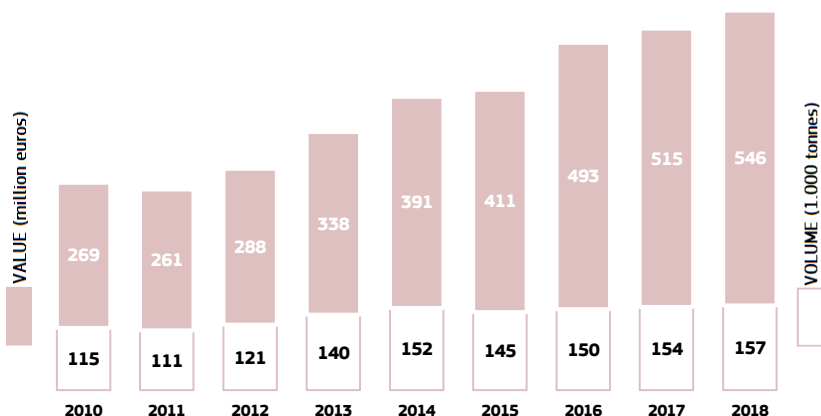


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IMPORT – EXPORT

Source: EUMOFA, based on Eurostat-COMEXT data

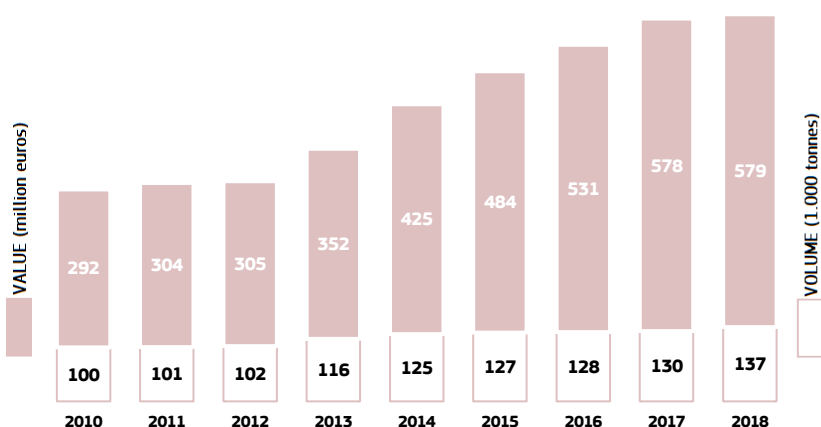
IMPORT



Main commercial species imported and % of total imports (2018, million euros)

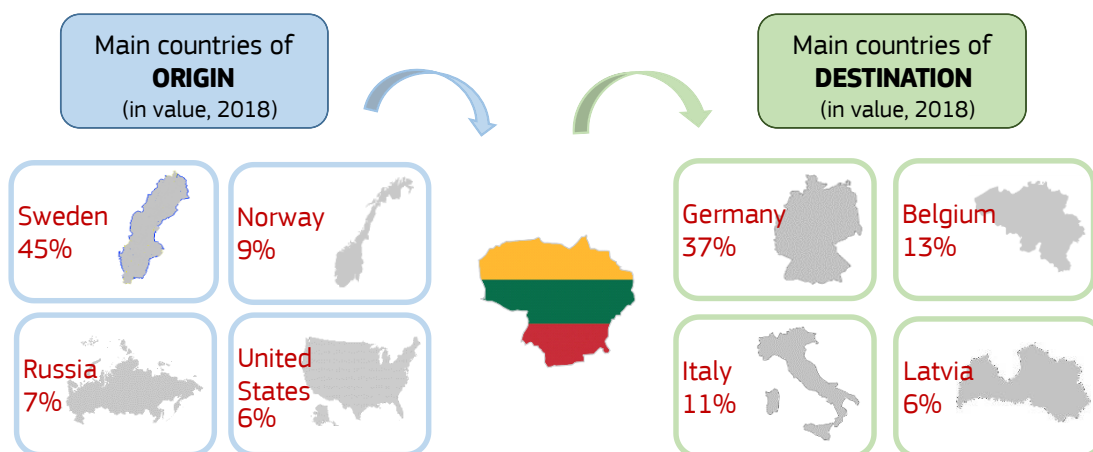
SALMON	289	53%
COD	53	10%
SURIMI	29	5%
OTHER FRESHWATER FISH	22	4%
HERRING	19	3%
OTHERS	134	25%

EXPORT



Main commercial species exported and % of total exports (2018, million euros)

SALMON	301	52%
COD	73	13%
SURIMI	71	12%
OTHER FRESHWATER FISH	25	4%
HERRING	25	4%
OTHERS	84	15%





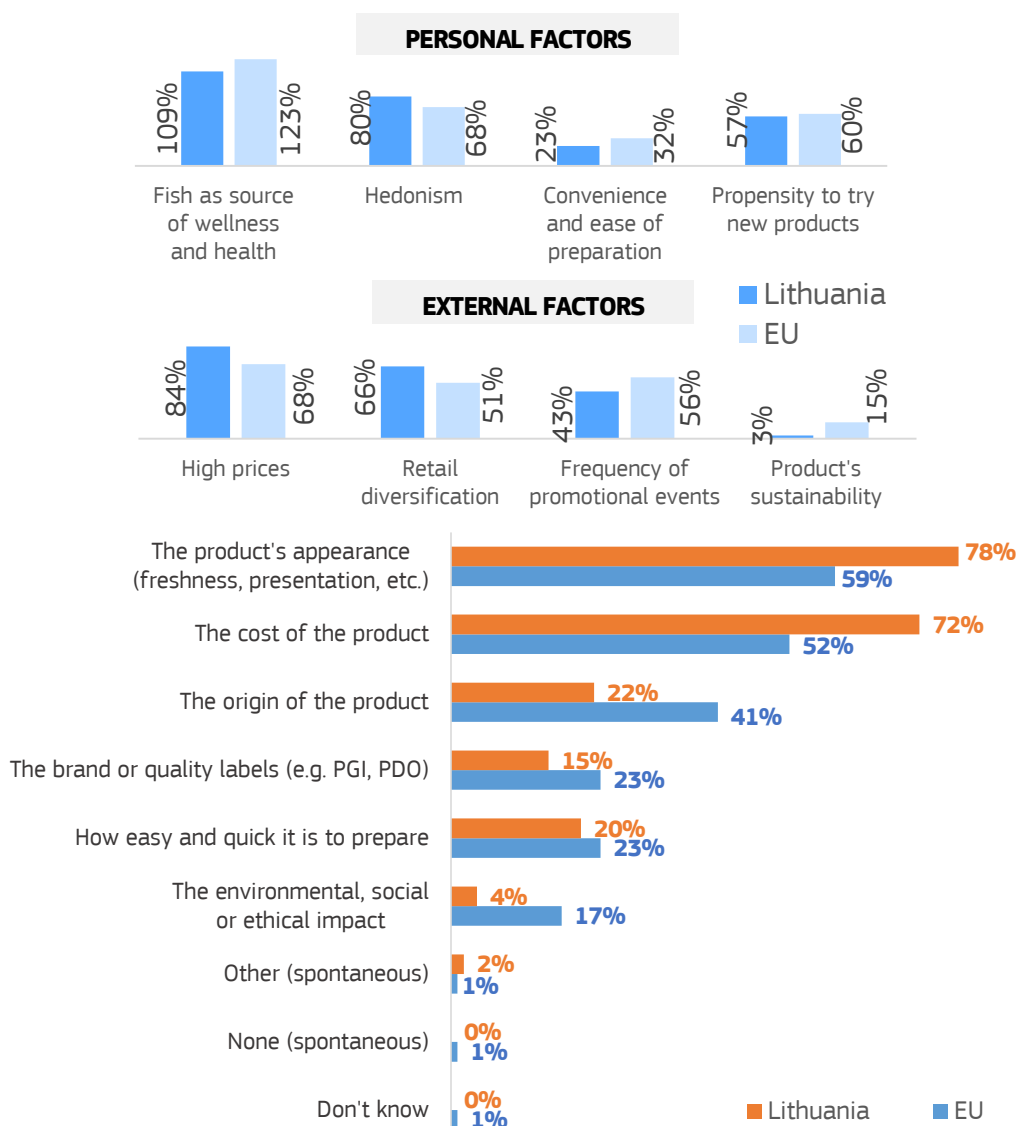
CONSUMPTION

In 2017, apparent consumption was estimated at 15,6 kg per capita, a 2% increase compared with 2016. The most consumed species were mackerel, Atlantic horse mackerel, sprat and herring (source: EUMOFA).

Regular consumers, namely those who eat fishery and aquaculture products at least once a month, mainly belong to age groups 40-54 and over 55. Young people (15-24) are less inclined to consume fish in Lithuania, as well as at EU level. However, in this category, regular consumers cover 77% of the total, which is much higher than at EU level (67%). Lithuanians consume especially fresh and frozen products, while loose fish (67%) is slightly less frequently consumed than at EU level (68%) (source: EUMOFA, "EU consumer habits regarding fishery and aquaculture products", 2017).

15,6 kg
per capita
(2017, source: EUMOFA)

Purchasing factors (sources: up chart: EUMOFA, 2017; down chart: Eurobarometer, 2018)





THE COUNTRY IN EUMOFA



LANDINGS

Volumes and values are collected from Eurostat – Fishery.

They are available on a yearly basis and accessible through simple and advanced tables, as well as through the bulk download facility.

FIRST SALES

Volumes and values are collected from the Fisheries Service under the Ministry of Agriculture on a weekly and monthly basis.

Weekly data are monitored for a selection of 6 main commercial species and 4 places of sale (click [here](#) for the full list).

Monthly data cover all species sold in the same 4 places of sale.

Both weekly and monthly data are accessible through simple and advanced tables, as well as through the bulk download facility. As for monthly first sales, data at disaggregated level are also accessible, through a dedicated advanced table and the bulk download facility.

IMPORT - EXPORT

Volumes and values are collected from Eurostat – COMEXT. Data concern trade flows of all fisheries and aquaculture products as recorded by national customs.

They are available on a monthly and yearly basis and accessible through simple and advanced tables, as well as through the bulk download facility.

AQUACULTURE

Volumes and values are collected from Eurostat – Fishery.

They are available on a yearly basis and accessible through simple and advanced tables, as well as through the bulk download facility.

WHOLESALE

No data available

PROCESSING

Data are collected from Eurostat – PRODCOM. They concern ex-farm quantities and values of fisheries and aquaculture products sold in the country after being transformed from raw material into final products.

They are available on a yearly basis and accessible through simple tables, as well as through the bulk download facility.

CONSUMPTION

Retail prices of a selection of 7 main commercial species are collected on a weekly basis from the Agricultural Information and Rural Business Centre. Click [here](#) for the full list.

They are accessible through simple and advanced tables, as well as through the bulk download facility.