



Last update: 29-01-2025

LITHUANIA IN THE WORLD AND IN THE EU

2022, sources: Eurostat and FAO

Lithuania is a minor EU producer of aquaculture products. As for fishery production, in 2022 it ranked 12th among EU-27 producing countries.

(1.000 tonnes)	World	EU-27	Lithuania	% world	% EU-27
Catches	92.050	3.466	75	0,081%	2,2%
Aquaculture	130.885	1.089	4	0,003%	0,4%
Total	222.936	4.554	79	0,035%	1,7%

FISHING FLEET

Fleet: 2023, source: EU fishing fleet register - Eurostat

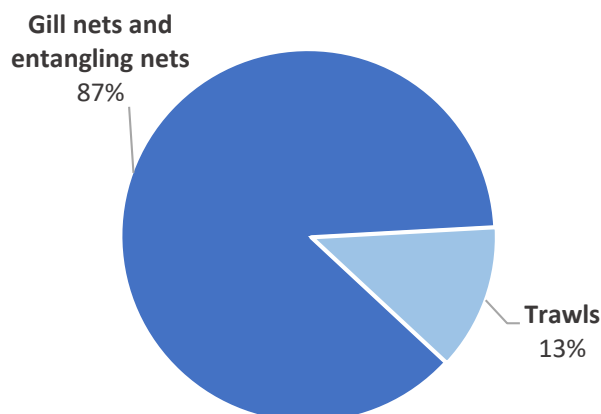
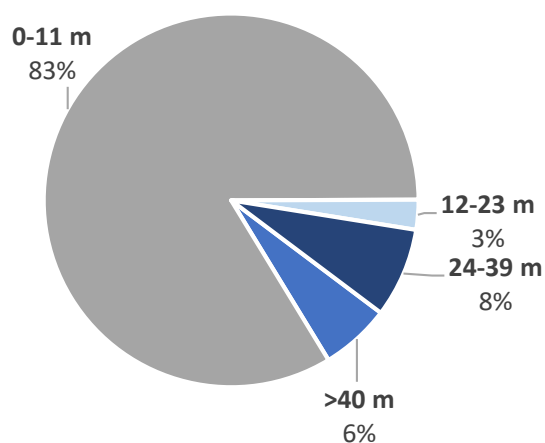
Employment: 2022, source: JRC

Vessels (2023)	Capacity (2023)	Power (2023)	
Number: 117	GT: 32.535	KW: 37.477	
TOTAL FTE: 361 (2022, source: JRC)			
0-11 m	12-23 m	24-39 m	>40 m
Jobs (FTE): 10%	Jobs (FTE): 0%	Jobs (FTE): 11%	Jobs (FTE): 79%

GT: Gross tonnage - KW: Kilowatt - FTE: Full Time Equivalent

The Lithuanian fishing fleet by length and gear

(% of total number of vessels)





LANDINGS

Source: EUMOFA, based on Eurostat data.

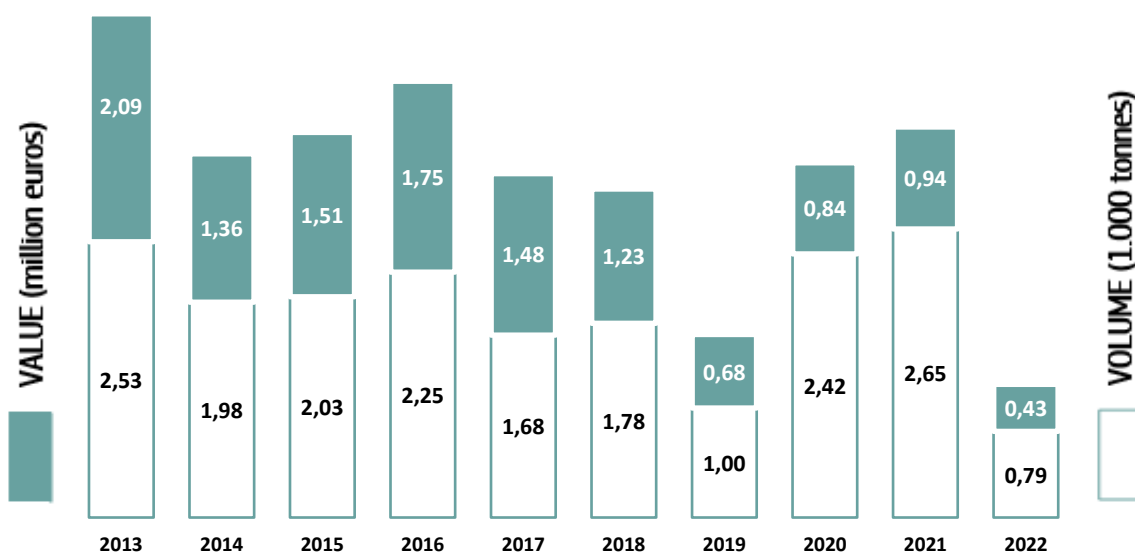
Landings comprise the initial unloading of any fisheries products from on board a fishing vessel in a given Member State. They include aquatic plants and species not destined for human consumption. Landings are recorded in net weight and value, and concern landings made by vessels from EU Member States,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

Landings in Lithuania consist of fresh whole/gutted products only, entirely destined for human consumption.

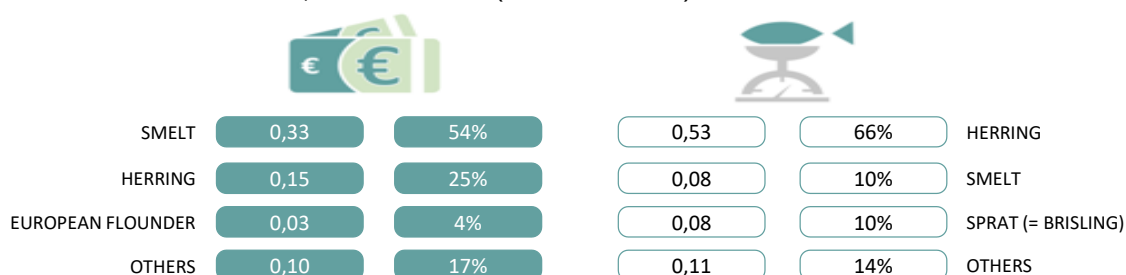
There is 1 fishing port registered in Lithuania (source: EU Master Data Register, 31 October 2024).

The Port of Klaipėda is the only multipurpose, deep-water port in Lithuania. Fishing vessels also use small ports like Nida and Šventoji (source: FAO).

Total landings. Values are deflated by using the GDP deflator (base=2015)



Main commercial species landed and % of total
2022, million euros (nominal value) and 1.000 tonnes





AQUACULTURE

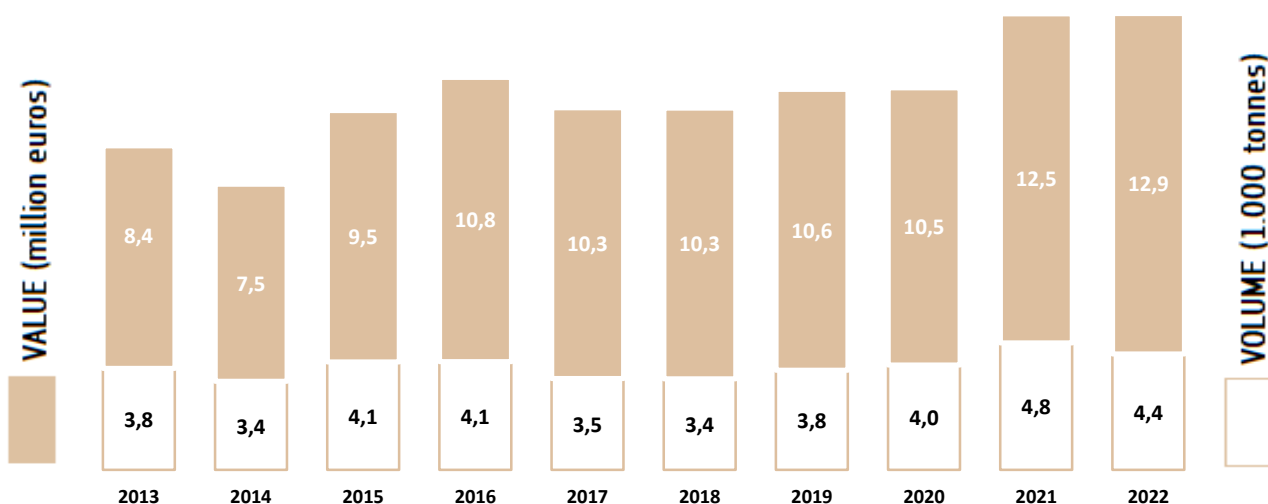
Source: EUMOFA, based on Eurostat data.

Aquaculture consists in the farming of aquatic (fresh 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 2022:

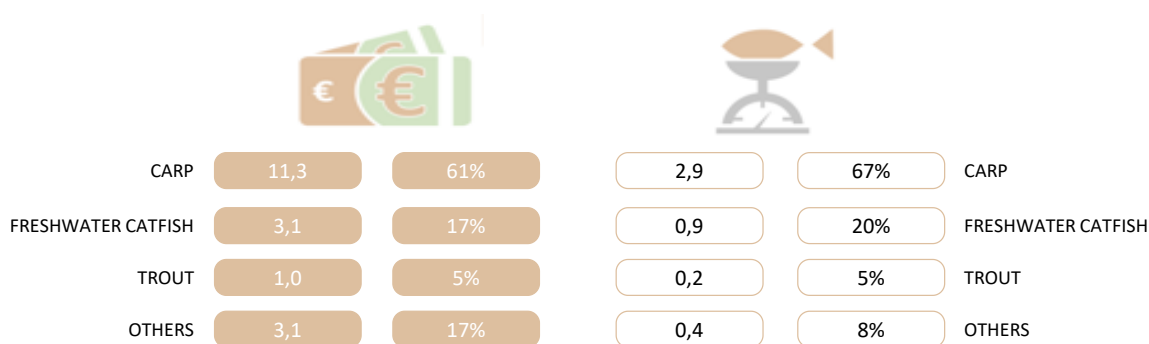
- 67% of production: in ponds;
- 28% of production: in recirculation systems;
- The rest of production used other methods for which no detail is available.

Total production. Values are deflated by using the GDP deflator (base=2015)



Main commercial species farmed and % of total

2022, million euros (nominal value) and 1.000 tonnes





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PRODUCER ORGANISATIONS

Data as of 11-12-2024, 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.

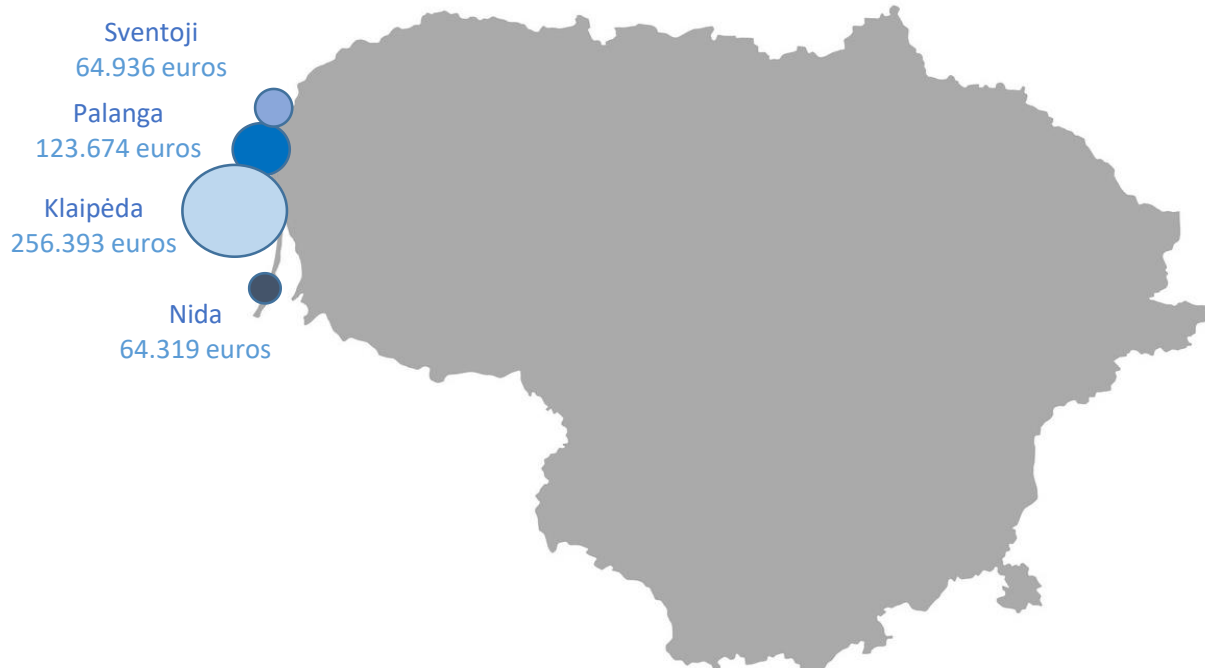
Of the 3 POs, 2 operate in the fishery sector and 1 in aquaculture.

FIRST SALES

2024, 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 2024, namely Klaipėda, Palanga, Sventoji and Nida, whose total first sales amounted to 325 tonnes and 509.321 euros.



Places of sale	Volume (tonnes)	Value (euros)	Top-3 main commercial species (in value)
Klaipėda	175	256.393	Smelt, herring, European flounder
Palanga	89	123.674	Smelt, turbot, herring
Sventoji	52	64.936	Smelt, herring, miscellaneous small pelagics
Nida	9	64.319	Turbot, European flounder, pike-perch



PROCESSING

According to Eurostat-SBS, 6.009 persons were employed in the Lithuanian fish processing industry in 2022. The sector recorded a value added of 169 million euros, covering 15,1% of the value added of total manufacture of food products.

In 2023, the main products sold were "Prepared or preserved fish (excluding whole or in pieces and prepared meals and dishes)", "Smoked Pacific, Atlantic and Danube salmon (including fillets, excluding heads, tails and maws)" and "Frozen fish fillets" (source: Eurostat-PRODCOM).

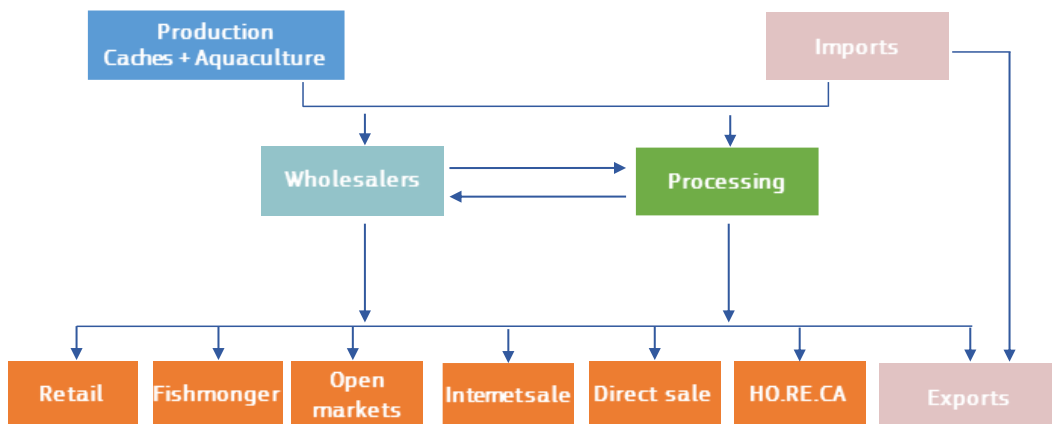
84 companies

Net turnover: 817,2 million euros

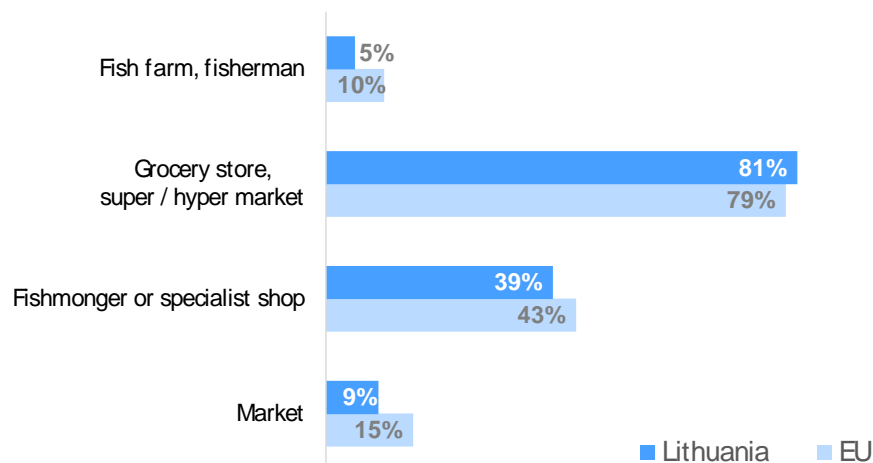
(2023, source: Eurostat - SBS)

DISTRIBUTION

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



Consumer preferences on purchasing channels (source: Eurobarometer, 2021):



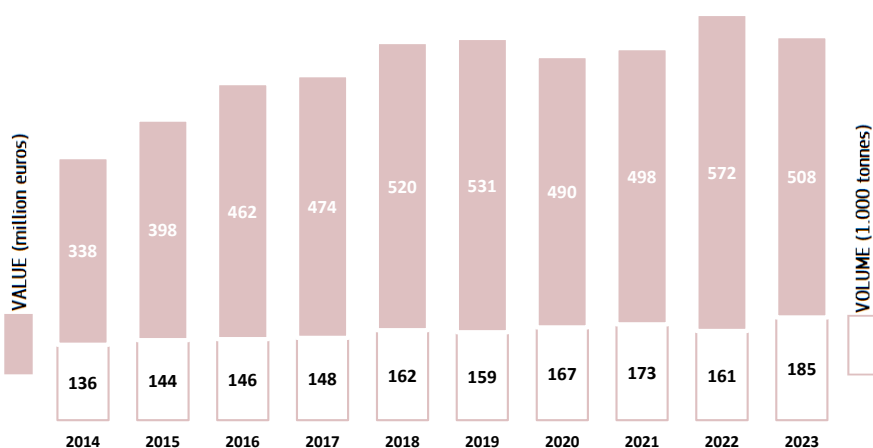


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IMPORT – EXPORT

Source: EUMOFA, based on Eurostat-COMEXT data. Values in the bar charts are deflated by using the GDP deflator (base=2015).

IMPORT



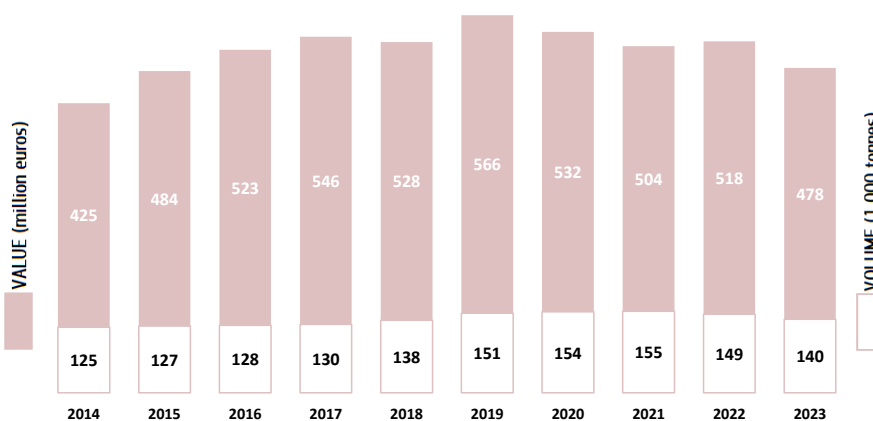
Main commercial species imported and % of total imports

2023, million euros (nominal value)



SALMON	295	47%
SURIMI	55	9%
COD	40	6%
SAITHE (=COALFISH)	30	5%
HERRING	25	4%
OTHERS	179	29%

EXPORT



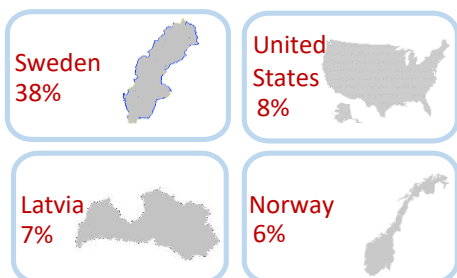
Main commercial species exported and % of total exports

2023, million euros (nominal value)

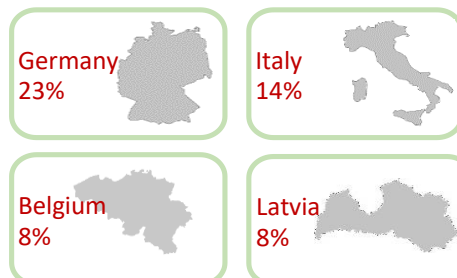


SALMON	322	44%
SURIMI	137	19%
COD	58	8%
HERRING	36	5%
SAITHE (=COALFISH)	36	5%
OTHERS	139	19%

Main countries of **ORIGIN**
(in value, 2023)



Main countries of **DESTINATION**
(in value, 2023)





CONSUMPTION

In 2022, apparent consumption was estimated at 18,00 kg per capita, a 1% increase compared with 2021. 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-28 level. However, in this category, regular consumers cover 77% of the total, which is much higher than at EU level (67%, UK included). Lithuanians consume especially fresh and frozen products, while loose fish (67%) is slightly less frequently consumed than at EU level (68%, UK included) (source: EUMOFA, "EU consumer habits regarding fishery and aquaculture products", 2017).

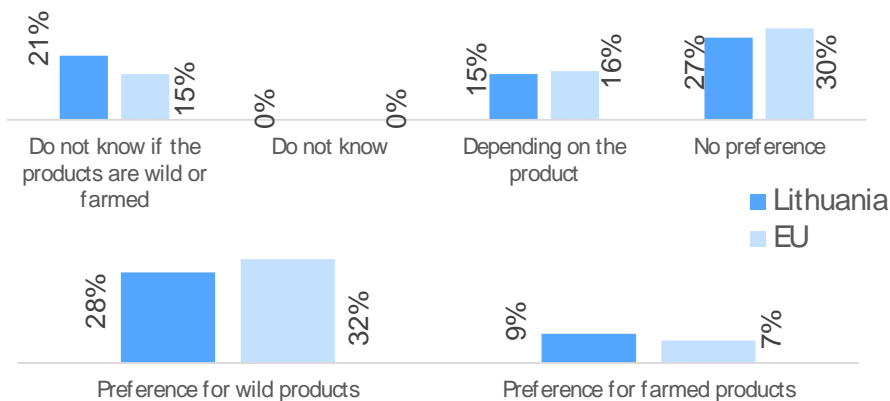
18,00 kg per capita in live weight equivalent

(2022, source: Agricultural Data Center)

Purchasing factors (source: Eurobarometer, 2021)



Preferences regarding wild or farmed product (source: Eurobarometer, 2021)





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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 4 main commercial species and 4 places of sale. 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 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 are collected on a weekly basis from the Agricultural Information and Rural Business Centre. They are accessible through simple and advanced tables, as well as through the bulk download facility.