European Commission

Directorate-General for Agriculture

Agricultural Situation in the Candidate Countries

Country Report
on
Lithuania

July 2002

Foreword

This report is one of a series of short reports aimed at providing key statistical and economic information on the agricultural situation in each Candidate Country.

The report has been prepared within the Directorate General for Agriculture by Clemens Fuchs and is based on the information available in May 2002. It is primarily based on statistical information available from Eurostat. Where necessary, use has also been made of data from the FAOSTAT database as well as from national statistics. The country experts participating in the Network of Independent Experts in the Central and Eastern European Candidate Countries (CEECs), set up by the European Commission in 2000 in order to obtain expertise and up-to-date information on agriculture in the Candidate Countries, have provided a significant part of the information contained in the report and valuable insights on the data. In particular, the following experts have contributed to this report: Natalia Kazlauskiene and William H. Meyers.

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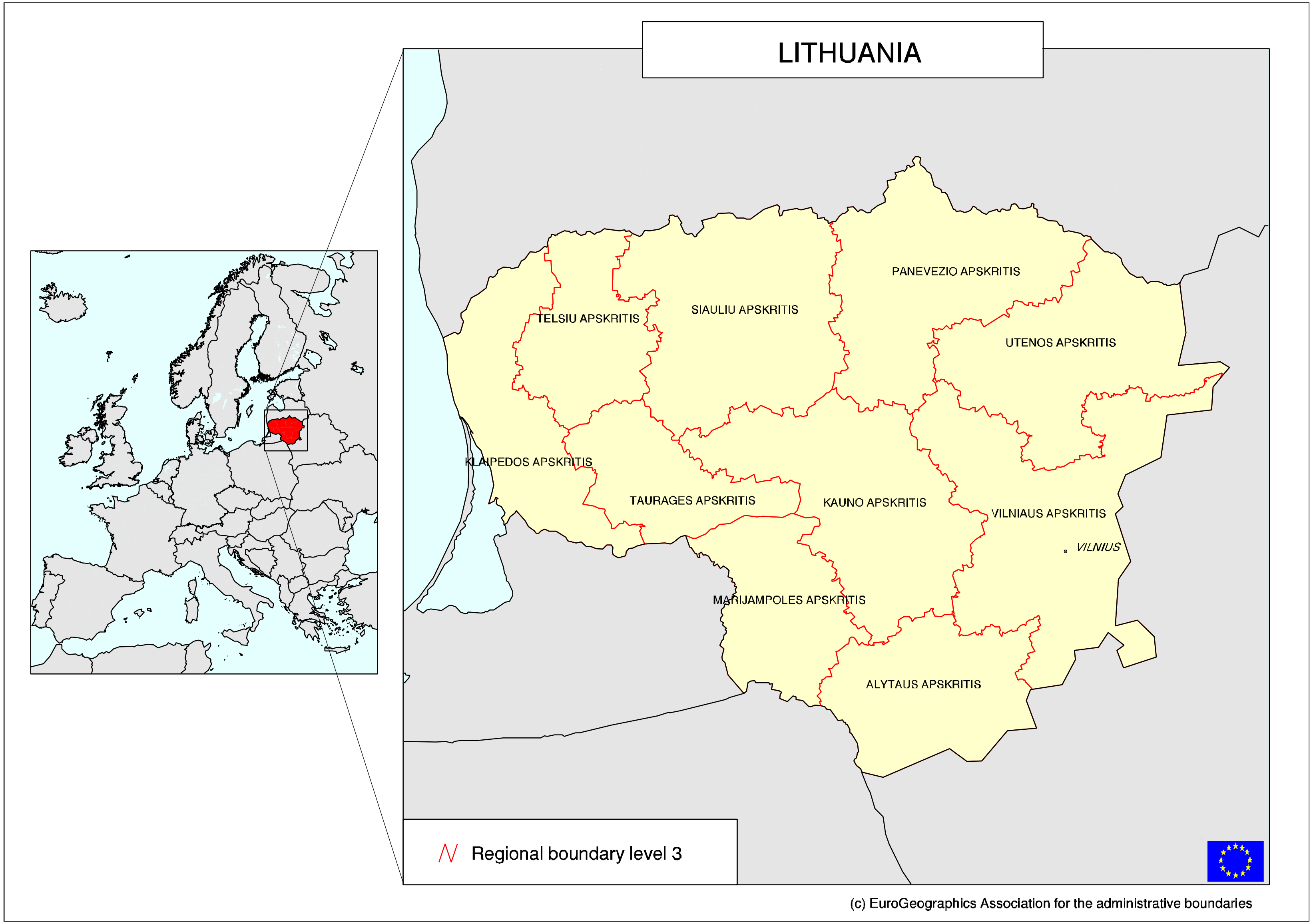


Map 1: Lithuania

1. GENERAL OVERVIEW

Lithuania has an area of 65,300 km² and is the sixth largest country in the CC-12. It would be the 17th largest member state by area in the EU-27. Lithuania's area represents almost 6.0% of the CC-12 surface and 1.5 % of the EU-27 surface (Tab. 1).

Lithuania's population of 3.7 million is the seventh largest of the twelve Candidate Countries. In an EU-27 it would be ranked 21st by population. 3.5 % of the CC-12 population lives in Lithuania and the country would contribute 0.8 % to the EU-27 population.

The total gross domestic product (GDP) of Lithuania is about 2.6 % of that of all the CC-12 together and would amount to 0.3 % of that of EU-27. The per capita GDP of € 6,600 for the year 2000 is at 75 % of the average level for the CC-12, but equates to only 29.3 % of the EU-15 average.

Table 1: Lithuania – Area, Population and GDP in 2000 compared with CC-12 and EU

	Area	Population	Density	GDP in PPS (1)		
	000 km²	end of period (million)	Inhabitants / km²	Bio € PPS	000 € per capita PPS	PPS/ capita % of EU-15
Lithuania	**65.3**	**3.696**	**56.6**	**24.39**	**6.6**	***29.3****
CC-12	1,088	106	97	929	8.8	*39**
EU-15	3,236	375	116	8,510	22.5	*100*
EU-27	4,324	481	111	9,439	19.6	*87**
***Lithuania** in % of CC-12*	*6.0*	*3.5*	*58*	*2.6*	*75.0*	
… in % of EU-15	*2.0*	*1.0*	*49*	*0.3*	*29.3*	
… in % of EU-27	*1.5*	*0.8*	*51*	*0.3*	*33.6*	

(1): Purchasing Power Standard (Source: EUROSTAT), * = estimate
SOURCES: EUROSTAT, OECD, FAOSTAT, DG AGRI G2

2. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

2.1 General Economy

The Lithuanian economy attained GDP growth of about 5.9 % in 2001. In recent years GDP growth was driven by strong external demand in particular in the EU and in neighbouring Latvia. Although affected by the slowdown in the EU economy, exports to its Baltic neighbours and to Russia continue to grow relatively strongly. Domestic demand and investment are seen as the most important factors for GDP growth, which is forecast to 4.0 % in 2002 and increase to 5.0 % in 2003.[1]

The recovery of the economy since the recession in 1999 has not resulted in any rise in employment so far; on the contrary, 2000 saw a sharp fall in employment. This development is explained by the labour shedding that results from continuing enterprise and industry restructuring

[1] European Commission; Directorate General for Economic and Financial Affairs (2002). The European Commission Forecast for the Candidate Countries. Spring 2002.

that is still underway. Even with further economic development, the poor performance of the labour market results in unemployment being forecast to remain at a level of more than 12 % in the coming years.

Inflation in 2001 stood at 1.3 % and is expected to stay below 2 ½ percent at the end of 2003. The government deficit was at a level of 1.7 % in 2001, but could increase in coming years due to the pension reform, the restitution of real estate ownership rights and the savings restitution (mainly compensation for the rouble savings that lost substantial value due to the introduction of the national currency in 1993).

Lithuania's exports increased nearly three times faster than imports in 2000, resulting in a improvement of the current account deficit, which decreased from 6.0 % of GDP in 2000 to 4.9 % in 2001 and is foreseen to reach 3.5 % in 2003. For total trade the EU is the most important partner with a share of about 46 % of exports and of imports based on the average results for 1997 to 2000.

Lithuania's consumer income reaches about 29.3 % of the EU average, which is, compared to other CEECs ranked the third to last, just before Bulgaria and Romania and equal with Latvia. A major part of income has to be spent on food: food expenditure is approximately 44% of total expenditure and about 2.6 times higher than the average for the EU-15 of 17.4 % (Tab. 2).

2.2 Agriculture in the Economy

From a total area of 6.5 million ha, Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) represents 3.5 million ha or 53.4 % of the total. This is about the average share of cultivated land for all CC-12 and above that for the EU-15; the EU-15 average is 40.6 % and the EU-27 average would be 44 %. In Lithuania forests occupy almost 1/3 of the territory.

The agricultural area of Lithuania is 4.5 % of that of the CC-12 and would contribute nearly 1.8% of the UAA of the EU-27 (Tab. 2). Lithuania's agriculture in 2000 accounted for 6.9% of the national GDP (the EU-15 average was 2.0 %).

About 262,000 people work in agriculture, fishery and forestry, corresponding to 19.6 % of total civilian employment; the CC-12 average is 22 % and in the EU-15 it is 4.3 %[2]. Lithuania's agricultural employees account for 2.9 % of the CC-12 agricultural labour force and the country would account for 1.7 % of the agricultural employment in the EU-27.

Lithuania has a negative agricultural trade balance. In 2000 agricultural trade had a share of 11.4 % of total exports and 9.9 % of total imports. While total trade is mainly with the EU (about 46 % of imports and exports), agricultural trade with the EU has a share of 46.4 % in imports and only 30.6 % in exports to the EU. The highest proportion of agricultural exports trade (36.8 %) is with the NIS.

In the transition process the value of agricultural production declined until 1995 and even dropped again in the following two years, to reach by 1999 a level of about 61.4 % of the 1989 to 1991

[2] The Labour Force Survey as the most harmonised and reliable data source is used to analyse agricultural employment. It accounts only for active persons.

average. The most significant loss in production value can be observed in animal production, which declined about 43.9 % over the last decade, while the drop in crop production was about 17.9 %.

Table 2: The Role of the Agricultural Sector in Lithuania

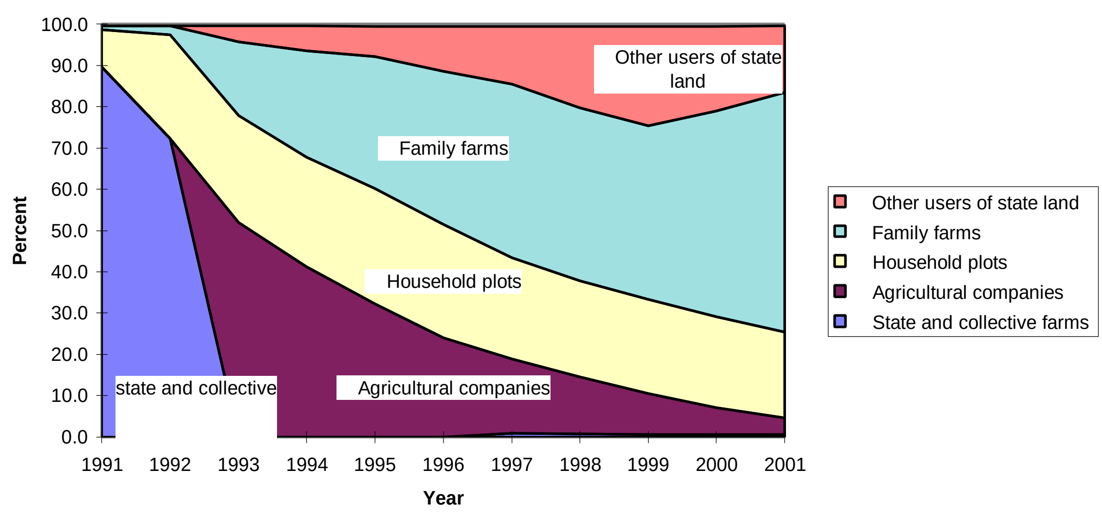
	Utilised Agricultural Area		Gross Value Added of Agriculture (1)		Agricultural Employment (1)		Food Expenditure
	000 ha (2)	% of total area	million EUR	Share of Agriculture in GDP (%)	000	% of total employ-ment	% of total
Year	2000						2000
Lithuania	**3,489**	***53.4***	**836**	***6.9***	**262**	**19.6**	***44.4***
CC-12	58,808	*54.1*	18,552*	*4.5*	8,950*	*22.0*	*39.1*
EU-15	131,619	*40.6*	167,197	*2.0**	6,767	*4.3*	*17.4* (3)
EU-27	190,427	*44.0*	185,748	*2.2*	15,717	*7.9*	*19.5*
***Lithuania** in % of CC-12*	*5.9*		*4.5*		*2.9*		
… in % of EU-15	*2.7*		*0.5*		*3.9*		
… in % of EU-27	*1.8*		*0.4*		*1.7*		

(1): Including Forestry, Hunting and Fishing sector ; (2): Utilized Agricultural Area; (3)= 1997; * = estimate
SOURCES: EUROSTAT, DG ECFIN, OECD, FAOSTAT, DG AGRI G2 (Lith stat yearbook 2001)

3. Structure of Farming

Before independence, and until farm restructuring, agricultural production was organised in collective and state farms, which numbered about 1200 prior to their dissolution in 1992. In the first few years of the transition, all of these farms were reorganised and privatised, and the farming structure evolved quickly toward smaller sized private farms (Figure 1). It is clear that the family farms and the “other users”, who are mainly farmers that lease land from the State land fund to expand their operations, are rapidly dominating land use. The changes in farm structure are far from finished, though less than 5 percent of agricultural land is still cultivated by agricultural companies which are the successors of the former large-scale collective or state farms.

Figure 1: Distribution of Agricultural Land by User Groups, January 1



Lithuania’s farm structure has changed substantially. The adjustment is to continue, but at a slower pace. As in other candidate countries large scale farms have declined in number as well as in the share of agricultural land they cultivate. Individual farms have now taken over as being proportionally the largest land user.

Like the other two Baltic countries Lithuania has so called ‘89er’ farms. These establishments were founded during 1989 and later when this country was still part of the former Soviet Union. During the restitution process land used by these farms could be claimed by the users but not by former owners (who had to find equivalent land elsewhere or get compensation), which created some tension among the rural population.

By January 1, 2001, agricultural companies had declined to a total of about 700 (approximately 16 % of the number existing in 1992) with an average size of 180 ha.

Since 1991, more and more land has been cultivated by individual farms at the expense of state and collective ones, which then cultivated about 80%. In 2000 the former group farmed nearly 60 % of that land against a share of just 1.0 % at the beginning of transition. Another 20% of land is worked on by household plots and 16 % by other users of state land. While special purpose breeding and research farms owned by the State cultivate only 0.5% of the land, agricultural companies hold a share of about 4%. Individual farms have increased their share continuously since the start of transition.

In 1998 there were more than 537,000 farms with an average of 6.17 ha of land (Tab. 3). According to the Statistical Office in Lithuania the number of farms has declined and by January 2001 amounted to about 477,000 farms with an average size of 7.0 ha (Tab. 4). As most farms are small-scale the average livestock per farm is around 1½ cattle, including just less than one dairy cow, and roughly two pigs.

Table 3: Structure of farms depicted in terms of number of farms and of area cultivated by farm size – Lithuania 1998

		Farm size in ha					
	Unit	< 5	5<to<20	20<to<50	50<to<100	100 <	Total
Number of holdings	1000	355.0	128.0	45.0	9.0		537.0
Share of total	%	66	24	8	2	0	100
Area cultivated	1000 ha	988.0	1274.0	568.0	485.0		3315.0
Share of total	%	30	38	17	15	0	100
Average size							6.17 ha

Source: Expert Network 2001

Table 4: Structure of farms in Lithuania, January 2001

	Number of agricultural holdings	Number of Cattle on holdings	Number of dairy cows on holdings	Number of pigs on holdings	Utilised agricultural area on holdings ha	Forest land on holdings ha
total	477,808	748,292	438,353	855,636	3,370,076	141,145
Average per farm	---	1.57 cattle	0.92 cows	1.79 pigs	7.05 ha	0.30 ha

Source: Diana Jukneviciute, Ministry of Agriculture and Environment, Statistics Division 2002

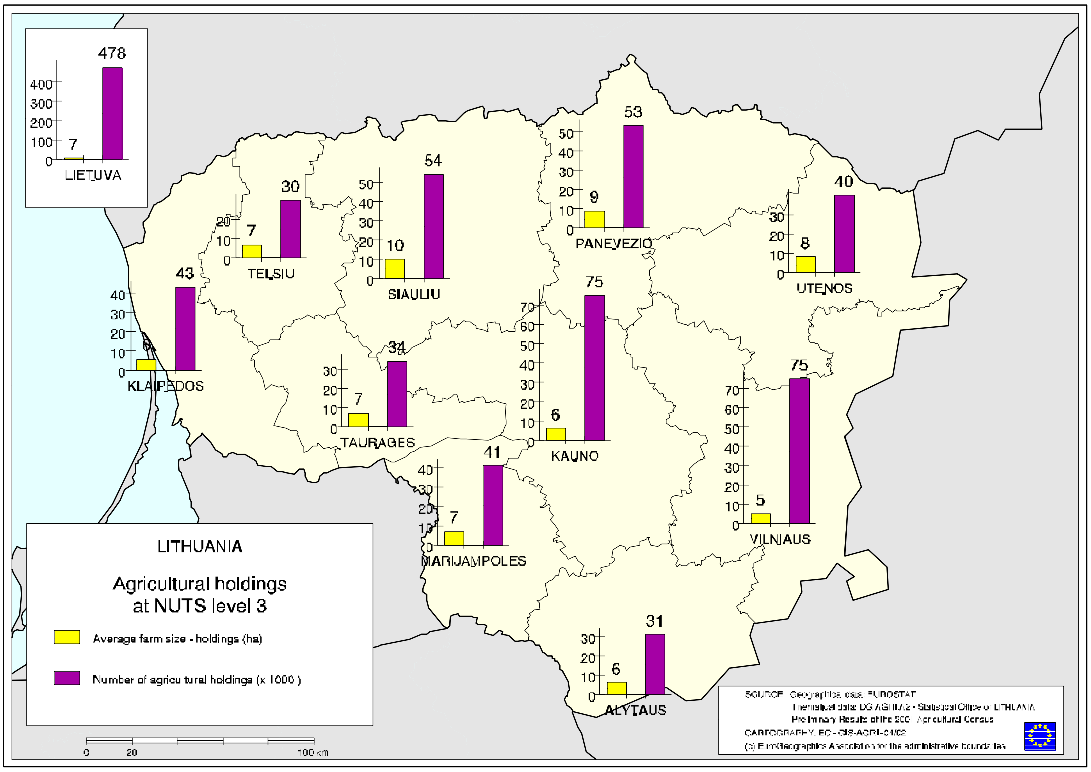
Future development of farm structure in Lithuania is characterised by the following aspects:

- the decline in the number of agricultural companies will continue. 50% of the those currently operating are likely to dissolve according to expert judgement,
- strengthening of the individual farm segment and
- consolidation of land and operation in those household production units which are the most profitable. However, this type of farm will decline in number, either enlarging to become family farms or exiting due to age and other factors.

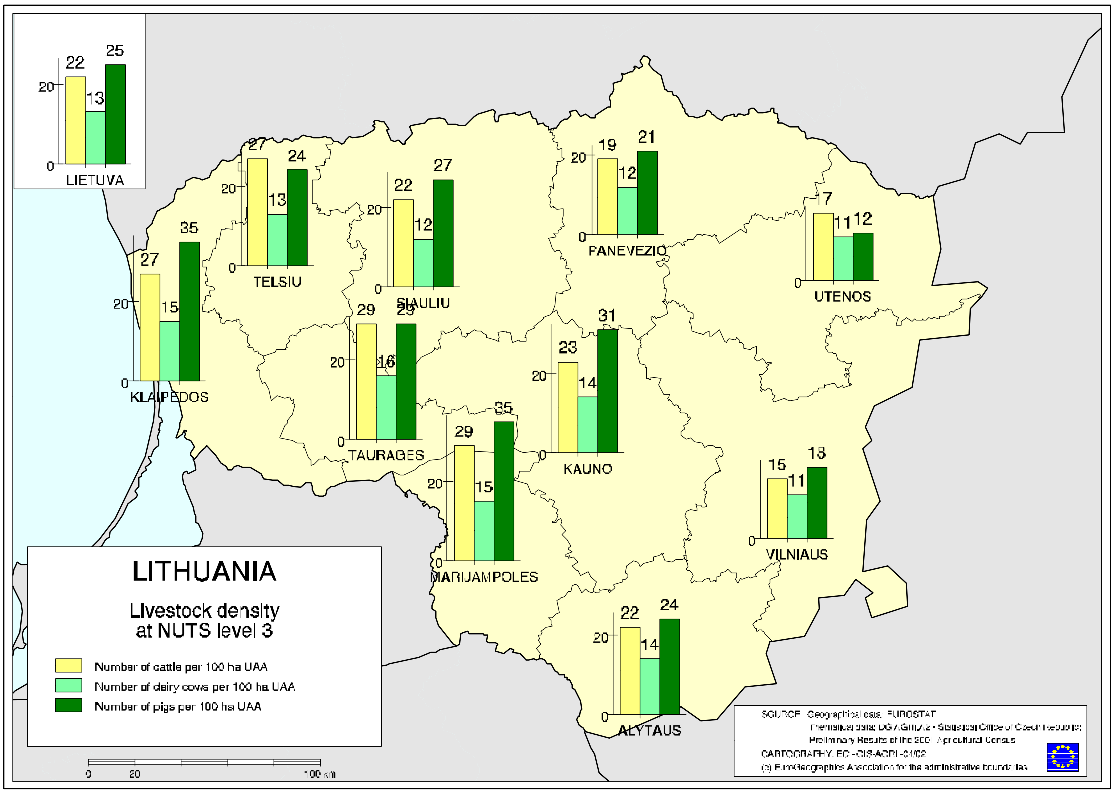
According to the experts, for Lithuania the following problems in the structural adjustment of farms can be identified:
- slow consolidation of farm operations,
- underdeveloped farm credit systems (retail banking) which limits access to financial services,
- legal ownership issues (land ownership to legal entities),
- slow rural development process and limited off-farm income generation opportunities and
- limited migration to the cities due to the demographic structure of the population (ageing), low skills, lack of training and re-training opportunities.

Regional differences in farm structure and in livestock density (animals per 100 ha) can be seen on the following two maps. It can be seen that in the eastern regions of the country, where land is of poorer quality and farms tend to be poorer and more fragmented, the livestock density is noticeably lower than in the western regions.

Map 2: Regional Farm Structure in Lithuania



Map 3: Regional Livestock Density in Lithuania



4. VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, PRICE RELATIONS AND FARM INCOME

4.1 Value of Agricultural Production

The value of agricultural production declined over the last decade by about 39 % (1999 relative to the 1989-91 average), and amounted to € 1,073.4 million in 1999 (Tab. 5). Lithuania's agricultural output represents around 3.23 % (1998) to 3.35 % (1999) of that of the CC-12.

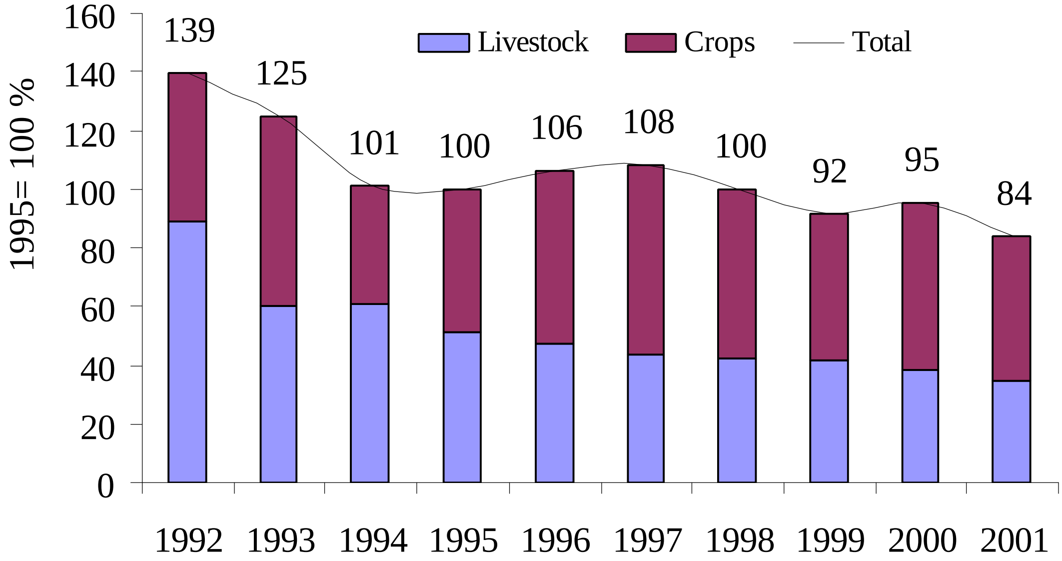
Table 5: Agricultural Production in Lithuania

	1998		1999	
	in million€	*in %*	in million€	*in %*
Agricultural output	1,224.6	*100*	1,073.4	*100*
Crop output	701.0	*57.2*	591.7	*55.1*
Animal output	508.1	*41.5*	469.5	*43.7*
Other (Services, …)	15.5	*1.3*	12.1	*1.1*

Source: Eurostat

In 1995 agricultural production came to a temporary low, increased in the following two years, but then more-or-less declined in the years from 1998 onwards (Fig. 2). Animal production has lost its dominant role in terms of production value, due to the fact that livestock production declined substantially over the last decade, while crop production declined only slightly.

Figure 2: Lithuania - Development of Agricultural Production (1995=100 %) and Share of Crop and Livestock Production (1992 - 2001)



Source: FAO and Eurostat

The most important products, measured by their share in the value of agricultural output in the years 1998 and 1999, are cereals (17.2 %), potatoes (10.4 %), vegetables (9.3 %) and sugar (3.2 %). For animal production, milk and beef together accounts for 25.7%, pork for 10.2 % and eggs and poultry together for nearly 5.2 % of agricultural output (Tab. 6).

Table 6: Share of the Average Value of Production (1998-1999) in Lithuania

Products	in % of total
Cereals	16.9
• *Wheat*	*7.5*
• *Barley*	*5.3*
• *Oat*	*0.4*
• *Rye*	*2.1*
• *Other cereals*	*1.6*
Rapeseeds	1.6
White sugar	3.2
Vegetables	9.3
Potatoes	10.4
Fruits	0.7
Milk	18.7
Beef	7.0
Pork	10.2
Eggs	2.1
Poultry	3.1
Sheep meat	0.2

Source: Eurostat

4.2 Current Economic Conditions and Income

Assessment of the farm income situation in Lithuania is hampered by lack of appropriate data. Some of the statistics reported here were gathered from provisional information used in setting up the Economic Accounts for Agriculture (Table 7). Analysis of net value added at factor costs indicated a 6.7 % decline from 1998 to 1999 (by € 27 million, from € 400 to € 373 million). This was caused by a 13.5 % decline of output of the agricultural "industry" (by € 170 million from € 1,259 to € 1,089 million), although this was partly compensated by a decline in total intermediate consumption of € 148 million.

Table 7: Economic Accounts for Agriculture in Lithuania, million EUR

Products and items	**1998**	*Percent of Agricultural Output*	**1999**	*Percent of Agricultural Output*
Crop output	**677**	*57*	**567**	*56*
Animal output	**509**	*43*	**444**	*44*
Agricultural output	**1,185**	*100*	**1,012**	*100*
Secondary activities	74		78	
Transformation of agricultural products	20		21	
Other non-separable secondary activities	54		57	
Output of the agricultural "industry"	**1,259**		**1,089**	
Total intermediate consumption	**775**		**627**	
Gross value added at market prices	**485**		**462**	
Fixed capital consumption	63		66	
Net value added at market prices	**422**		**396**	
Other taxes on production	22		23	
Other subsidies on production	0		0	
Net value added at factor cost	**400**		**373**	
Compensation of employees	106		105	
Operating surplus	**294**		**268**	
Rents paid	0		0	
Interest paid	3		3	
Interest received	0		0	
Entrepreneurial income	**291**		**265**	
Total subsidies on products	41		70	
Total taxes on products	n.a.		n.a.	
Output of the agricultural "industry" at producer price	**1,218**		**1,019**	
Gross value added at market price	**443**		**392**	

Statistics on disposable income also indicate a decline in income from agriculture. However, such data are available for rural and not only agricultural households. Income from self-employment in agriculture declined from 30 % to 22 %. The other main source of incomes for rural residents are retirement pensions and other benefits (39 %) as well as other employment (30 %). Thus, for rural people, income from agriculture is an important but not the predominant source of income.

Table 8 provides information on gross value added per agricultural worker for 1998, when € 1,324 was the average annual income of a person engaged in agriculture.

Table 8: Gross value added per agricultural worker in 1998 in Lithuania

	1998
Gross value added at market prices in million EUR	485
Agricultural workers, in 1000	366
Gross value added at market prices per agricultural worker, EUR	1,324

In the past, farmer's incomes used to be above the national average due to two major sources of income: a) wages and salaries for state and collective farm employees and b) revenues from marketing agricultural produce produced on personal subsidiary plots. As a result of land reform and farm restructuring together with deregulation of prices, these two sources of income have changed, resulting in a sharp decline of farm income which is currently at about 70 % of the national average.

Future developments in this area are foreseen as follows:

- Low productivity of agricultural labour and over-employment in agriculture limit the prospects of economically viable farming.
- Farm household income strongly rely on income from agriculture and social security payments. Because of the limited possibilities for off-farm employment access, rural development is a prime political challenge.
- Investments in farm restructuring are limited due to difficult accessibility to farm credit.

Currently agricultural enterprises enjoy a number of tax concessions that will have to be abolished or revised upon accession to the EU.

4.3 Development of Agricultural Product Prices

In the period 1995 to 1999 less and less livestock was produced in Lithuania. The decline in volume is true in absolute terms as well as in relative terms, such as its percentage of total agricultural production. Crop output remained relatively stable in these years and, hence, gained in relative importance. Milk and pig production decreased most among the animal products. Falling producer prices, due to declining effective demand and removal of consumer subsidies, were seen to be the primary cause of the decline in production of these commodities.

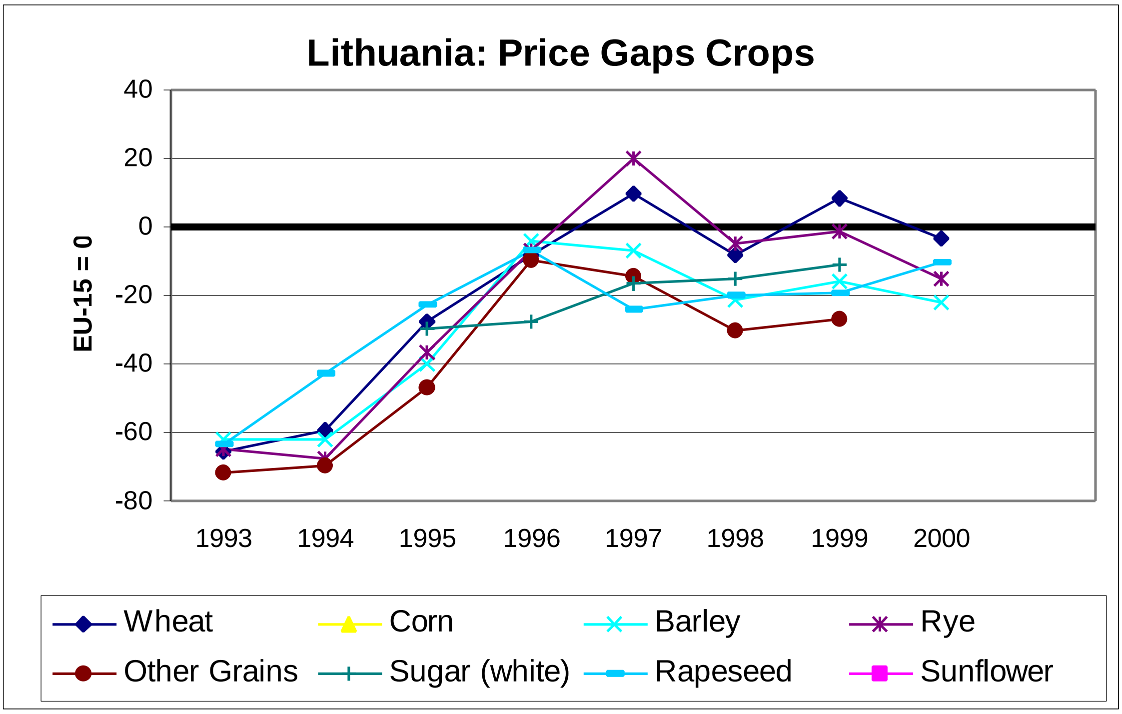
The terms of trade of agriculture declined substantially from 1990 to 1992 and then more-or-less stabilised from 1993 onwards (Table 9). This reflects the rationalisation of relative prices after price liberalisation. There also were delays in payments from processors, and, for the first time, in 1999 a large delay in government payments to farmers.

Table 9: Development of input prices, output prices and terms of trade of agriculture in Lithuania, (1990 = 100)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Input prices	100	240	4270	21818	29672	35310	43784	44660	41980	40301
Output prices	100	229	1534	7134	8490	12735	15791	15002	13952	13394
Terms of trade	100	95	36	33	29	36	36	34	33	33

From 1993 to 1996 prices for most crops narrowed from, initially, some 60 % to 70 % below the EU-15 level up to 10 % below and less, except for sugar which reached 28 % below in 1996. Since then most price differences between Lithuania and EU increased again, except for rye and wheat, which remained close to EU-15 price levels and even showed higher prices than in the EU-15 in some years. In 2000 price differences were –3 % for wheat, -10 % for rapeseeds, -15 % for rye and -22 % for barley (Fig. 3).

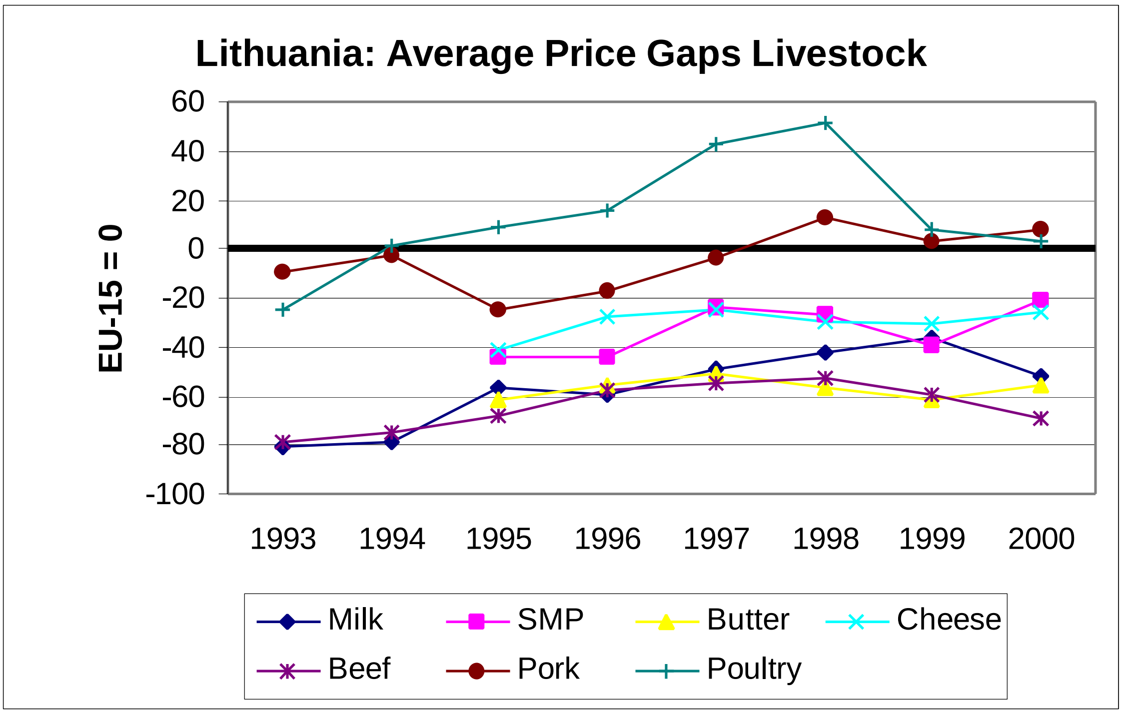
Figure 3: Average Price Gaps for Crops between Lithuania and the EU (EU-15 = 0)



For livestock, the prices for poultry have been above the EU-15 level since 1994 and for pork since 1998 (Fig. 4). On average for the years 1993 to 2000 the prices for beef were 64 % and for milk 57 % below the EU-15 level. For the latter two products the price gap decreased in the middle of the 1990s, but fell off again towards the end of the decade.

The average quality of beef and pork meat in Lithuania is still substantially below average EU levels. Livestock prices in Lithuania represent average prices across all qualities and are compared to EU prices of the high quality segment (R3 prices, E carcasses). The comparison should therefore be treated with care, as the price gaps for beef should be significantly lower and price gaps for pork should be consistently closer to EU levels, if adjusted for quality.

Figure 4: Average Price Gaps for Livestock between Lithuania and the EU (EU-15 = 0)



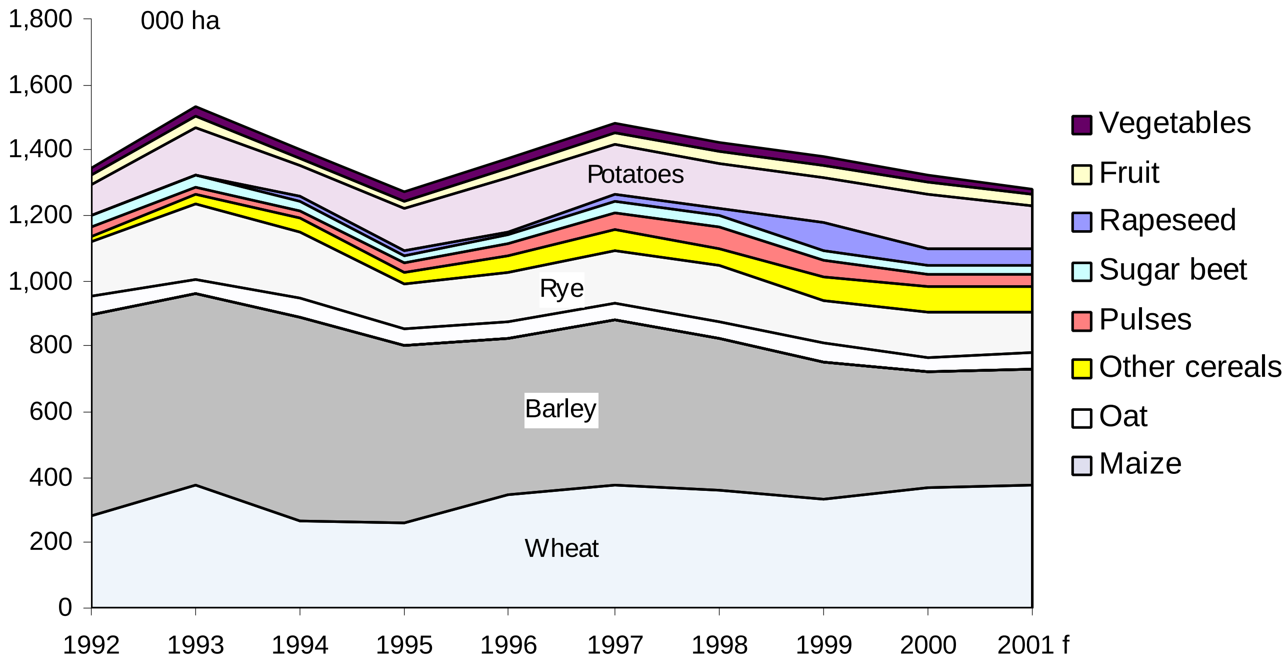
5. Agricultural Production

5.1 Crop Production

The utilised agricultural area (UAA) of Lithuania was 3.5 million ha in 2000. In 1992 1.1 million ha or 32.5 % of the agricultural area was planted with cereals. By 2000 the cereal area had decreased slightly (by 148,000 ha) and had a share of 28.1 % of UAA. While barley area decreased from 611,000 ha in 1992 to 358,000 ha in 2000 the wheat area increased from 284,000 ha to 375,000 ha in the same period (Fig. 5). This significant shift from barley to wheat was strongly influenced by the government support programs for wheat and the decline in demand for livestock feed as animal numbers declined. Both wheat and barley had nearly the same share (about 36 %) of cereals area in 2000. The next most important cereal is rye, with a decreasing tendency in area and a share of 13.6 % of cereals area in 2000.

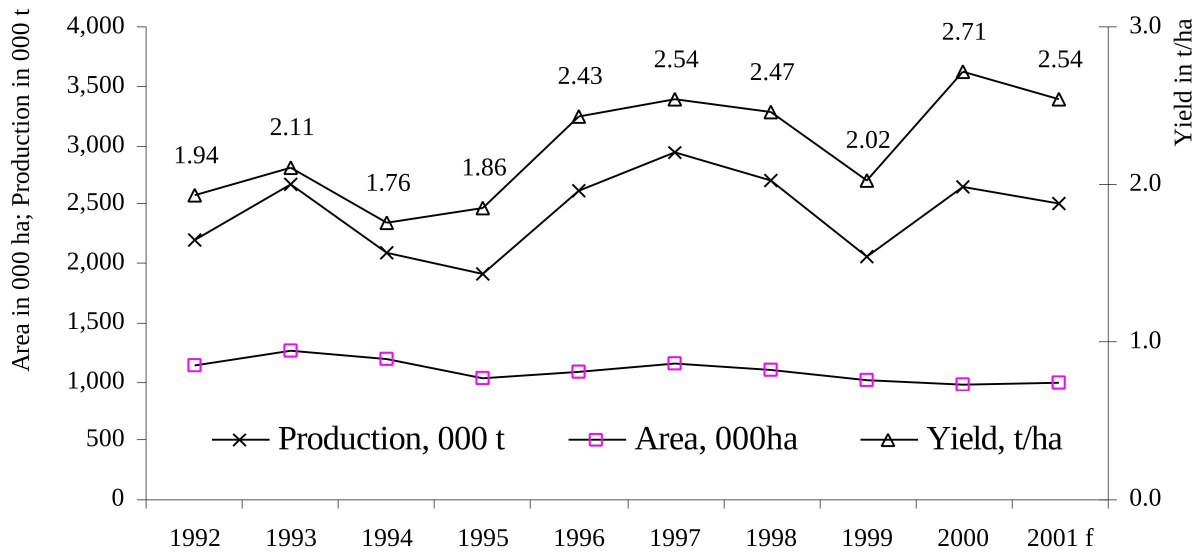
Contrary to the development in most other CEEC countries, Lithuania's potato area increased from 95,000 ha in 1992 to 127,000 ha or 4.7 % of the utilised agricultural area in 2000. Other crops are less important: rapeseeds accounted for 1.6 %, pulses 1.1 %, fruit 1.0 %, sugar beet 0.8 % and vegetables 0.6 % of the utilised agricultural area in 2000.

Figure 5: Crop Area in Lithuania



While cereals area has decreased modestly compared to the level at the beginning of the 1990's, output has varied more according to the yield level (Fig. 6). Average cereal yields have generally increased over time, but have seen significant fluctuation due to varying weather conditions.

Figure 6: Cereal Production, Area and Yield in Lithuania



The comparison of the average cereal yields in Lithuania with the EU-level shows a large difference, due to very low average yields in Lithuania. The levels reached in Lithuania have nevertheless increased slightly relative to the EU-level, from 41% in 1992 to 48 % in 2000 (Fig.

7). Individual crop yields do not show a very different picture, with the yield gap declining only slowly (Fig. 8). A potential for yield increases exists, which is, however, linked to the use of advanced varieties, increased use of inputs and availability of capital, as well as to the restructuring of farms.

Figure 7: Cereal Yields in Lithuania - relative to the EU-15

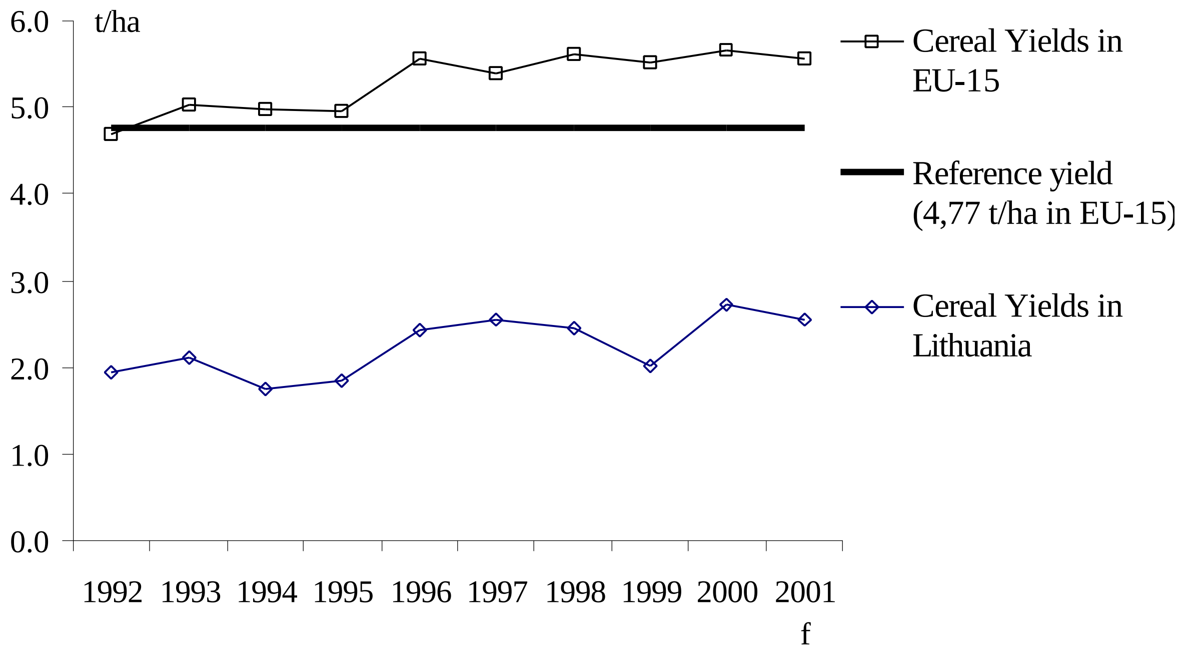


Figure 8: Individual Cereal Yields in Lithuania - compared to EU-15 (EU-15 = 100 %)

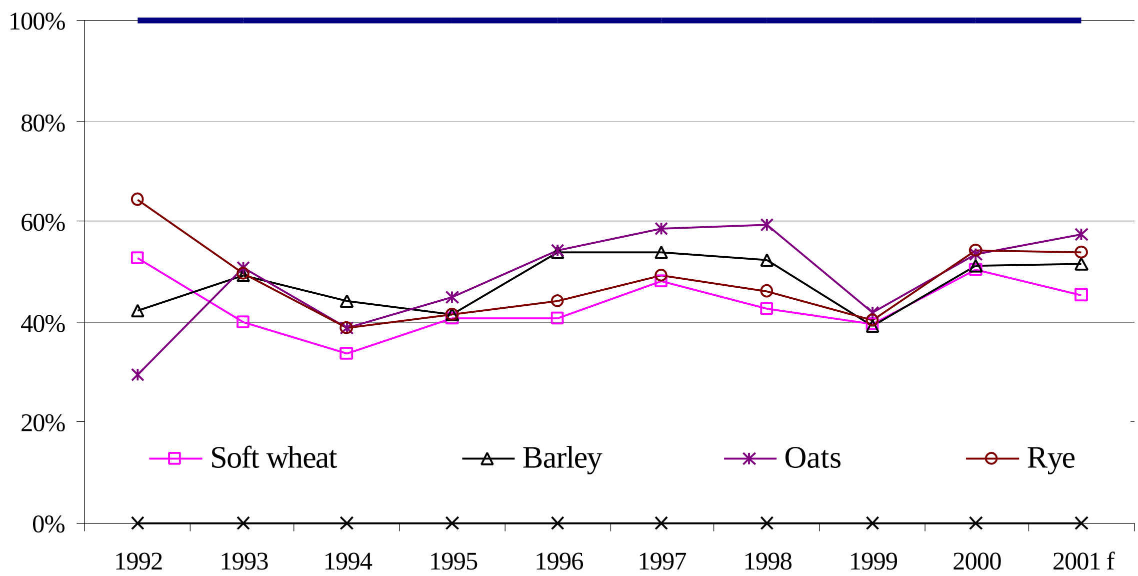


Figure 9 shows the development of cereal and oilseed yields, production and use in Lithuania. Additional information about the share of value of the product group or the individual product is also given. Further, the share of the production as a percentage of overall production in the CC-12, in the EU-15 and the EU-27 is shown. Figure 10 gives the same kind of information for other crops and Figure 12 for animal products.

Figure 9: Cereal and Oilseed Yields, Production and Use in Lithuania

Value in % of Agri. Output (1998-1999)

CC and EU share of production (1998-2000)

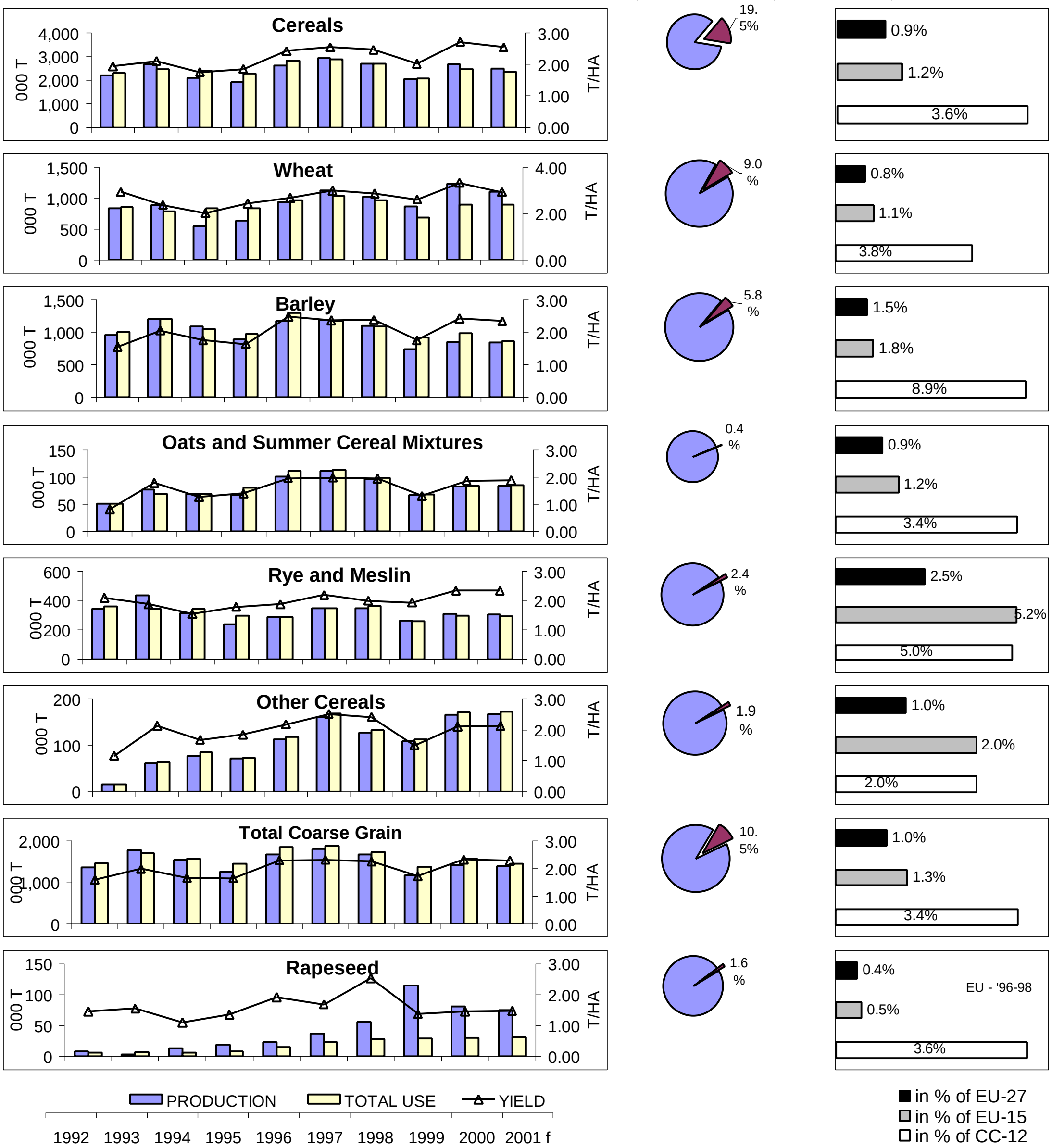
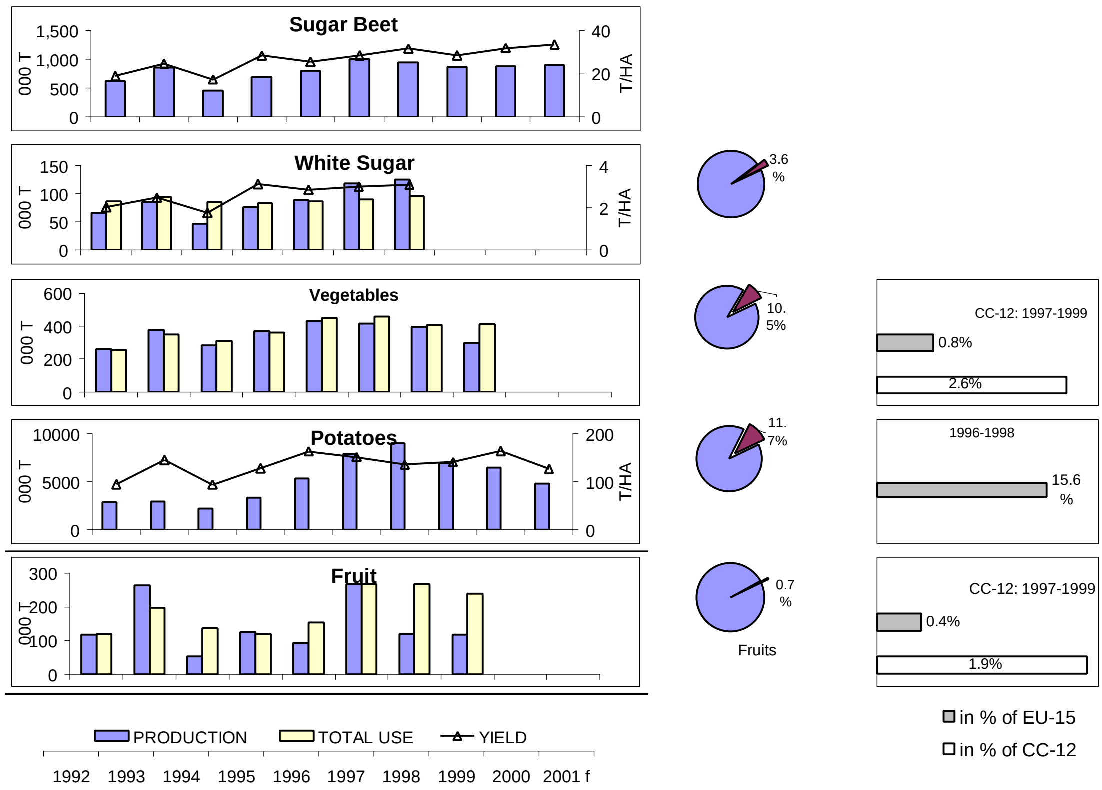


Figure 10: Production and Use of other Crops in Lithuania

Value in % of Agri. Output (1998-1999)

CC and EU share of production (1998-2000)



Self-sufficiency for cereals was not achieved in the years 1994 to 1996 (Tab. 10), mainly due to much lower wheat production in those years. Since then, demand has declined and production has recovered so that, except for barley, there is a situation close to self-sufficiency for cereals. However, wheat has gained significantly relative to feed grain due to support policies that have favoured wheat. For sugar there seems to be a persistent overproduction in Lithuania, again in response to very favourable support programs.

Table 10: Self-sufficiency in Crop Production (%)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000*	2001f
Cereals	95	108	88	84	92	102	100	99	113	n.a.
Wheat	97	113	65	76	97	109	107	126	138	123
Barley	95	100	104	92	91	101	101	81	87	97
Rye	94	126	92	80	100	100	95	101	106	104
Oats	100	112	99	82	91	99	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other cereals	98	97	89	98	95	96	96	96	97	97
Sugar beet	101	97	65	127	156	139	146	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

n.a. = not available; Source: DG AGRI

5.2 Livestock Production

In Lithuania the number of livestock has significantly declined during the process of restructuring and changing market conditions: compared to the year 1992 only 44 % of cattle, 59 % of the cows, 63 % of pigs and 22 % of sheep remained in 2000. In line with the trend in the number of animals, milk production and meat production also declined (Fig. 11).

Milk production, with a share of 21.1 % of total agricultural output, is most important, followed by pig production with a share of 10.2 %. Pork production far exceeds that of beef (4.1 % of output value) and poultry production (3.5 % of output value). Lithuania's share of production of the main animal products for all the CC-12 is about 6 % to 7 % for milk and beef meat and lower than 3 % for the other products (Fig. 12).

The number of cows declined from 738,000 animals in 1992 to 438,000 cows in 2000, a decline of about 40 %. In the same period milk production also declined by around 40%, as milk yields have not changed significantly. In 2000, milk yields reached a level of 3,184 kg per cow per year, which is about 56 % of the EU-15 average of 5,707 kg per cow per year.

There is almost no specialised beef production in Lithuania, beef is a by-product of milk production and follows the dairy cow herd size. Beef and veal meat production has declined by 67 % in the last decade (1992 to 2000), while cattle stocks declined by 56 %. A decline in sheep stocks and sheep meat production was observed in the same period.

Figure 11: Livestock and Milk Production in Lithuania

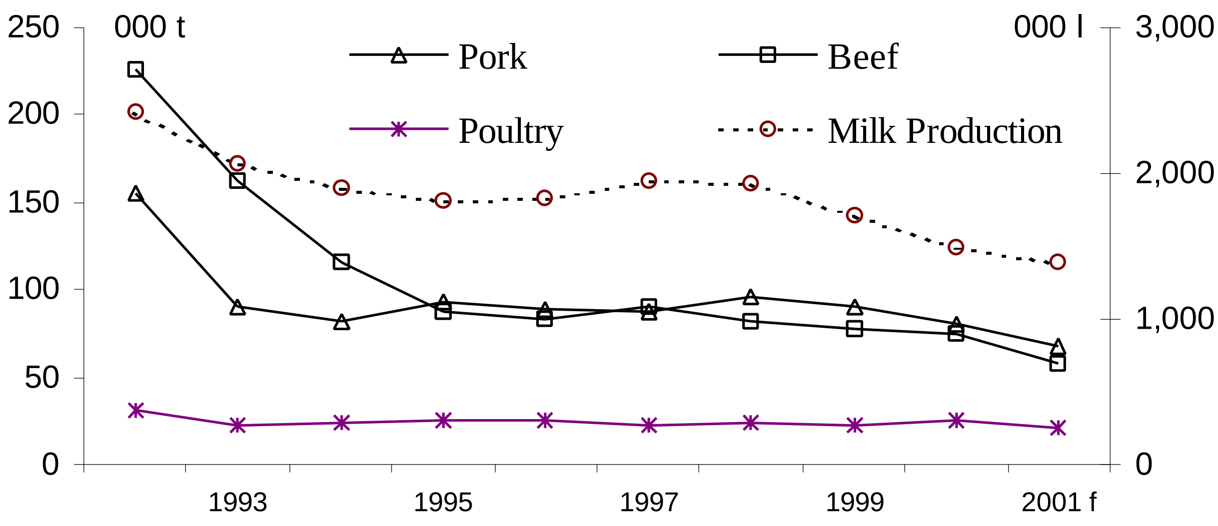
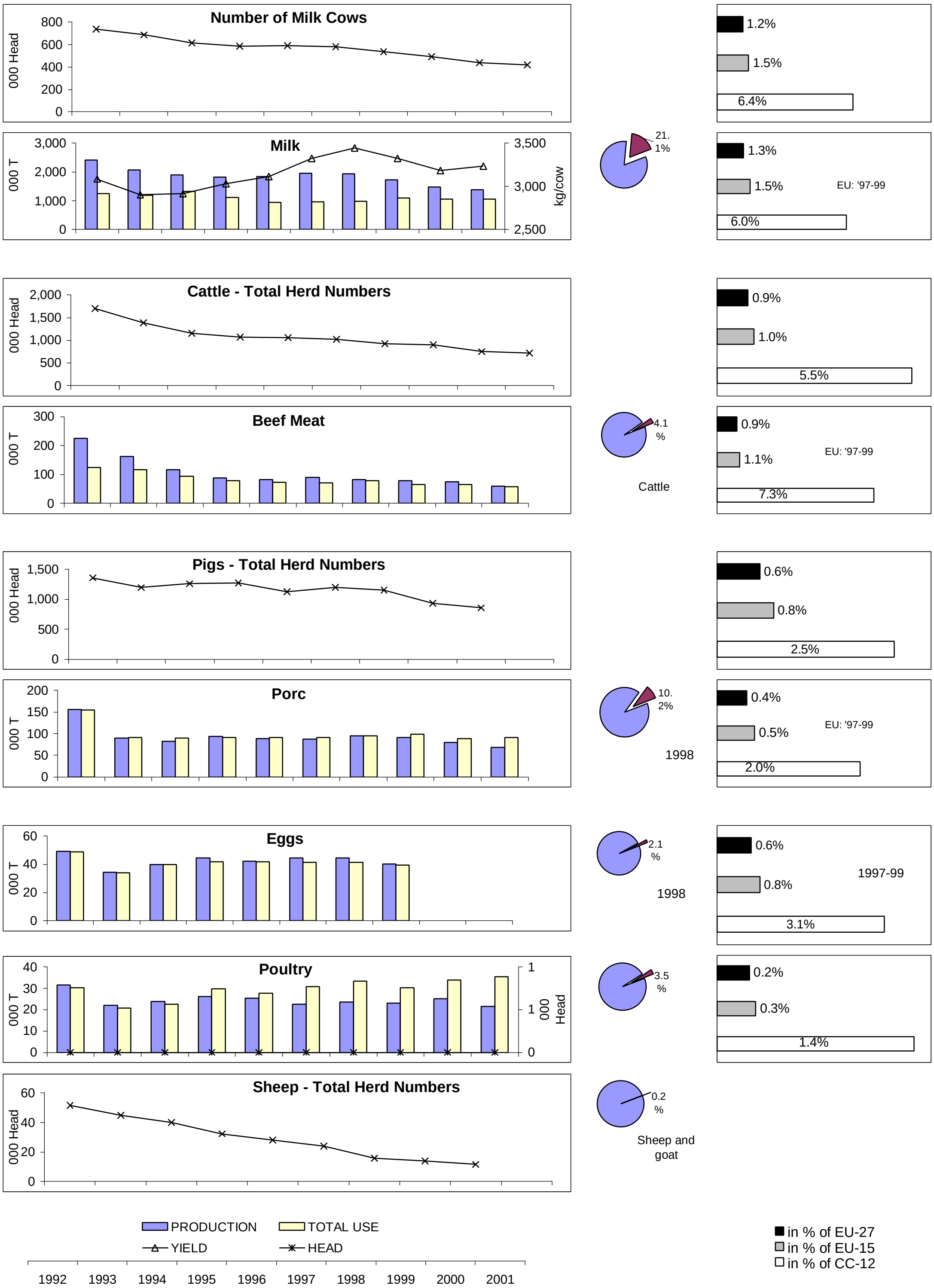


Figure 12: Livestock Production and Use in Lithuania

Value in % of Agri. Output (1998-1999)

CC and EU share of production (1998-2000)



While the consumption of milk (-25 %), beef (-47 %) and pork (-43 %) has declined compared to levels in 1992, poultry consumption has increased by 12 %. For milk and beef Lithuania still has a net exporting position, which may reflect relatively competitive conditions for grazing. However, pork and poultry were less important as export products even at the beginning of the decade; and as production and consumption patterns and external market conditions have changed, both of these products have become net imported products (Tab. 11).

Table 11: Self-sufficiency in Animal Production in %

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000*	2001f
Beef	182	140	125	112	114	127	103	117	114	101
Milk	193	173	144	163	192	204	197	156	140	131
Pork	100	99	91	101	98	95	101	93	91	75
Poultry	104	106	106	88	91	74	71	76	74	61

Source: DG AGRI

6. FOOD INDUSTRY

The food industry importance to the economy in Lithuania is unlike that of any otherCEECs. It accounted for one-third of the gross output of the economy in 1995, but this had declined to 25% by 2000. Employment in the industry is 21 % of total employment in the economy, although employment levels have decreased sharply in all food industry sectors over the period 1997 to 1999. Dairy production is the single most important sector, followed by other foods, beverages and meat processing (Tab. 12).

Table 12: Structure of the Lithuanian food industry (% of food industry total)

1999	Shares %		Total growth 1995-99,[1] %		
	Output	Employment	Output (local currency)	Output (Euro)	Employment
Meat	12.6	13.9	-5.2	16.3	-39.2
Fish	3.1	4.5	57.8	93.7	-20.0
Fruit & veg	0.7	1.6	-4.5	17.2	-53.3
Oils	0.4	0.2	-40.4	-26.8	-75.0
Dairy	29.0	26.7	23.5	51.5	-23.2
Grain mill	4.8	4.9	-14.1	5.4	-31.3
Animal feeds	6.6	3.8	23.1	51.0	-39.3
Other foods	18.7	29.4	13.3	39.1	-21.1
Beverages	17.8	14.1	64.6	102.0	-17.1
Tobacco	6.3	0.9	189.7	255.5	-20.0
Total food	100.0	100.0	24.1		-26.6

[1] Employment growth is measured over the 1997-99 period.

6.1 Recent Performance of the Food Industry

Nominal output in the food industry expanded between 1995 and 1999, with particularly strong increases in fish processing, beverages and tobacco, and the expansion was even more marked in Euros. Employment has, however, decreased in every sector, which is an indication of the restructuring and improving labour productivity which is underway, particularly in the meat, fruit and vegetables, and grain milling sectors. In most of the traditional food production lines, there is substantial excess capacity, probably in the range of 30 to 50 percent. A substantial number of food industry enterprises (mainly in the dairy and meat sectors) are now in the process of bankruptcy and consolidation.

6.2 Ownership Structure

There are almost no state shares left in the main food processing sectors, apart from distilling of spirits. Farmers were offered preferential access of up to 50% of the shares at 5% of the nominal share value for most of the dairy, grain and meat plants but, on average, employees own more shares than farmers. Annual foreign investment in the Lithuanian food industry has quadrupled since 1995 and has been running at about 12% of total FDI. The main sectors that attracted FDI are those of high value-added production and with a significant share of output being designated for exports (tobacco, soft drinks, confectionery, some specific dairy products, pet foods) as well as sugar. The main foreign investors are Switzerland and the US, followed by Sweden, Denmark, UK and Finland.

6.3 Policy Issues

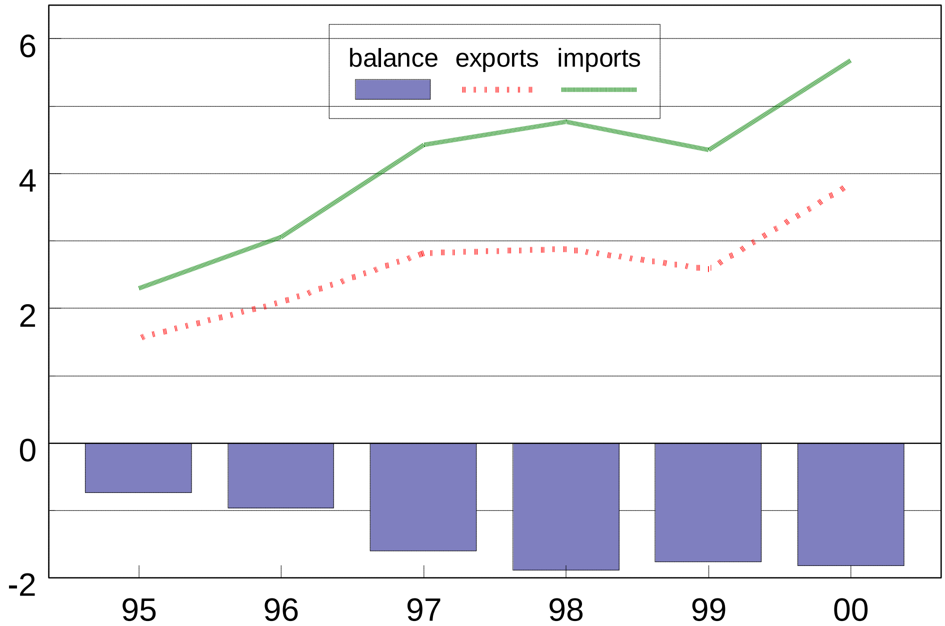
The food industry is still undergoing restructuring through bankruptcies and rationalisation. Negative factors include significant payments arrears from retailers and wholesalers, difficulties in procuring stable and quality raw material supplies, lack of credit and competition from subsidised EU and US exports in Russia and CIS markets. EU certification has been earned by 8 fish processing plants, covering nearly 45% of production, and 18 dairy plants, covering nearly 82% of production and three meat processing plants. However, it is pointed out that EU preferential quotas are well below the production capacity of these certified plants. A noticeable shift in geographic export destination has occurred, with Western markets gaining more importance, and there is an increasing share of higher value added products in exports.

7. TRADE

7.1 General Trade

Lithuania's overall trade balance shows a generally increasing deficit from 1995 to 1998, then improved slightly and remained slightly below € 2 billion (Fig. 13).

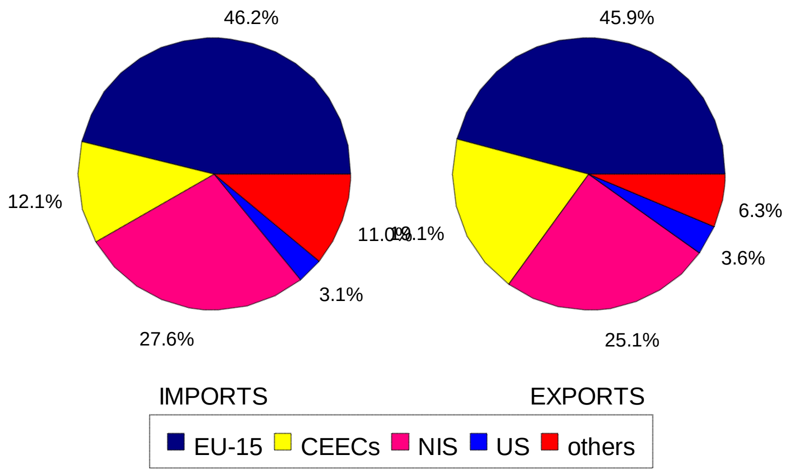
Figure 13: Development of Lithuanian Total Trade (billion €)



Source: Eurostat

Lithuania has increasingly integrated into the European economy. The most important trading partner is the EU-15 which accounts for 45.9 % of all Lithuania's exports and 46.2 % of all its imports (Fig. 14). Some of the CIS (NIS) countries remain important trading partners.

Figure 14: Share of Trade Partners (average 1997-2000)

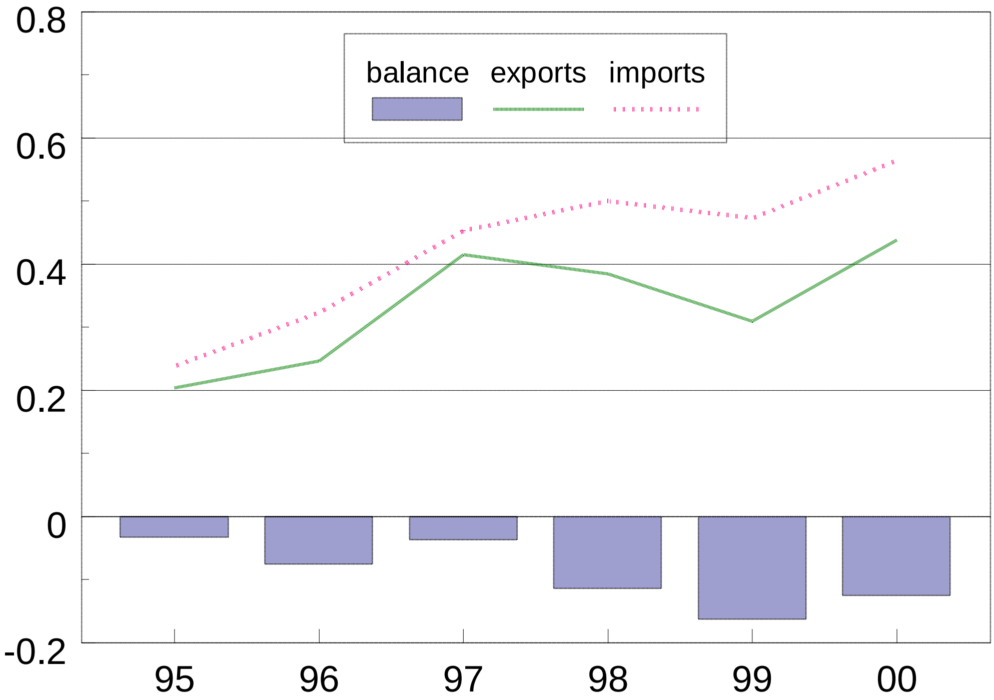


Source: Eurostat

7.2 Agricultural Trade

Lithuania's agricultural imports have risen to € 563 million and the exports to € 438 million in 2000. The agricultural trade balance increased from a deficit of € 34 million in 1995 to one of € 125 million in 2000 (Fig. 15).

Figure 15: Development of Lithuanian Agricultural Trade (billion €)



Source: Eurostat

The trade of agricultural products to and from Lithuania accounted for 11.4 % of total exports (EU-15: 6.2 %) and 10.5 % of total imports (EU-15: 5.7 %) in 2000 (Tab.13).

Table 13: Trade of Agricultural Products in 2000

	% of total exports	% of total imports
Lithuania	***11.4***	***10.5***
EU-15	*6.2*	*5.7*

All Agricultural Products - less fish and fish products but incl. UR products.

The most important products, with a share of more than 5 % of imports or exports, are shown in Tab. 14 (as an average of the years 1997 to 2000). On the import side "fruits" (9.7 % of total agricultural imports), "cereals and rice" (9.7 %), "tobacco" (9.3 %) and "beverages" (8.2 %) are of most importance, while exports are led by "products of milk, eggs, honey" (38.2 % of total agricultural exports) followed by "residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder" (10.2 %).

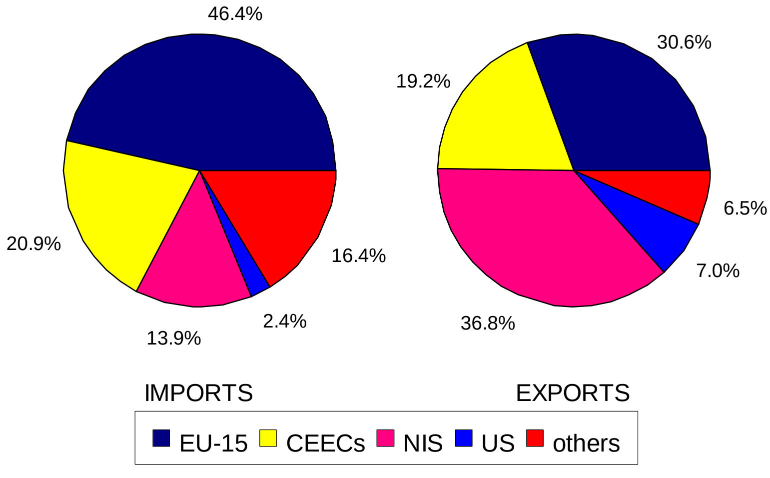
Table 14: Share of most important products or products group on agricultural trade
(average 1997 – 2000)

Products	Imports in %	Exports in %
Animal products	10.3	44.7
• Products of milk, eggs, honey	4.3	38.2
Vegetable products	28.7	17.9
• Fruits	9.7	2.3
• Coffee, tea, maté and spices	6.6	0.6
• Cereals and rice	9.7	2.3
Animal and vegetable fats and oils	7.8	0.8
Prepared foodstuffs	42.6	30.0
• Preparations of vegetables, fruits, nuts	5.4	2.0
• Miscellaneous edible preparations	8.2	2.5
• Beverages, spirits and vinegar	8.2	2.4
• Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder	4.1	10.2
• Tobacco	9.3	4.3

Source: Eurostat - Comext – Phare

The major trading partner for agricultural imports is the EU-15, though it is less important in terms of Lithuania's exports (Fig.16). In the period 1997 to 2000 about 46.4 % of Lithuania's agri-food imports came from the EU-15, while approximately 30.6 % of Lithuania's agri-food exports went to this destination. The most important export partners were the CIS (NIS) countries with a total share of 36.8 % of Lithuania's agri-food exports.

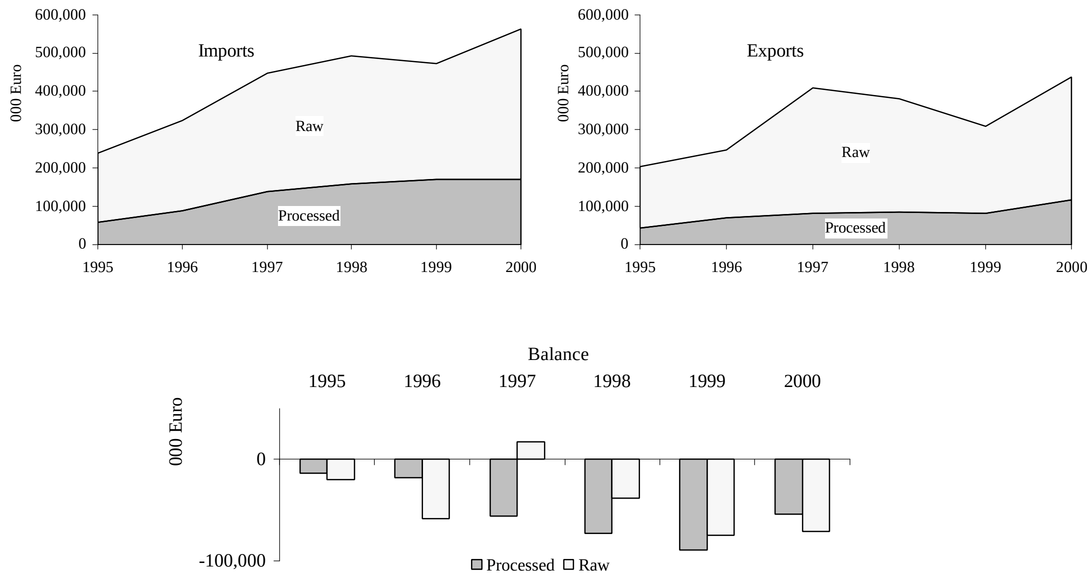
Figure 16: Lithuania – Share of Agricultural Trade Partners (average 1997-2000)



Source: Eurostat

Agricultural trade in total, and with the EU-15 in particular, generally increased over the period 1995 to 2000 (Fig. 17), with the trade in raw products dominating. While imports from the EU-15 have increased by 2.6 times, exports increased by around two times between 1995 and 2000 (Tab.15). The agricultural trade balance with the EU-15 was at a deficit of € 93 million in the year 2000.

Figure 17: Lithuania - Total Agricultural Trade ('000 EUR)



Source: Eurostat

Table 15: Lithuania - Agricultural Trade with EU-15 (millon €)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	*2000 /1995*
Imports							
Raw products	66	83	133	154	149	176	*2.7*
Processed products	30	44	70	82	74	75	*2.5*
All Agricultural products	96	126	203	237	222	252	*2.6*
Exports							
Raw products	71	69	96	87	67	111	*1.6*
Processed products	8	8	16	24	25	48	*5.8*
All Agricultural products	79	77	111	111	92	158	*2.0*
Balance							
Raw products	4	-13	-37	-67	-81	-65	*-15.0*
Processed products	-22	-36	-54	-59	-49	-28	*1.3*
All Agricultural products	-18	-49	-92	-126	-130	-93	*5.3*

Source: Eurostat

8. AGRICULTURAL POLICY AND BUDGET

In 2001, the state budget for agriculture and rural development support amounted to approximately € 81.6 million Out of the total agricultural budget, € 37.6 million was to finance market regulation and income support schemes for farmers,€ 22.0 million was for credit and input support, € 10.8 million was for rural development and investment support, € 3.7 million was for information, research, training and advisory services and € 7.5 million was for other support measures. This support budget, which does not include expenditures for administration and educational institutions or for agriculture related items like land reclamation that are in municipal budgets, reflects a significant reduction compared with the previous three years. Also, the composition of spending has shifted over time as support programs have changed, so it is useful to summarise these developments and their budgetary implications.

8.1 Evolution of Budgets and Priorities

In 1995, agricultural price subsidies became a major part of farm support programs in Lithuania. While this was in part a shift away from massive credit subsidies, there was also a significant increase in total support expenditures (Table 16). In connection with World Bank loan commitments in 1995 and 1996, the Government agreed to limit the percentage increases in subsidy expenditures to four percent less than the previous year's inflation rate and to limit the quantities of products eligible for subsidy. These commitments were honoured, and in 1997 subsidies for pigs were eliminated completely and cattle subsidies were shifted from a production based system to the less distorting headage payment system for higher grade cattle.

A more fundamental change in policy emphasis occurred in 1997 with the introduction of the Rural Support Fund with its greater emphasis on co-financing of investment grant programs in rural areas, mostly under the budget control of local rather than national government bodies. This change is reflected in a doubling of expenditure on rural development and investment support, which peaked in 1998 then began to decline. Plans for the 1998 budget included further reductions in price subsidies, an increase in export subsidies, and increased allocations to investment grants. However, these plans were not fully realised.

Progress on reducing subsidies and distortions in agricultural support and developing a longer term strategy for agricultural policy experienced a setback after the combined impacts of low world commodity prices and the Russian financial crisis in 1998. Total food and agricultural exports to Russia fell by one third in value, and the high value processed food exports fell more than 50 percent. Meat and dairy product exports to Russia fell to almost zero in August, and dairy was then aided for the rest of the year by a large infusion of € 13.4 million in export subsidies. Export subsidies and market intervention, which were a minor part of agricultural support in previous years, became a major claimant on the fixed budgetary resources in agriculture. However, the agriculture budget received an infusion of € 11.8 million from the privatisation fund, most of which was used for extra price and export subsidies. While the total expenditure on price and income support declined slightly from the 1997 level (from, € 46.0 million to, € 43.3 million), the export subsidy expenditures increased by about € 10 million and market intervention became a € 15 million item.

The expansion in export assistance was aided by the establishment in 1998 of the Agricultural and Food Products Market Regulation Agency (AFMRA). This was established on the principles of institutions performing similar functions of market regulation (intervention) in the EU and other Western countries. It is intended that when Lithuania becomes a member of the EU, this institution will be used to implement part of the instruments of the EU Common Agricultural Policy.

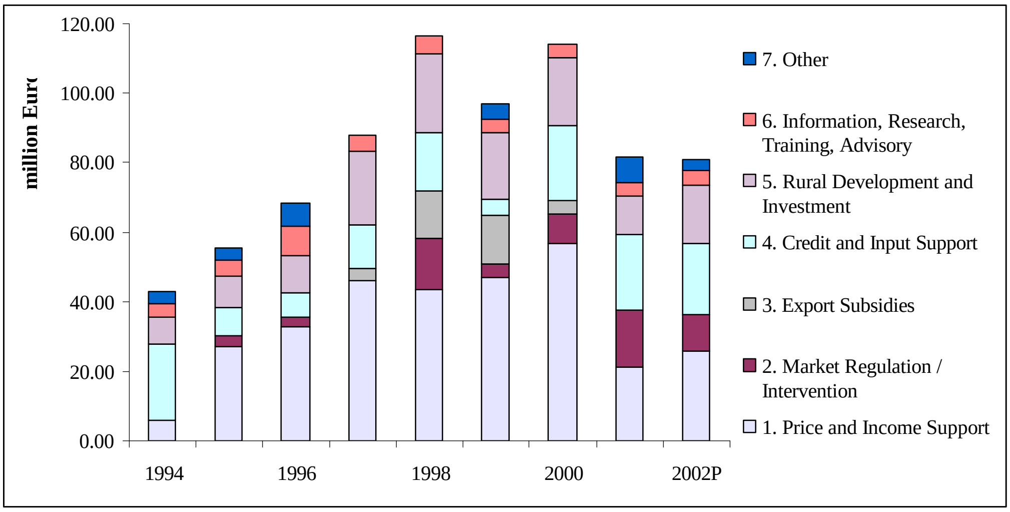
Export subsidies had to be eliminated when Lithuania joined the WTO in 2001 based on the entry commitments, so that this component of expenditure has disappeared. The AFMRA continues to be a support item, though its operations are now limited to food grain intervention. In expenditure and even more so in budget share, credit and input subsidies have increased in recent years. The credit support includes the Rural Loan Guarantee Fund established in 1998, and the allocations for this are the capital backing for the loan guarantees. The input support in recent years is primarily the compensation for diesel fuel excise tax. A significant development since 2001 is the sharp cut in price and income support, which declined from nearly 50 percent of the budget in 1999 and 2000 to 26 percent in 2001 and a similar level planned for 2002. This is partly due to the removal from the agriculture budget of the sugar beet direct payment (about € 20 million annually that is funded by sugar consumption tax receipts) setting it as a separate budget line, but is also the result of budget constraints and the higher priority given to input support and delayed payment to cover the past intervention costs of AFMRA.

Table 16. Lithuanian Agricultural Budget (million EURO and in % of total)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002P
1. Market Regulation and Income Support	5.85	30.06	35.56	49.69	71.92	64.86	69.11	37.55	36.39
2. Credit and Input Support	21.77	8.12	6.88	12.64	16.81	4.66	21.58	22.01	20.37
3. Rural Development and Investment Support	7.82	9.27	10.88	20.97	22.83	19.38	19.65	10.83	16.84
4. Information, research, training, advisory	4.08	4.39	8.49	4.46	5.09	3.92	3.65	3.70	4.21
5. Other	3.36	3.49	6.62	0.27	-	4.22	-	7.54	3.09
Total	**42.88**	**55.33**	**68.43**	**88.03**	**116.65**	**97.04**	**113.99**	**81.64**	**80.89**
In percent of total									
1. Market Regulation and Income Support	*13.7*	*54.3*	*52.0*	*56.4*	*61.7*	*66.8*	*60.6*	*46.0*	*45.0*
2. Credit and Input Support	*50.8*	*14.7*	*10.0*	*14.4*	*14.4*	*4.8*	*18.9*	*27.0*	*25.2*
3. Rural Development and Investment Support	*18.2*	*16.8*	*15.9*	*23.8*	*19.6*	*20.0*	*17.2*	*13.3*	*20.8*
4. Information, Research, training, advisory	*9.5*	*7.9*	*12.4*	*5.1*	*4.4*	*4.0*	*3.2*	*4.5*	*5.2*
5. Other	*7.8*	*6.3*	*9.7*	*0.3*	*0.0*	*4.4*	*0.0*	*9.2*	*3.8*
Disaggregation of Market Regulation and Income Support (*in percent of total)*									
	1994	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002P**
1. Price and Income Support	*13.7*	*48.5*	*47.9*	*52.2*	*37.1*	*48.2*	*49.6*	*26.0*	*32.1*
2. Market Regulation / Intervention	*0.0*	*5.9*	*4.1*	*0.0*	*12.9*	*4.0*	*7.8*	*20.0*	*12.9*
3. Export Subsidies	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*4.2*	*11.7*	*14.6*	*3.2*	*0.0*	*0.0*
4. Credit and Input Support	*50.8*	*14.7*	*10.0*	*14.4*	*14.4*	*4.8*	*18.9*	*27.0*	*25.2*
5. Rural Development and Investment	*18.2*	*16.8*	*15.9*	*23.8*	*19.6*	*20.0*	*17.2*	*13.3*	*20.8*
6. Information, Research, training, advisory	*9.5*	*7.9*	*12.4*	*5.1*	*4.4*	*4.0*	*3.2*	*4.5*	*5.2*
7. Other	*7.8*	*6.3*	*9.7*	*0.3*	*0.0*	*4.4*	*0.0*	*9.2*	*3.8*
Total	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*

If various forms of market regulation and income support are combined (Figures 18), they comprise 46 percent of the budget in 2002, down from the peak of nearly 67 percent in 1999. Credit and input support has increased in recent years but in quite different forms than it had in 1994. Rural development and investment support, which includes SAPPARD, has been declining in emphasis since its peak of nearly 24 percent in 1997; but plans for 2002 are to significantly increase this form of support. Expenditures on information, research, training, and advisory services are also increasing in 2001 and 2002, much of which is related to accession preparations.

Figure 18: Development of the Lithuanian Agriculture Budget (million Euro)



8.2 Evolution of Policies

An important part of the story in the evolution of policies in support of Lithuanian agriculture is the conversion beginning in 1997 from the government guaranteed "minimum marginal purchase price" approach, which essentially imposed a floor price for many commodities on processors purchasing these commodities, to a direct payment approach for a more limited set of commodities (Table 17). The first part of this evolution starting in 1998, increased expenditures. However, beginning in 2000, budget constraints caused the number of subsidised commodities to be reduced. Another aspect of this evolution is the shift over this time period from price subsidies to area and headage payments. By 2002, only sugar remained under a subsidy per ton payment regime. This evolution of policies is gradually bringing Lithuania's support programs closer to the forms of support that are used in the EU and which would need to be adopted after accession.

Lithuanian agricultural and food product trade policy is implemented by way of application of such regulatory measures as the system of autonomous, conventional (MFN) and preferential import customs duties, tariff quotas, export refunds (discontinued after accession to WTO), and automatic licensing for imports. Agricultural and food products in Lithuania are mostly subject to *ad valorem* customs tariffs, while some goods (alcohol, sugar, and cigarettes) are subject to compound customs tariffs.[3]

[3] Commission of the European Communities: 2001 Regular Report on Lithuania's Progress Towards Accession, Brussels, 13.11.2001.

Table 17: Agricultural Policies in Lithuania, 1997 to 2002 - Summary of measures, calendar year 1997-2000 and crop year 1997/98 to 2000/01

Commodity	1997;1997/98	1998;1998/99	1999;1999/00	2000;2000/01	2001;2001/2002	2002;2002/2003
Dairy cows				Payment/head to 1-2 cow herds	Payment/head for suckle cows	Payment/head for suckle cows
Cattle	payment/hd	payment/hd	payment/hd	payment/hd -1st qtr	none	Payment/hd for slaughtered animals
Pigs	price, subsidy/t	none	subsidy/t	none	none	none
Ewe premium	none	none	None	none	none	Payment/hd
Poultry	none	none	None	none	none	none
Milk	price, subsidy/t	price, subsidy/t	price, subsidy/t	price – to Apr. 30	none	none
Food Wheat	price	price	price, subsidy/t	price, payment/ha	Payment/ha	Payment/ha
Rye	price, subsidy/t	price, payment/ha	price, payment/ha	price, payment/ha	Payment/ha	None
Buckwheat	price, subsidy/t	price, subsidy/t	price, subsidy/t	price, payment/ha	Payment/ha in LFA, lFA	none
Rapeseed	price, subsidy/t	price, payment/ha	price, payment/ha	payment/ha	Payment/ha	Payment/ha
Potatoes	none	none	none	none	none	Payments/ha for starch potatoes
Flax straw	price, subsidy/t	price, subsidy/t	price, subsidy/t	subsidy/t	Subsidy/t	Payment/ha
Feed legumes	price, subsidy/t	price, subsidy/t	none	none	none	none
Sugar beet	price	price, subsidy/t	price, subsidy/t	price, subsidy/t	Subsidy/t	Subsidy/t

9. Annexes

Annex 1: Development of Key Figures in Lithuania

	Unit	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 [e]	2002 [f]
(I) Main Economic Indicators										
GDP	% change	-9.8	3.3	4.7	7.3	5.1	-3.9	3.8	5.9 [1]	4.0 ([1]
Industry + construction	% of total		33.23	32.86	32.87	32.41	30.82	32.37		
Services	% of total		55.05	54.92	55.42	57.32	60.81	60.14		
Agriculture, hunting + forestry	% of total	10.67	11.72	12.22	11.71	10.28	8.37	7.49		
Inflation	%		:	24.7	8.8	5.0	0.7	1.0	1.3 [1]	2.7 [1]
Unemployment	% of labour force *		17.1	16.4	14.1	13.3	10.2	11.4	12.3 [1]	12.1 [1]
Government deficit	% GDP	:	:	:	-1.1	-3.1	-5.7	-3.3	-1.7 [1]	-1.8 [1]
Trade balance	mio ECU	-169	-534	-706	-1012	-1354	-1318	-1195		
Trade balance	% of GDP	-4.7	-11.6	-11.4	-12.0	-14.1	-13.2	-9.8	-9.3 [1]	-9.0 [1]
Current account	mio ECU	-76	-470	-569	-865	-1158	-1120	-731		
Current account balance	% of GDP	-2.1	-10.2	-9.2	-10.2	-12.1	-11.2	-6.0	-4.9 [1]	-3.7 [1]
PPS per capita	€ / capita	5300	5500	6000	6600	7100	7000	7500		
PPS as % of EU-15 (=100)	PPS / capita	:	31.2	32.4	34.0	35.0	32.9	33.3		
(II) Development of Employment and Production in Lithuania's Agriculture										
Agricultural Employment	1000	:	:	:	325	336		262		
in % of total employment		:	:	:	20.7	21.0		19.6		
Agricultural Production	1995=100	101.1	100.0	107.6	107.0	100.0	103.7			
• Share of Crops	% total	40.4	48.9	55.5	59.9	58.0	56.8			
• Share of Livestock	% total	59.6	51.1	44.5	40.1	42.0	43.2			
(III) Agricultural Structures in Lithuania										
Utilised Agricultural Area	1000 ha	3,513	3,507	3,504	3,502	3,497	3,496	3,489	3,489	
in % of total area		53.8	53.7	53.7	53.6	53.5	53.5	53.4	53.4	
Number of Holdings	1000								477.8	
Average farm size	ha								7	

Source: EUROSTAT; [1] = European Commission; DG ECFIN (2002): The European Commission – Forecast for the Candidate Countries. Spring 2002. [e] = estimate, [f] = forecast

Annex 2: Trade in Agricultural Products (Declaring Country: Lithuania)

(million EURO, average 1997-2000)

Average 1997 - 2000	IMPORTS						EXPORTS						Balance (Exp - Imp)					
Chapters of Customs Duties	**World**	**EUR 15**	**other CEEC's**	**NIS**	**USA**	**Rest world**	**World**	**EUR 15**	**other CEEC's**	**NIS**	**USA**	**Rest world**	**World**	**EUR 15**	**other CEEC's**	**NIS**	**USA**	**Rest world**
01 Live animals	2.0	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	3.7	2.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	4.3	2.1	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.1
02 Meats and edible meat offal	20.0	14.8	5.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	17.0	2.9	4.5	9.0	0.5	0.0	-3.0	-11.9	-0.5	9.0	0.5	-0.1
04 Dairy products, eggs, honey	21.6	5.1	2.9	13.1	0.0	0.4	147.6	38.7	11.9	57.9	23.6	15.5	126.0	33.6	9.0	44.7	23.6	15.1
05 * Others products of animal origin	7.5	6.2	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.4	1.8	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	-5.8	-5.3	-0.3	0.3	-0.0	-0.4
Animal Products	**51.2**	**27.7**	**9.1**	**13.4**	**0.0**	**0.9**	**172.7**	**46.2**	**19.0**	**67.7**	**24.2**	**15.7**	**121.5**	**18.5**	**9.9**	**54.3**	**24.2**	**14.7**
06 Plants and flowers	4.0	3.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	-3.4	-3.6	-0.1	0.4	-0.0	-0.1
07 Vegetables	16.8	7.9	2.5	5.3	0.0	1.0	17.2	12.3	2.7	1.3	0.1	0.8	0.4	4.4	0.1	-4.0	0.1	-0.2
08 Fruit	48.2	14.8	3.5	2.7	1.5	25.7	8.9	3.9	1.5	3.3	0.0	0.1	-39.3	-10.8	-2.0	0.6	-1.5	-25.6
09 Coffee, tea, maté and spices	32.9	20.2	6.3	0.2	0.1	6.2	2.2	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.0	-30.7	-19.7	-5.8	0.9	0.0	-6.2
10 Cereals and rice	12.6	2.2	1.2	3.4	2.6	3.2	19.9	0.6	1.5	17.5	0.2	0.1	7.3	-1.6	0.3	14.1	-2.4	-3.1
11 Flours, malt, starches	10.1	5.1	4.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	1.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	-6.2	-5.0	-3.2	2.0	0.0	-0.0
12 Oilseeds	17.0	6.5	1.8	2.6	2.5	3.5	16.1	6.6	1.4	4.6	0.0	3.5	-0.8	0.2	-0.4	1.9	-2.5	-0.0
13 Gums, resins, juices	1.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.1	-0.8	-0.1	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1
14 Vegetables plaiting mterials	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	0.0	-0.0
Vegetable products	**142.8**	**61.1**	**20.1**	**15.0**	**6.8**	**39.8**	**69.1**	**24.1**	**9.0**	**31.0**	**0.4**	**4.6**	**-73.6**	**-36.9**	**-11.1**	**16.0**	**-6.4**	**-35.2**
15 Fats and oils	**38.6**	**31.7**	**4.7**	**1.4**	**0.0**	**0.7**	**3.1**	**0.1**	**0.9**	**1.9**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**-35.5**	**-31.6**	**-3.9**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**-0.6**
16 * Preparations of meats	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.4	4.8	0.3	0.2	5.0	-0.2	-0.1	4.8	0.3	0.2
17 Sugars and sugar confectionery	10.9	6.6	3.0	0.6	0.0	0.7	10.6	1.2	1.7	7.2	0.1	0.4	-0.3	-5.4	-1.3	6.6	0.1	-0.3
18 Cocoa and its preparations	10.7	4.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	4.3	14.7	0.3	5.7	8.5	0.1	0.1	4.1	-4.2	3.9	8.5	0.1	-4.2
19 * Preparations of cereals, flours	14.1	7.9	4.8	0.9	0.0	0.6	1.8	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	-12.3	-7.7	-3.9	-0.1	-0.0	-0.6
20 Preparations of vegetables, food fruit	26.9	9.8	12.8	0.3	0.2	3.7	7.9	2.7	3.2	1.8	0.0	0.1	-19.0	-7.1	-9.5	1.5	-0.2	-3.6
21 Preparations of various products	41.0	23.4	10.4	1.1	2.8	3.2	9.8	0.4	6.7	2.5	0.1	0.1	-31.2	-23.0	-3.7	1.4	-2.7	-3.2
22 Beverages, spirits and vinegar	40.6	16.8	19.2	3.8	0.2	0.6	9.3	0.2	5.2	3.4	0.1	0.4	-31.2	-16.6	-13.9	-0.4	-0.1	-0.2
23 * Residues and waste from food industries	20.5	10.4	2.8	2.9	0.3	4.2	39.4	26.3	1.4	10.0	0.1	1.6	18.9	15.9	-1.4	7.2	-0.3	-2.6
24 Tobaccos	46.3	14.2	13.7	0.1	0.9	17.3	16.6	0.4	15.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	-29.7	-13.8	1.8	0.4	-0.8	-17.3
Prepard foodstuffs; beverages;	**211.6**	**93.7**	**68.8**	**9.8**	**4.6**	**34.7**	**115.8**	**31.6**	**40.6**	**39.5**	**1.0**	**3.0**	**-95.8**	**-62.1**	**-28.2**	**29.7**	**-3.5**	**-31.7**
Other agri. prod. (Uruguay Round)	**53.1**	**16.3**	**1.6**	**29.1**	**0.6**	**5.4**	**25.7**	**16.2**	**4.6**	**2.2**	**0.8**	**1.9**	**-27.3**	**-0.1**	**2.9**	**-26.9**	**0.2**	**-3.5**
Agri. products (Uruguay Round)	**497.2**	**230.6**	**104.4**	**68.7**	**12.1**	**81.5**	**386.5**	**118.3**	**74.0**	**142.3**	**26.5**	**25.3**	**-110.7**	**-112.2**	**-30.4**	**73.6**	**14.4**	**-56.2**
Total of all products	4,807.3	2,220.2	581.9	1,328.4	147.7	529.1	3,033.3	1,391.3	580.4	762.6	108.8	190.2	-1,774.0	-828.8	-1.6	-565.8	-38.9	-338.9
% Agri. products/All products	**10.3**	**10.4**	**17.9**	**5.2**	**8.2**	**15.4**	**12.7**	**8.5**	**12.8**	**18.7**	**24.4**	**13.3**	*	*	*	*	*	*

Source : Eurostat - Comext - Phare

Continuation: Trade in Agricultural Products (Declaring Country Lithuania, million EURO, 2000)

2000	IMPORTS						EXPORTS						Balance (Exp - Imp)					
Chapters of Customs Duties	**World**	**EUR 15**	**other CEEC's**	**NIS**	**USA**	**Rest world**	**World**	**EUR 15**	**other CEEC's**	**NIS**	**USA**	**Rest world**	**World**	**EUR 15**	**other CEEC's**	**NIS**	**USA**	**Rest world**
01 Live animals	1.6	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.6	5.8	4.8	0.7	0.0	0.3	10.1	4.8	4.2	0.7	0.0	0.3
02 Meats and edible meat offal	22.8	14.8	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	3.6	7.5	13.1	0.8	0.0	2.2	-11.1	-0.5	13.1	0.8	-0.0
04 Dairy products, eggs, honey	37.8	4.5	3.4	29.8	0.0	0.1	148.3	40.8	12.3	33.8	42.7	18.7	110.5	36.3	8.8	4.0	42.7	18.7
05 * Others products of animal origin	11.7	10.1	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.7	2.1	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	-9.6	-9.0	-0.3	0.4	-0.0	-0.7
Animal Products	**74.0**	**30.4**	**12.8**	**30.1**	**0.0**	**0.8**	**187.1**	**51.3**	**25.0**	**48.2**	**43.5**	**19.0**	**113.1**	**21.0**	**12.3**	**18.2**	**43.5**	**18.2**
06 Plants and flowers	4.6	4.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	-4.2	-3.9	-0.3	0.1	-0.0	-0.1
07 Vegetables	27.0	9.8	3.5	12.5	0.0	1.2	26.6	21.3	3.3	1.0	0.1	0.9	-0.4	11.6	-0.2	-11.5	0.0	-0.3
08 Fruit	59.2	19.5	4.4	4.6	2.4	28.4	9.7	5.1	2.4	2.0	0.0	0.2	-49.6	-14.4	-2.0	-2.7	-2.4	-28.2
09 Coffee, tea, maté and spices	36.7	21.2	5.2	0.4	0.1	9.8	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	-35.8	-21.0	-4.9	-0.2	-0.0	-9.8
10 Cereals and rice	13.8	5.4	2.5	0.7	1.0	4.2	13.6	0.0	0.3	13.2	0.0	-0.0	-0.3	-5.4	-2.2	12.5	-1.0	-4.2
11 Flours, malt, starches	15.4	8.8	5.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	-13.9	-8.8	-4.5	-0.6	-0.0	-0.0
12 Oilseeds	14.0	6.5	2.1	2.6	0.7	2.1	13.3	8.3	3.4	1.2	0.0	0.3	-0.8	1.8	1.3	-1.4	-0.7	-1.8
13 Gums, resins, juices	1.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.1	-0.9	-0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.1
14 Vegetables plaiting mterials	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0	0.0	-0.0
Vegetable products	**171.9**	**76.1**	**23.5**	**22.0**	**4.5**	**45.8**	**65.8**	**35.2**	**10.8**	**18.3**	**0.2**	**1.4**	**-106.1**	**-40.9**	**-12.7**	**-3.7**	**-4.3**	**-44.4**
15 Fats and oils	**36.7**	**28.7**	**5.5**	**1.8**	**0.0**	**0.7**	**3.6**	**0.1**	**2.1**	**1.3**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**-33.1**	**-28.6**	**-3.4**	**-0.5**	**0.1**	**-0.7**
16 * Preparations of meats	1.1	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	-0.1	-0.6	1.4	0.0	-0.0
17 Sugars and sugar confectionery	9.2	6.0	2.1	0.2	0.0	1.0	22.2	2.3	2.1	16.7	0.1	1.1	13.0	-3.7	0.0	16.5	0.1	0.1
18 Cocoa and its preparations	9.7	4.6	2.3	0.1	0.0	2.7	10.1	0.3	8.2	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	-4.3	5.9	1.2	0.1	-2.5
19 * Preparations of cereals, flours	15.7	9.2	4.5	1.4	0.0	0.6	2.4	0.2	2.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	-13.3	-9.0	-2.5	-1.1	0.0	-0.6
20 Preparations of vegetables, food fruit	27.4	7.3	16.0	0.4	0.1	3.6	10.0	4.3	4.9	0.5	0.1	0.1	-17.4	-2.9	-11.0	0.1	-0.0	-3.5
21 Preparations of various products	52.6	30.0	13.4	2.5	3.2	3.6	12.7	0.7	10.6	1.0	0.4	0.1	-39.9	-29.4	-2.8	-1.5	-2.8	-3.5
22 Beverages, spirits and vinegar	41.2	15.9	19.3	5.6	0.1	0.4	5.0	0.2	3.9	0.3	0.2	0.4	-36.2	-15.7	-15.4	-5.3	0.1	-0.0
23 * Residues and waste from food industries	23.0	9.1	3.3	4.4	0.1	6.1	62.3	46.4	2.2	12.7	0.1	0.9	39.3	37.3	-1.2	8.3	0.0	-5.2
24 Tobaccos	39.0	8.0	14.2	0.0	1.6	15.2	26.0	0.8	23.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	-13.0	-7.2	8.9	2.0	-1.6	-15.2
Prepard foodstuffs; beverages; tobacco	**219.0**	**90.3**	**75.9**	**14.6**	**5.1**	**33.2**	**152.4**	**55.1**	**57.2**	**36.2**	**1.1**	**2.8**	**-66.6**	**-35.2**	**-18.7**	**21.7**	**-4.0**	**-30.4**
Other agri. prod. (Uruguay Round)	**62.0**	**26.3**	**2.0**	**29.4**	**0.2**	**4.1**	**29.0**	**16.9**	**6.1**	**2.4**	**1.6**	**2.0**	**-33.0**	**-9.4**	**4.0**	**-27.0**	**1.4**	**-2.1**
Agri. products (Uruguay Round)	**563.5**	**251.7**	**119.8**	**97.8**	**9.8**	**84.5**	**438.0**	**158.5**	**101.3**	**106.4**	**46.5**	**25.2**	**-125.6**	**-93.1**	**-18.5**	**8.6**	**36.7**	**-59.3**
Total of all products	5,681.3	2,480.0	631.8	1,763.2	139.7	666.6	3,854.9	1,939.7	934.3	522.7	192.5	265.7	-1,826.3	-540.2	302.4	-1,240.5	52.8	-400.9
% Agri. products/All products	**9.9**	**10.1**	**19.0**	**5.5**	**7.0**	**12.7**	**11.4**	**8.2**	**10.8**	**20.4**	**24.2**	**9.5**	*	*	*	*	*	*

Source : Eurostat - Comext - Phare

Continuation: Trade in Agricultural Products (Declaring Country Lithuania, million EURO, 1999)

1999	IMPORTS						EXPORTS						Balance (Exp - Imp)					
Chapters of Customs Duties	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world
01 Live animals	2.0	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	4.1	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	3.6	2.6	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2
02 Meats and edible meat offal	18.5	12.6	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	12.6	4.8	1.4	5.9	0.4	0.0	-5.9	-7.8	-4.1	5.9	0.4	-0.3
04 Dairy products, eggs, honey	10.5	4.6	3.1	2.4	0.0	0.5	104.5	22.3	8.6	32.5	30.5	10.6	94.0	17.7	5.6	30.1	30.5	10.1
05 * Others products of animal origin	6.6	5.3	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	-4.9	-4.4	-0.3	0.1	-0.0	-0.2
Animal Products	**37.5**	**24.0**	**10.0**	**2.6**	**0.0**	**1.0**	**124.4**	**32.0**	**11.8**	**38.8**	**31.0**	**10.7**	**86.9**	**8.1**	**1.8**	**36.3**	**31.0**	**9.8**
06 Plants and flowers	4.6	4.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	-4.3	-4.1	-0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1
07 Vegetables	17.0	8.6	3.1	4.2	0.0	1.1	13.7	8.7	2.7	0.8	0.3	1.2	-3.3	0.1	-0.3	-3.4	0.3	0.0
08 Fruit	49.9	15.2	3.7	2.5	1.1	27.5	4.1	1.4	1.2	1.3	0.1	0.1	-45.8	-13.8	-2.5	-1.1	-1.0	-27.4
09 Coffee, tea, maté and spices	33.6	19.9	6.6	0.1	0.1	6.9	1.6	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.0	-32.0	-19.6	-6.0	0.4	-0.0	-6.9
10 Cereals and rice	7.0	0.2	1.3	1.9	0.6	3.0	27.6	0.1	0.9	25.8	0.7	0.2	20.6	-0.2	-0.4	23.9	0.1	-2.8
11 Flours, malt, starches	9.3	4.3	4.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.1	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	-7.5	-4.2	-3.5	0.3	-0.0	-0.0
12 Oilseeds	12.8	6.8	1.2	1.6	0.8	2.4	17.6	10.3	0.9	0.8	0.0	5.6	4.8	3.5	-0.3	-0.8	-0.8	3.2
13 Gums, resins, juices	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-1.0	-0.8	-0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1
14 Vegetables plaiting mterials	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	0.0	-0.0
Vegetable products	**135.2**	**60.0**	**20.7**	**10.7**	**2.7**	**41.1**	**66.8**	**21.0**	**7.6**	**30.0**	**1.2**	**7.0**	**-68.3**	**-39.0**	**-13.1**	**19.3**	**-1.5**	**-34.1**
15 Fats and oils	**37.3**	**32.2**	**3.9**	**0.6**	**0.0**	**0.6**	**2.9**	**0.2**	**0.6**	**1.9**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**-34.4**	**-32.0**	**-3.3**	**1.3**	**0.0**	**-0.4**
16 * Preparations of meats	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0
17 Sugars and sugar confectionery	9.6	6.7	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	5.6	1.2	1.4	2.6	0.0	0.3	-4.0	-5.5	-0.6	2.4	0.0	-0.3
18 Cocoa and its preparations	9.7	4.2	1.8	0.1	0.0	3.7	8.3	0.5	6.8	0.9	0.1	0.1	-1.4	-3.7	5.1	0.8	0.1	-3.6
19 * Preparations of cereals, flours	14.6	8.2	4.7	1.1	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	-13.7	-8.0	-4.2	-0.8	-0.0	-0.6
20 Preparations of vegetables, food fruit	30.1	10.4	15.4	0.2	0.1	4.0	7.1	1.8	4.8	0.4	0.0	0.1	-23.0	-8.6	-10.6	0.2	-0.0	-3.9
21 Preparations of various products	43.8	24.4	11.9	0.7	3.1	3.9	9.8	0.3	8.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	-34.0	-24.0	-3.6	0.5	-3.0	-3.8
22 Beverages, spirits and vinegar	42.7	16.1	21.3	4.6	0.2	0.5	4.5	0.3	3.6	0.3	0.0	0.3	-38.2	-15.9	-17.7	-4.3	-0.2	-0.2
23 * Residues and waste from food industries	18.3	8.8	2.4	2.5	0.2	4.4	31.2	22.8	1.0	6.1	0.0	1.3	12.8	14.0	-1.4	3.6	-0.2	-3.1
24 Tobaccos	49.9	10.9	18.7	0.1	1.3	19.0	25.2	0.8	24.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	-24.7	-10.0	5.5	-0.1	-1.1	-19.0
Prepard foodstuffs; beverages; tobacco	**219.4**	**89.8**	**78.5**	**9.4**	**4.8**	**36.8**	**93.0**	**27.9**	**50.7**	**11.8**	**0.4**	**2.2**	**-126.4**	**-62.0**	**-27.8**	**2.4**	**-4.4**	**-34.6**
Other agri. prod. (Uruguay Round)	**43.2**	**16.4**	**1.7**	**20.5**	**0.5**	**4.1**	**21.4**	**11.3**	**5.3**	**1.8**	**0.5**	**2.4**	**-21.9**	**-5.1**	**3.6**	**-18.7**	**0.0**	**-1.7**
Agri. products (Uruguay Round)	**472.6**	**222.4**	**114.9**	**43.8**	**8.0**	**83.5**	**308.5**	**92.4**	**76.1**	**84.4**	**33.1**	**22.6**	**-164.0**	**-130.0**	**-38.8**	**40.6**	**25.1**	**-61.0**
Total of all products	4,349.1	2,052.1	567.8	1,033.8	171.7	523.7	2,584.5	1,371.0	530.6	401.4	116.1	165.4	-1,764.6	-681.1	-37.3	-632.4	-55.7	-358.3
% Agri. products/All products	**10.9**	**10.8**	**20.2**	**4.2**	**4.6**	**16.0**	**11.9**	**6.7**	**14.3**	**21.0**	**28.5**	**13.6**	*	*	*	*	*	*

Source : Eurostat - Comext - Phare

Continuation: Trade in Agricultural Products (Declaring Country Lithuania, million EURO, 1998)

1998	IMPORTS						EXPORTS						Balance (Exp - Imp)					
Chapters of Customs Duties	**World**	**EUR 15**	**other CEEC's**	**NIS**	**USA**	**Rest world**	**World**	**EUR 15**	**other CEEC's**	**NIS**	**USA**	**Rest world**	**World**	**EUR 15**	**other CEEC's**	**NIS**	**USA**	**Rest world**
01 Live animals	2.3	2.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	2.9	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.0	-0.0
02 Meats and edible meat offal	20.8	17.5	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.7	2.5	2.3	0.2	0.0	-15.0	-16.8	-0.8	2.3	0.2	-0.0
04 Dairy products, eggs, honey	14.8	6.4	3.4	4.1	0.0	0.8	169.0	39.4	12.7	84.2	16.1	16.6	154.2	33.0	9.3	80.0	16.1	15.8
05 * Others products of animal origin	6.5	5.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.9	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	-4.7	-5.1	0.2	0.5	-0.1	-0.2
Animal Products	**44.5**	**31.9**	**7.2**	**4.3**	**0.1**	**1.1**	**180.4**	**43.8**	**16.3**	**87.4**	**16.3**	**16.6**	**135.9**	**11.9**	**9.1**	**83.1**	**16.3**	**15.5**
06 Plants and flowers	4.3	3.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	-3.5	-3.8	-0.0	0.3	0.0	-0.1
07 Vegetables	14.5	8.5	2.2	2.7	0.0	1.2	16.3	11.5	2.6	1.3	0.0	0.8	1.8	3.1	0.4	-1.4	-0.0	-0.4
08 Fruit	46.8	13.9	3.5	2.4	1.7	25.4	9.2	4.1	1.0	3.9	0.0	0.2	-37.6	-9.8	-2.5	1.5	-1.6	-25.2
09 Coffee, tea, maté and spices	35.6	23.3	7.4	0.1	0.1	4.7	2.3	0.4	0.5	1.3	0.1	0.0	-33.3	-23.0	-6.9	1.2	0.0	-4.6
10 Cereals and rice	9.8	0.3	0.3	5.7	0.5	3.0	18.1	2.4	3.1	12.6	0.0	0.0	8.2	2.1	2.7	6.9	-0.5	-3.0
11 Flours, malt, starches	8.4	2.5	5.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	1.9	4.0	0.0	-0.0	-2.5	-2.5	-3.3	3.3	0.0	-0.0
12 Oilseeds	24.4	5.8	2.0	3.3	8.3	5.0	18.2	4.9	0.6	7.2	0.0	5.6	-6.2	-0.9	-1.4	3.9	-8.3	0.5
13 Gums, resins, juices	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.7	-0.5	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
14 Vegetables plaiting mterials	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	0.0	-0.0
Vegetable products	**144.8**	**58.7**	**21.0**	**15.1**	**10.6**	**39.4**	**70.9**	**23.4**	**9.8**	**30.8**	**0.2**	**6.6**	**-73.9**	**-35.3**	**-11.1**	**15.7**	**-10.4**	**-32.8**
15 Fats and oils	**43.6**	**35.5**	**5.9**	**1.4**	**0.1**	**0.6**	**2.3**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**2.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**-41.2**	**-35.5**	**-5.8**	**0.7**	**-0.0**	**-0.6**
16 * Preparations of meats	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.5	5.6	0.4	0.0	6.0	-0.2	0.3	5.6	0.3	0.0
17 Sugars and sugar confectionery	11.6	7.0	3.3	0.4	0.0	0.9	4.9	0.9	1.9	1.9	0.1	0.1	-6.7	-6.1	-1.4	1.5	0.1	-0.7
18 Cocoa and its preparations	12.0	5.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	5.6	15.7	0.1	5.4	9.9	0.2	0.1	3.7	-4.8	3.9	9.9	0.2	-5.5
19 * Preparations of cereals, flours	14.6	8.3	5.1	0.5	0.0	0.6	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.1	-13.2	-8.1	-4.8	0.2	-0.0	-0.5
20 Preparations of vegetables, food fruit	27.4	11.9	11.0	0.2	0.3	4.0	7.0	2.9	2.2	1.6	0.1	0.3	-20.4	-9.0	-8.8	1.4	-0.2	-3.8
21 Preparations of various products	38.6	21.4	10.5	0.6	2.8	3.2	9.3	0.2	5.1	3.7	0.1	0.1	-29.3	-21.2	-5.4	3.1	-2.7	-3.1
22 Beverages, spirits and vinegar	43.4	19.7	21.2	1.2	0.3	1.0	9.6	0.0	5.8	3.5	0.1	0.2	-33.8	-19.7	-15.4	2.3	-0.2	-0.8
23 * Residues and waste from food industries	19.3	12.0	2.8	2.1	0.5	2.0	36.1	22.1	1.4	10.4	0.0	2.3	16.8	10.2	-1.4	8.3	-0.5	0.2
24 Tobaccos	48.5	18.1	12.7	0.0	0.6	17.1	14.7	0.0	14.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	-33.8	-18.1	1.9	0.0	-0.5	-17.1
Prepard foodstuffs; beverages; tobacco	**215.9**	**103.6**	**68.3**	**5.2**	**4.5**	**34.4**	**105.1**	**26.5**	**37.1**	**37.4**	**1.0**	**3.2**	**-110.8**	**-77.1**	**-31.2**	**32.2**	**-3.5**	**-31.2**
Other agri. prod. (Uruguay Round)	**51.4**	**11.8**	**1.2**	**29.9**	**1.0**	**7.4**	**25.7**	**17.4**	**3.8**	**2.0**	**0.7**	**1.8**	**-25.7**	**5.6**	**2.6**	**-28.0**	**-0.3**	**-5.6**
Agri. products (Uruguay Round)	**500.1**	**241.6**	**103.6**	**55.9**	**16.2**	**82.8**	**384.5**	**111.1**	**67.2**	**159.7**	**18.3**	**28.2**	**-115.6**	**-130.4**	**-36.4**	**103.8**	**2.0**	**-54.6**
Total of all products	4,773.0	2,314.4	594.0	1,177.4	144.3	542.9	2,877.5	1,201.9	481.7	933.4	84.3	176.1	-1,895.5	-1,112.5	-112.3	-244.0	-59.9	-366.8
% Agri. products/All products	**10.5**	**10.4**	**17.4**	**4.7**	**11.2**	**15.3**	**13.4**	**9.2**	**14.0**	**17.1**	**21.7**	**16.0**	*	*	*	*	*	*

Source : Eurostat - Comext - Phare

Continuation: Trade in Agricultural Products (Declaring Country Lithuania, million EURO, 1997)

1997		IMPORTS						EXPORTS						Balance (Exp - Imp)					
Chapters of Customs Duties		World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world
01	Live animals	2.3	1.8	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.4	2.2	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	2.1	0.4	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
02	Meats and edible meat offal	17.9	14.4	3.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	24.5	2.5	6.6	14.7	0.7	0.0	6.6	-11.9	3.4	14.5	0.6	0.0
04	Dairy products, eggs, honey	23.3	5.0	1.8	16.2	0.0	0.4	168.6	52.2	14.0	81.0	5.3	16.1	145.3	47.3	12.2	64.8	5.3	15.7
05 *	Others products of animal origin	5.3	3.5	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	1.4	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	-3.9	-2.7	-0.8	0.0	-0.0	-0.5
Animal Products		**48.8**	**24.6**	**6.4**	**16.8**	**0.0**	**0.9**	**198.9**	**57.7**	**22.8**	**96.2**	**5.9**	**16.3**	**150.1**	**33.1**	**16.3**	**79.4**	**5.9**	**15.3**
06	Plants and flowers	2.7	2.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	-1.4	-2.5	-0.0	1.2	0.0	-0.0
07	Vegetables	8.6	4.9	1.4	1.7	0.0	0.6	12.2	7.7	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.5	3.6	2.8	0.6	0.3	-0.0	-0.1
08	Fruit	36.8	10.5	2.4	1.5	0.9	21.6	12.8	5.1	1.4	6.2	0.0	0.1	-24.1	-5.4	-1.0	4.7	-0.9	-21.5
09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices	25.7	16.2	5.9	0.2	0.0	3.4	4.1	1.1	0.4	2.5	0.0	0.0	-21.6	-15.1	-5.4	2.3	0.0	-3.4
10	Cereals and rice	19.9	3.0	0.8	5.2	8.3	2.6	20.5	0.0	1.9	18.3	0.0	0.2	0.6	-3.0	1.2	13.1	-8.3	-2.4
11	Flours, malt, starches	7.5	4.6	2.4	0.5	0.0	-0.0	6.6	0.0	0.9	5.7	0.0	-0.0	-0.8	-4.6	-1.4	5.2	-0.0	-0.0
12	Oilseeds	16.6	6.7	2.0	3.1	0.2	4.6	15.4	3.0	0.8	9.0	0.0	2.7	-1.2	-3.7	-1.2	5.9	-0.2	-1.9
13	Gums, resins, juices	1.5	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.4	-1.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0
14	Vegetables plaiting mterials	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0	0.0	-0.0
Vegetable products		**119.3**	**49.5**	**15.1**	**12.3**	**9.5**	**32.9**	**73.1**	**17.0**	**7.6**	**44.9**	**0.0**	**3.5**	**-46.3**	**-32.5**	**-7.5**	**32.6**	**-9.5**	**-29.4**
15	Fats and oils	**36.8**	**30.5**	**3.7**	**1.8**	**0.1**	**0.8**	**3.5**	**0.3**	**0.7**	**2.5**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**-33.4**	**-30.2**	**-3.0**	**0.7**	**-0.1**	**-0.8**
16 *	Preparations of meats	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.9	0.0	0.4	11.9	0.7	0.9	13.4	-0.1	0.1	11.9	0.7	0.9
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	13.3	6.6	4.7	1.7	0.0	0.3	9.8	0.3	1.3	7.6	0.3	0.3	-3.5	-6.3	-3.4	5.9	0.3	-0.1
18	Cocoa and its preparations	11.1	4.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	5.5	24.8	0.2	2.2	22.1	0.1	0.2	13.6	-4.1	0.9	22.0	0.1	-5.3
19 *	Preparations of cereals, flours	11.6	5.8	4.8	0.5	0.0	0.6	2.6	0.3	0.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	-9.1	-5.5	-4.3	1.3	-0.0	-0.6
20	Preparations of vegetables, food fruit	22.6	9.7	8.7	0.5	0.5	3.2	7.5	1.8	1.1	4.6	0.0	0.0	-15.1	-7.9	-7.6	4.1	-0.5	-3.2
21	Preparations of various products	28.8	17.8	6.0	0.7	2.2	2.2	7.5	0.2	3.1	4.1	0.0	0.0	-21.4	-17.5	-2.9	3.5	-2.2	-2.2
22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	35.0	15.4	14.9	3.7	0.4	0.6	18.3	0.3	7.6	9.6	0.1	0.7	-16.7	-15.1	-7.2	5.9	-0.3	0.1
23 *	Residues and waste from food industries	21.4	11.8	2.5	2.4	0.6	4.1	28.0	14.0	1.1	10.8	0.2	2.0	6.6	2.2	-1.4	8.4	-0.4	-2.1
24	Tobaccos	47.6	19.8	9.3	0.4	0.1	18.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	-47.2	-19.8	-9.2	-0.4	0.2	-17.9
Prepard foodstuffs; beverages; tobacco		**192.0**	**91.3**	**52.5**	**9.9**	**3.9**	**34.5**	**112.7**	**17.1**	**17.4**	**72.6**	**1.7**	**4.0**	**-79.3**	**-74.2**	**-35.1**	**62.6**	**-2.2**	**-30.5**
Other agri. prod. (Uruguay Round)		**55.7**	**10.8**	**1.6**	**36.3**	**0.9**	**6.1**	**26.9**	**19.2**	**3.0**	**2.6**	**0.5**	**1.5**	**-28.8**	**8.4**	**1.5**	**-33.7**	**-0.3**	**-4.6**
Agri. products (Uruguay Round)		**452.7**	**206.7**	**79.3**	**77.1**	**14.3**	**75.3**	**415.0**	**111.3**	**51.5**	**218.7**	**8.2**	**25.3**	**-37.6**	**-95.3**	**-27.8**	**141.6**	**-6.1**	**-49.9**
Total of all products		4,425.8	2,034.2	534.1	1,339.2	134.9	383.3	2,816.5	1,052.6	375.0	1,193.0	42.2	153.6	-1,609.3	-981.5	-159.2	-146.2	-92.7	-229.7
% Agri. products/All products		**10.2**	**10.2**	**14.8**	**5.8**	**10.6**	**19.6**	**14.7**	**10.6**	**13.7**	**18.3**	**19.4**	**16.5**	*	*	*	*	*	*

Source : Eurostat - Comext - Phare