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1 Introduction to the meat sector

After the restoration of Lithuania's Independence in 1990, agricultural policy was orientated to create new industrial and economic relationships among agricultural producers, processing enterprises and consumers. The planned economy was changed to a market based economy. Public and collective proprietorship was changed to private ownership, with land being restored to its owners and their successors; this latter process took some time.

This rapid privatisation process for property of agricultural companies did not allow continuous production. Economic activity was disrupted which resulted in reductions in crop and livestock production, and a large proportion of the rural population had no permanent jobs. These factors led to the development of relatively small semi - subsistence and uncompetitive agricultural holdings. However, the level of agricultural production was stabilized around the period between 2000 and 2002.

In this period of restructuring, the agricultural sector gradually lost its relative position in the national economy. In 1990 the share of gross domestic product created in the agricultural sector was 27.6 % but by 2005 it had fallen to 5.7%. In 2005 meat production was only 44% of its level in 1990. Nevertheless, livestock breeding and meat production have become one of the most important sectors in agriculture; meat production amounts to 23% of gross agricultural output. In 2005 28% of food domestic expenditure was for meat, which equalled 9% of total domestic consumer expenditure. Purchases of particular types of meat were pigmeat (25 %), poultry (25 %) and beef (15 %). This buying pattern is determined by national traditions and the prices of meat. For these same reasons it is difficult to develop sheep breeding or other sorts of livestock enterprises. Although meat consumption increased by 42% during the period between 2000 and 2005 there is still a gap compared with the average consumption in the EU.

There are deep-rooted traditions of livestock breeding in Lithuania and the climate is favourable. Livestock breeding reached its peak in the country between 1985 and 1990. In the first years of Lithuania's Independence the reconstruction significantly changed the state of the livestock breeding sector. Over the first 10 years, lower meat consumption and exports caused livestock numbers to fall to one-third of their earlier levels.

The number and purchase of livestock and poultry in Lithuania in 1990-2005

Type of Livestock	'000	1990	1995	2000	2005
Calves	Heads	1574.6	537.5	397.8	383.8
Sales (live weight)	tonnes	...	90.2	86.5	80.3
Pigs	Heads	2730.2	1259.8	936.1	1114.1
Sales (live weight)	tonnes	...	32.5	43.1	67.9
Sheep and goats	Heads	68.7	52.4	38.5	51.2
Sales (live weight)	tonnes	...	0.3	0.1	0.2
Poultry	Heads	17486.0	8848.8	6372.6	9397.1
Sales (live weight)	tonnes	...	20.7	22.6	62.6

Source: Department of Statistics of the Government of Lithuania

In addition to the restructuring of the agricultural sector, the chief reasons for the decline in the numbers of livestock were the increase in prices of technical materials and energy resources and the decrease of consumption due to high prices. Expensive meat products became uncompetitive

in the home market and the export trade with Lithuania's traditional Soviet bloc partners was lost.

EU Accession benefited the livestock sector: during the period between 2004 and 2005 livestock production became profitable, not just for livestock producers, but also for processing enterprises. Increased consumption of poultry and pigmeat in Lithuania and higher volumes of exports resulted in increased purchase prices of as much as 70%. Returns from the sale of livestock rose significantly, and, cattle and sheep grower's income also increased because of direct payments and EU support - the livestock-breeding sector has been recognised as a priority. At the same time the meat processing enterprises started to feel competition from other EU countries as regards the purchasing of calves. Although the quantities of calves exported were not high in 2004 (26,000), between 2005 and 2006 a quarter of all newborn calves were exported (118,000 in 2006). This increasing export to other countries could seriously disrupt the livestock purchasing plans of processing enterprises and in extreme circumstances lead to the total destruction of some of these businesses.

Due to growing meat consumption, the numbers of pigs, sheep and especially of poultry are increasing, the quality of breeding animals has improved, the intensity of livestock production has increased and the profitability of livestock farms has risen.

2 Structure of the sector and recent evolution

Livestock production comprises mainly pigs, cattle and poultry: 87% of cattle 51 % of pigs and 97% of sheep and goats are kept on family farms. However, as many as 78% of poultry are produced by agricultural companies. Breeding of sheep, goats, rabbits and other exotic livestock is not popular in Lithuania. Most of the livestock - breeding farms are relatively small. Average herd/flock sizes per farm are 7 pigs, 44 poultry, 2 calves and 17 sheep. In agricultural companies the comparable figures are 6000 pigs, 150,000 poultry. In comparison with the average in the EU there is still a slippage in the intensity of livestock farming, in the level of specialization and in profitability.

2.1 Cattle

Over the last 15 years the biggest changes were made in the cattle sector with many small cattle-breeding farms being set up. Such farms cannot adopt new technologies or better breeds of cattle. The dairy breeds cannot be used for profitable beef production. Of 196000 farms that have cattle, only 3000 of farms. The average number of breeding cattle on these farms is 30 head. Milking cows account for half of all cattle herds. The most common breeds found at present are the Lithuanian black-and-white (73%) and brown cattle (25%), although each year the numbers of brown cattle decreases slightly and those of beef cattle and hybrids breeds increase. Between 2003 and 2005, 2,500 heifers, cows and bulls were imported for breeding. A further 6,700 breeding cattle were sold to farmers by local specialist breeding farms. The number of cows has fallen by approximately by 4% annually as a result of increasing productivity and quota limitations. There has been an associated decline in the number of calves from milking cows available for meat production. More recently a start has been made in the development of beef cattle breeding. The first breeds of beef cattle were imported in 1995. In 2006 the number of suckler cows totalled just over 10,000 and there were approximately a further 48,000 heifers.

Increasing exports of beef have resulted in higher beef purchase prices and direct payments, and so the changes related to the EU accession which supported farmers income have led to significant developments in the cattle-breeding sector.

2.2 Pigs

There has been less restructuring in the pig-breeding sector. During the privatisation process large pig breeding complexes were saved. At the same time other farms were set up by farmers who produced half of all annually slaughtered pigs. The concentration level of market oriented¹ farms is rather high: some 65 farms each have a breeding herd of over 7000 pigs. By contrast, of 151,000 commercial pig-breeding² farms just 100 have herds of more than 400 sows. Pig farming is profitable. The quality of pigmeat is good. Since accession to the EU and withdrawal import tariffs, supplies from Poland have started to rise.

2.3 Poultry

In 2005, 172,500 farms raised 9.8 million birds comprising 9.4 million chickens, 202,000 turkeys, 124,000 ducks and 70,000 geese. More than two thirds of these birds (69 %) were produced by large agricultural companies, which were each raising 50,000 birds or more. This scale of production allows the adoption of innovative technologies. Between 2001 and 2005 the number of birds raised increased by 43 %. The biggest increases were turkeys (2.4 times) and laying chickens (20 %). In 2003 and 2004 the number of broilers fell due to concerns about Avian Influenza in Europe.

2.4 Sheep and Goats

The demand for sheep and goatmeat in Lithuania has decreased since 1990. The direct payments for ewes are insufficient to encourage the development of sheep breeding. At the end of 2005 there were 46,000 sheep and lambs on 2,900 farms. Only 60 farms were keeping more than 100 sheep³each. The low consumption of mutton shows, that this kind of meat is not popular. The price of mutton is twice as high as other kinds of meat. The export possibilities are limited by small production amounts and the low quality of the meat. There is no sheep slaughter enterprise in the country, which is another reason for the slow development of mutton production.

2.5 Processing Enterprises

Between 2001 and the end of 2005 the number of small meat processing enterprises roughly halved. These enterprises were either uncompetitive or did not implement EU food safety quality requirements. There were 275 livestock and poultry abattoirs and meat processing enterprises in the country at the end of 2005. Of these, 143 are approved for intra-Community trade. Also there

¹ Farms which sell more than 15% of their production.

² Breeding or fattening pigs means the same in Lithuania. Pig farmers mostly fatten pigs produced on their own holdings.

³ Lambs included

were 21 meat processing enterprises and 5 pig breeding companies which are approved for trade with Russia.

Number of animal and poultry abattoirs and meat processing enterprises as at end of December 2001 and 2005

<i>Enterprises by activity type</i>	2001	2005	<i>of which:</i>		
			*I	II	III
<i>Livestock abattoirs and processing enterprises</i>	406	211	84	5	122
<i>Poultry abattoirs and processing enterprises</i>	14	14	9	1	4
<i>Storehouses-cold storage</i>	38	47	47		
<i>Game enterprises</i>	2	1	1		
<i>Rabbit enterprises</i>	0	2	2		

* I –Approved for intra-community trade;

II –Approved for transition period;

III –Approved for trade in Lithuania.

Source: State Food and Veterinary Service

Intensive investment programmes were implemented in the meat processing enterprises to maintain their competitiveness. Most of these enterprises are established in rural areas or in small towns, so their development and the improvement of working conditions directly benefits the rural population. In the period 2002 to 2006 investment to these enterprises amounted to 420 million. Litas (€121.6 million): of this sum, 170 million Litas (€49.2 million) came from EU and National budgets, and was shared out among 37 enterprises. New technologies and equipment were installed in meat processing enterprises, new abattoirs were built and old ones reconstructed. At the present time there are 95 abattoirs capable of dealing with 1 million pigs and 300,000 cattle per year. The slaughter capacity is sufficient for national needs, but there is shortage of suitable cattle. It was forecast, that the number of cattle would be much higher, because increasing prices were expected to encourage farmers to expand their herds. However, in 2005 and 2006 high export prices for calves encouraged cattle breeders to export such animals rather than rearing them.

The abattoirs purchase as many as 90% of the available cattle because of strict veterinary requirements and the use of direct payments. However, the abattoirs purchase only 50% of reared pigs due to the continuing high consumption level at home and sales in local markets.

3 Policy and standards

Cattle production is a priority sector in Lithuania, with most attention focussed on beef cattle breeding. The main objective of this young sector is to increase the size of the national beef breeding herd. There is state support for the purchase of thoroughbred beef cattle. Between 2003 and 2006 cattle breeding enterprises and other farmers purchased 3000 beef breeding cattle, with 75% of them imported from EU countries. The state support amounted to 4 million Litas (€1.13 million). According to The Rural Support Programme, during the period between 2001 and 2005 annually the state contribution towards purchases of all types of thoroughbred livestock amounted to 4.4 million Litas (€1.27 million). One third of annual support was used for purchases of livestock from abroad and one fourth was divided among pig breeders. The rest part of this support was used to purchase other kinds of livestock (dairy and beef cattle, bulls, sheep, horses, etc.).

Under EU regulations direct payments commenced in 2004 to maintain the income of farmers and to encourage the development of cattle and sheep breeding sectors. The direct payments accounted for as much as 22% of cattle breeders' incomes. The support payment for a total of 16,000 suckler cows and heifers totalled 8.8 million Litas (€2.46 million) or 550 Litas (€62) per head and for 12,300 ewes the support totalled 465,600 Litas (€234,900) or 38 Litas (€1) per ewe. Direct payments averaged 1,200 Litas (€348) per farm. Lithuanian suckler cow farmers have been unable to compete with dairy farmers and with beef producers in other EU member states because these latter groups get greater support. The increase of income from the support for slaughter bulls and other cattle is also insufficient. In 2005 the special payments for bulls totalled 37.8 million Litas (€10.9 million) and the figure for slaughter and export cattle was 31.7 million Litas (€9.2 million), an average of only 550 Litas or €1,593 per farm. The producers in this sector are a priority for support from Structural Funds. During the period between 2001 and 2006 EU Structural Funds support for modernisation and the development of livestock breeding farms totalled 100 million Litas (€29 million). In 2004 through 2006, payments to meat processing enterprises and for abattoirs for export sales amounted to 71.1 million Litas (€20.6 million). In 2003, the VAT rate for raw meat was lowered to 5% as compared with the 18% tax rate which applied to other food products. This caused a significant increase the consumption of meat in the country.

In 1999 and 2000 the system of livestock registration and identification was introduced and now covers the whole country in accordance with Lithuanian law and consistent with the EU systems. The identification system for sheep and goats was launched in 2002.

The classification of livestock carcasses and the payments for them according to the SEUROP scheme were begun by abattoirs approved by the State Food and Veterinary Service in 2002. The compulsory evaluation of pigs gradually resulted in improving quality, but the same could not be said of cattle. The main problem as regards the introduction of this system has been farmers' distrust of the abattoirs' carcass evaluation results and subsequent payments. That is why breeders prefer purchasers, who buy according to live weight and pay at once.

Traditionally cattle-breeding in Lithuania was focussed on improving milk production, and calves from the resultant dairy cows are not suitable for producing high quality beef. Investigation of 172,300 cattle carcasses (that is 95% of all purchased cattle) in 2005 showed that

the quality was relatively low: 3% of R, 48% of O and 49% of P class⁴. Judged by these data, the effectiveness of this classification system is quite low.

However, as compared with 2004, in 2005 the comparative weight of pigmeat of S and R classes increased by 4% and during the last two years it increased by 15% and now matches the average level in the EU. Currently, the national quality system of meat products is being introduced. Between 2001 and 2005 the number of small meat processing enterprises halved resulting in smaller quantities of low quality meat and meat products coming onto the market. The implementation of EU food safety and quality standards and the evaluation of meat products for export by the Russian veterinary services have reduced production of low quality meat to a minimum.

4 Market trends and perspective for meat consumption

Per capita consumption of meat in Lithuania once averaged 44 kg in 2001 and by 2005 this had risen to 71 kg. The main reasons for this growth are the increase in purchasing power and the reduction in the VAT rate on raw meat to 5 %. Between 2003 and 2006 retail prices for pigmeat and poultry fell below the level in 2002, while the retail prices beef just reached that level in 2005 being only 10% higher than in 2002. If the VAT rate for meat products was also reduced to 5 %, the consumption of meat would be higher. At present meat product consumption is at roughly the same level as raw meat. The most popular meat in the country is pigmeat. In 2005 the consumption of pigmeat increased to 40 kg per capita. The consumption of poultry is half that of pigmeat and beef consumption is only one fifth of pigmeat consumed. Beef consumption decreased by one-third in 2005 due to high prices as exports rocketed, absorbing nearly a half of production.

The country is more than self-sufficient in beef but from 2004 to 2006 there were insufficient supplies of pigmeat on the national market, so 25 % of the requirements were imported from other EU countries. Likewise, poultry meat also had to be imported.

According to the calculations of the Lithuanian Institute of Agrarian Economics, the meat consumption level is relatively low. In a period between 2007 and 2013 it is forecast to grow by as much as 10 kg per capita. The increased demand will be mostly for pigmeat and poultry, with that for beef remaining stable.

5 Recent evolutions and perspectives for the trade

According to the data relating to availability of meat in Lithuania the self-sufficiency level for beef was 160%, for pigmeat was 76% and for poultry 75%. Clearly, the balance of trade in meat is negative, but this is decreasing rapidly. Imports of meat exceeded exports by as 4.3 times in 2002 but only by 24 % (€18.4 million) in 2005. The main foreign trade partners for meat and its products were in the EU-25. 87 % of foreign trade in meat and its products is attributable to the EU-25 with half of this being with the EU-15 countries. Exports make up 45% of the total foreign trade in meat and its products⁵. The foreign trade in live livestock was as much as 6 times

⁴ Carcass classification system according to muscularity and fat

⁵ The imports make 55 %.

lower than that in meat and its products. 89 % of this trade was with the EU-25 and 61 % with the EU-15. Exports of live livestock are running at 64 % of the level of imports. There were no big changes in the foreign trade structure in 2006, though the exports increased by as much as 1.5 times compared with 2005. The growth of imports increased only by 20 %.

The highest exports are of beef. During the period between 2002 and 2005 the quantities of beef exported increased by seven times. The biggest increases have come in the last two years. Half of the beef produced by abattoirs and meat processing enterprises was exported. The largest amounts of beef were exported to Russia, Germany and the Netherlands. The amounts of beef imported are very small because the level of self-sufficiency is high and the cattle purchase price is one of the lowest in the EU.

The quantities of exported live calves are increasing markedly. In 2005 the export of calves totalled 83,600 and in 2006 it further increased by 42%. So, one quarter of calves born were exported. In 2005 and 2006 Netherlands (34%), Spain (28 %) and Israel 19 (%) were the major export markets for calves. The number of adult live cattle exported is very small.

During the period between 2002 and 2005⁶ imports of pigmeat increased threefold, because local producers were not prepared to satisfy the increased demand. The major suppliers were Poland (43 %), Estonia and Germany. Exports of pigmeat and live pigs are small and very stable.

During the period between 2002 and 2005 the export of poultry increased sixfold, 24% of poultry production was exported; while imports equalled one third of demand in 2005. The biggest changes occurred in 2005. Almost half of total exports were to Latvia, 20% to 25% went to Estonia and a similar amount to Russia. From 2002 to 2005 the level of imports increased only slightly, but in volume they were 3 times exports. The largest amounts were imported from the Netherlands, Poland and Denmark. The imported poultry is much cheaper (347.6 LTL/100 kg) than that exported (629 LTL/100 kg); hence, in value, the imports of poultry exceeded exports only by 31%. Foreign trade in sheep and goat meat is very small. Future exports of beef, sheep meat and poultry are forecast to increase.

6 Expert views on the successes and challenges of the sector

Even though the Lithuanian meat sector has difficulty⁷ in competing with other EU countries for market share there are strengths and possibilities which allow some positive views regarding the perspective and the development of this sector:

- There are enough modern abattoirs with adequate capacity for livestock and poultry;
- Almost all abattoirs can apply the quality standards according to the SEUROP system;
- The improving national economy encourages consumption of more meat and its products;
- Low production costs and the farmgate prices⁸;
- There is favourable climate and good prevention of infectious animal diseases for livestock breeding in Lithuania;
- EU Funds may be available for the priority areas of farm modernisation and implementation of the Nitrate Sensitive Areas programme between 2007 and 2013;

⁶ In 2004 beef prices went up, therefore the consumption of pigmeat increased.

⁷ But it does not mean that the competition is impossible.

⁸ The price is not the only basis of competitiveness.

- Exports to Russia might be increased;
- There is a possibility to satisfy domestic market demand and even increase consumption levels in the country;
- In 2006 the Lithuanian Agrarian Institute of Economics produced a forecast of the development of the meat sector in Lithuania between 2005 and 2013 that suggested:
 - The number of cattle will increase by up to 29%, but beef consumption will remain stable due to high prices and the growth of exports;
 - The number of pigs will increase by some 19% with an associated increase in production of 40%. The consumption of pigmeat will increase by about 12% per capita by 2013;
 - The number of birds will increase by approximately 36%; production by 41% and consumption of poultry by 13% per capita;
 - The number of sheep and goats will increase by around 59 % and production could double.
 - The consumption of sheep meat will increase to 0.3 kg per capita by 2013.

7 Conclusion

1. There are many small farms which have relatively low levels of productivity in their meat enterprises. As a first step in the development of livestock farms it is planned to support them from the funds available for modernisation through the Rural Development Plan 2007-2013, Farms of above 30 cattle, 400 pigs, 500 birds or 100 sheep will be eligible.
2. Much of the beef and sheep meat produced to date has been of relatively low quality; hence it is planned to increase the amount and effectiveness of national support for the purchase of breeding cattle and sheep.
3. The number of beef cattle in Lithuania is relatively small. In recent years the number of suckler cows was stable. A large proportion of the cross-bred calves produced is exported, rather than being reared in this country. To encourage the development of beef cattle, direct payments are not just paid for suckler cows, but also for slaughtered beef cattle, with decreasing payments for cows and heifers slaughtered. The supplementary promotion instruments for R grade carcass purchases should be implemented.
4. The compulsory grading of cattle according to the SEUROP system has not proved to be an incentive to producers to encourage the breeding of higher quality cattle. The main problem with this system is the distrust of producers for carcase evaluation and the associated payments. For this system to function well, cattle purchase by intermediates should be abandoned. The farmers do not form their own producer marketing organisations which could set up slaughtering facilities because they do not trust each other.
5. The selling of young calves to be reared in other countries might seem to be economically disadvantageous, but producers are attracted by the early income compared with that from selling mature animals. This problem could be solved by negotiation of long term agreements between breeders and processing enterprises, and by the establishment of good prices for both parties.
6. The foreign balance of trade in meat is negative, but this is decreasing rapidly. Beef is the major export. The quantity of pigmeat exported was stable, but imports totalled one third of domestic consumption.
7. Livestock breeding is profitable, though with cattle the process is prolonged and the turnover of working capital is slow; hence breeding of milking cows is dominant.
8. There is still a gap in meat consumption in this country compared with the average consumption in the EU. If the VAT rate were reduced to 5 % for meat products, the consumption of meat would be higher.

Annex 1: Country profile for beef and veal

Indicators		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Cattle (at year end)	'000	748.3	751.7	779.1	812.1	792.0	800.3
Cows (at year end)	'000	438.4	441.8	443.3	448.1	433.9	416.5
Share of cows in cattle stocks	%	58.6	58.8	56.9	55.2	54.8	52.0
Cattle production (live weight)	'000 t	125.9	79.9	74.8	86.3	97.6	97.6
Purchase (live weight)	'000. t	86.5	50.0	49.3	69.3	74.7	80.3
Marketability level	%	68.7	62.6*	65.9	80.3	76.5	82.3
Usable production (carcase weight)**	'000 t	75.4	47.3	44.7	51.5	57.9	55.4
Beef and veal exports	'000 t	22.8	3.2	2.8	4.9	11.0	24.2
Beef and veal imports	'000 t	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.4	1.2
Consumption per capita	kg	15.0	11.2	10	10.5	10.6	8.0
Self-sufficiency	%	142	105	104	113	120	160

Source: Department of Statistics of the Government of Lithuania

* About 30-40 % of cattle were not slaughtered in abattoirs and meat processing enterprises

**Liveweight purchases and usable production are two different indicators, which cannot be compared.

Annex 2: Country profile for pigmeat

Indicators		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Pigs (at year end)	'000	867.6	1010.8	1061	1057.4	1073.3	1114.7
Sows	'000	59.6	73.7	76.2	78.6	80.0	82.4
Share of sows in pig stocks	%	6.9	7.3	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.4
Pigs production (live weight)	'000 t	102.8	88.0	116.3	125.5	136.3	148.4
Purchases (live weight)	'000 t	43.1	47.7	61.5	78.1	69.9	67.9
Marketability level	%	41.9	54.2	52.9	62.2	51.3	45.8
Usable production (carcase weight)	'000 t	84.5	72.3	94.9	105.1	113.3	118.9
Pigs exports	'000 t	0.2	0.4	3.5	0.8	0.4	0.6
Pig meat exports	'000 t	0.2	1.24	2.2	2.1	2.5	3.0
Pigs imports	'000 t	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.1	2.2
Pig meat imports	'000 t	4.3	5.1	8.6	12.3	30.8	35.5
Consumption per capita	kg	24.4	19.1	26.2	28.6	35.9	40.1
Self-sufficiency	%	95	95	92	90	78	76

Source: Department of Statistics of the Government of Lithuania

Annex 3: Country profile for poultrymeat

Indicators		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Poultry (at year end)	'000	5576.5	6576.1	6848.1	8066.7	8419.4	9397.1
Poultry production on all farms (live weight)	'000 t	32.4	38.2	42.0	51.2	67.1	75.4
Purchases (live weight)	'000. t	22.6	26.0	26.4	39.2	52.1	62.6
Marketability level	%	69.8	68.1	62.9	76.6	77.6	83.0
Usable production (carcase weight)	'000 t	25.1	29.7	32.8	38.8	49.1	56.6
Poultry meat exports	'000 t	1.0	1.2	2.1	3.2	6.4	13.4
Poultry meat imports	'000 t	10.0	10.0	12.6	15.1	21.7	31.1
Consumption per capita	kg	9.	10.6	11.8	14.6	17.4	21.8
Self-sufficiency	%	74	77	78	75	80	75

Source: Department of Statistics of the Government of Lithuania

Annex 4: Country profile for sheepmeat and goatmeat

Indicators		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Sheep and goat (at year end)	'000	34.5	36.0	35.6	44.1	49.0	51.2
Sheep and goat production (live weight)	'000 t	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7
Purchase (live weight)	'000 t	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Marketability level	%	6.2	0	6.7	6.7	6.7	11.8
Usable production (carcase weight)	'000 t	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Sheep meat and goat meat exports	'000 t	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheep meat and goat meat imports	'000 t	0	0	0	0	0	0
Consumption per capita	kg	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Self-sufficiency	%	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Department of Statistics of the Government of Lithuania