



European Commission



Lithuania: Multiannual national plan for the development of sustainable aquaculture an overview

Current situation



Total volume (2013):
3 840 tonnes



Total value (2013):
8.3 million euro

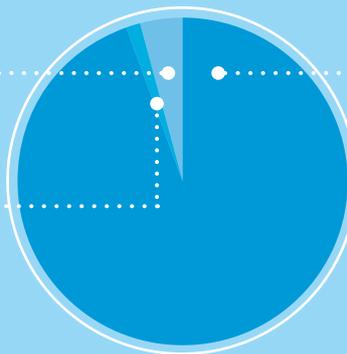


Lithuania's contribution to EU aquaculture:
0.3% volume
0.2% value

Main species by volume

Other
151 t
4.0%

Trout
52 t
1.4%



Carp
3 605 t
94.7%

● Freshwater finfish

Source of data: Eurostat



National Growth Objectives (2014-2022)



Production volume from 3 845 tonnes to **6 400 tonnes** in 2022 (66% increase).

Production value from 8.9 million euro to **18.8 million euro** in 2022 (111% increase).



Response to the strategic guidelines



Simplify administrative procedures:

- An analysis of administrative burden on Lithuanian aquaculture revealed that administrative procedures are not a factor that is limiting sector development and competitiveness, and therefore they do not require additional simplification or action.



Enhance competitiveness:

- An increased competitiveness is planned by fostering the integration of fish processing facilities into aquaculture units, using newly developed processing technologies, and enabling the supply of new products to the market.
- Development of product marketing will be improved by supporting the promotion of both traditional and novel aquaculture products at international and local exhibitions, as well as using other advertising mechanisms.
- The plan proposes to focus on production of species with high international demand, such as trout, sturgeon, catfish, tilapia and crustaceans alongside traditional pond aquaculture production.
- The environmental conditions and existing infrastructure for recirculating aquaculture system (RAS) development are favourable in almost all of Lithuania. It is foreseen to use best practices and to develop large scale (1,000-1,500 tonne) RAS units.



Best practices

The Plan identifies a number of examples of best practise covering different species, production systems and scales, including:

- Sustainability: 52% of total pond area and 33% of total production is certified as organic.
- Organization and management: More than 95% of total production is produced by enterprises belonging to national producer organizations.



Coordinated spatial planning:

- The current capacity of pond aquaculture is underexploited, a significant part of pond area is not used and thus the further development of spatial planning for aquaculture is not a priority.



Level playing field:

- The creation of an aquaculture information service, enhancing the knowledge and practical skills of practitioners, and the sharing of best practices amongst the aquaculture sector.
- Improved accessibility and dissemination of scientific, technological and market information and promoting the cooperation between managing authorities, scientific institutions, producer organization and other stakeholders.

