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**Report Highlights:**

Since its European Union (EU) accession in 2004, Lithuania has consistently harmonized its domestic food and agricultural regulations with EU standards. FAS/Warsaw advises stakeholders to consult with Lithuanian importers and/or buyers to ensure current requirements are met. FAS/Warsaw also recommends that the following report be read in conjunction with the EU Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards (FAIRS) report, prepared by the U.S. Mission to the EU's Office of Agricultural Affairs (OAA).

**Disclaimer:**

The following report was prepared by U.S. Embassy Warsaw’s Office of Agricultural Affairs (OAA), which has regional responsibility for Lithuania, for exporters of U.S.-origin food and agricultural products to Lithuania. While every effort was taken during preparation, FAS/Warsaw cannot guarantee complete accuracy due to policy changes since publication, or because clear and consistent information about these policies was unavailable. FAS/Warsaw recommends that U.S. exporters verify all import requirements with their foreign customers before shipping any goods. This report also should be read in conjunction with the 2022 EU FAIRS report, prepared by the U.S. Mission to the EU’s OAA, and can be found on this [website](#).

FINAL IMPORT APPROVAL OF ANY PRODUCTS IS SUBJECT TO THE IMPORTING COUNTRY’S RULES AND REGULATIONS AS INTERPRETED BY BORDER OFFICIALS AT THE TIME OF PRODUCT ENTRY.

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**Executive Summary:**

Lithuania follows all EU regulations and directives. FAS/Warsaw recommends that this report should be read in conjunction with the 2023 EU FAIRS report produced by the U.S. Mission to the EU in Brussels, Belgium, available on the [FAS GAIN Report Database](#). U.S. exporters should be aware that some interpretational variations can appear between EU Member States. This report outlines specific requirements for food and agricultural product imports into Lithuania.

## **Country Overview:**

Lithuania acceded to the EU in 2004 and has since experienced significant economic development. Increasingly robust consumer demand for imported food and agricultural products is driven by Lithuania's growing middle class. Lithuania adopted the Euro in 2015.

Lithuanian agriculture is mostly focused on meat, dairy, and cereal grain production. Among the Baltic States, Lithuania has the most favorable climatic and soil conditions for agricultural production. The main crops include wheat, barley, rye, sugar beets, and potatoes. Livestock production is dominated by hogs and beef and dairy cattle.

Lithuania is a net exporter of agricultural and food products. Total 2022 imports of food and agricultural products reached \$7.7 billion, while exports of these products reached \$10.5 billion. Over 80 percent of its food and agricultural imports and almost 70 percent of its exports are traded with other EU markets.

In 2022, U.S. agricultural and related products exports to Lithuania reached \$90 million, 50 percent of which were fish and seafood products. U.S. products with strong market potential in Lithuania include fish and seafood, wines, distilled spirits, tree nuts, and food processing ingredients.

## **Section I. General Food Laws:**

### **Food Safety Legislation**

Lithuania follows EU regulations governing agricultural imports, per the EU's single market principle, including [Regulation EC/178/2002](#), the EU's General Food Law (GFL). United States exporters should be aware that some interpretational variations can occur between the Member States. While EU regulations generally mandate national regulatory objectives, and often within a certain time frame, Member States can determine their own national implementing regulations. The Government of Lithuania (GOL) regulates all domestic food and agricultural stakeholders and ensures their compliance with all requisite EU standards and regulations.

In 2019, the European Commission (EC) amended the GFL after a 'fitness check' and determined that ineffective risk-communication procedures had negatively affected consumer trust regarding risk management decisions. The EC also issued [Regulation 2019/1381](#) in June 2019 regarding transparency and sustainability of its risk assessment methodology. Regulation 2019/1381 aims to improve risk communication by creating a public register of private-sector research commissioned for approvals of genetically engineered (GE) products, novel foods, food and feed additives, plant protection products, and food packaging. The Regulation came into force on March 27, 2021.

The two EU regulations, which provide the basis of the EU's border control requirements for food and agriculture and apply to all Member States irrespective of national implementing regulations are:

- Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EC) No 2016/2031 of 26 October 2016 on protective measures against plant pests. Current consolidated version of the Regulation can be found [here](#).
- Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EC) No 2017/625 of 15 March 2017 on official controls and other official activities carried out to ensure the application of food and feed law and rules on animal health and animal welfare and plant health and plant protection

products. The Regulation repeals former Regulation 882/2004. The current consolidated version of the Regulation can be found [here](#).

Regulations governing the movement of food within Lithuania and the EU can be found via the [Seimas](#) website.

Other Relevant Lithuanian Food Laws include:

- Law on Veterinary Activities (December 17, 1991, No I-2110 with amendments, consolidated version July 10, 2020)
- Law on Animal Welfare and Protection (October 03, 2012, No. XI-2271 as amended No. VIII-500 May 1, 2021)
- Law on Product Safety (June 01, 1999, No. 64-2324, consolidated version No. VIII-1206: May 1, 2019)
- Law on Food, of April 04, 2000, No VIII-1608, as last amended on 18 December 2014 No XII – 1491. Consolidated version, valid as of July 01, 2015, can be found [here](#).
- Law on Consumer Protection (November 10, 1994, No. I-657, consolidated version: from 01/01/2016 to 29/02/2016), as last amended on June 2015 \_No XII-1867.
- Law on Seed Cultivation (November 15, 2001, No. IX-602, consolidated version: December 10, 2004).
- Law on Plant Protection (October 19, 1995, No. I-1069, consolidated version: November 1, 2021),
- Law on Alcohol (April 18, 1995, No I-857, consolidated version: November 1, 2020)
- Law on Environmental Protection (January 21, 1992, No. I-2223, consolidated version November 13 – December 31, 2021), as last amended on June 25, 2020 – No XII-1718.

### **Relevant Institutions in Lithuania**

The GOL regulates and enforces food and agricultural regulations via the Ministry of Agriculture (MinAg), the State Food and Veterinary Service (SFVS), the State Plant Service under the Ministry of Agriculture (SPSMoA), the Ministry of Environment (MEN), the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Economy (MOE). SFVS is the central competent authority with overall responsibilities in relation to food and feed safety, animal health, animal welfare, and animal breeding and is directly accountable to the GOL and the Minister of Agriculture. SFVS enforces food laws and regulations for commodities and other raw materials, processed foods, and feeds. SFVS ensures food and feed safety and free movement throughout the EU by ensuring that quality, labeling, and other requirements adhere to EU and Lithuanian regulations. Following a MinAg reorganization in 2019, one part of the State Animal Breeding Authority was moved from MinAg to SFVS.

The State Plant Service under the Ministry of Agriculture (SPSMoA) is the central competent authority for plant health, authorization of plant protection products, and controls on the use and marketing of plant protection products. The last restructuring of the SPSMoA was carried out in May 2020, when the Internal Audit Division was abolished. Internal audit functions have been transferred to the Central Internal Audit Division in the Ministry of Agriculture.

The MinAg develops and enforces laws and guidelines pertaining to food quality (raw and processed), plants, and organic foods.

The MEN is the central competent authority for genetically engineered (GE) organisms.

The Ministry of Health is responsible for legislation on food contaminants, additives, supplements, products for special nutrition, irradiated, genetically engineered foodstuffs, novel food, materials, and articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs, food hygiene, and food labeling.

The MOE regulates market policy in Lithuania, including implementing EU requirements.

## **Section II. Labeling Requirements:**

Lithuanian food labeling requirements, standards, and specifications are based on EU requirements, chiefly [Regulation 1169/2011](#) of the European Parliament and Council regarding food information for consumers (FIC). Mandatory nutritional declarations under the FIC entered into force on December 13, 2016. In June 2018, the EC published updated [guidance](#) on FIC implementation. Lithuania uses EU product of designated origin (PDO), geographic indication (GI), and traditional specialty guaranteed (TSG) protections for some products. More information on labeling requirements can be found on FAS USEU's [website](#).

To assist stakeholder compliance with EU food labeling rules, the EC, several Member States, and EU industry bodies have published the following documents:

- EC: [Notice on questions and answers on the application of Regulation 1169/2011 on the Provision of Food Information to Consumers](#) (June 2018)
- EC: [Infographic on the labeling rules](#) (downloadable Adobe file)
- Food Drink Europe (EU Food and Drink Industry Confederation): [Guidance on the Provision of Food Information](#)

**U.S. exporters are strongly advised to check for additional national requirements with their importers.**

## **Compulsory Information**

Article 9 of FIC Regulation 1169/2011 established the mandatory food and beverage label declarations:

- Name of the food
- List of ingredients
- Allergens listed in Annex II
- Quantity of certain ingredients or category of ingredients
- Net quantity of the product
- Date of minimum durability or “use by date.”
- Any special storage conditions and/or conditions of use
- Name of business name and address of the food business operator under whose name the food is marketed. If that operator is not established in the EU, the name and address of the importer.
- Country of origin or place of provenance as per provisions under Article 26
- Instructions for use where it would be difficult to make appropriate use of the food in the absence of such instructions.
- Alcoholic strength by volume for beverages containing more than 1.2% by volume of alcohol.

- Nutrition declaration
- Minimum font size for printing label/sticker is set at 1.2 mm.

FIC Regulation 1169/2011 legislation establishes label visibility, font size, font, and background contrast, and obligates labeling disclosures for products with allergens (*e.g.*, peanuts or dairy). It also requires country of origin labeling (COOL) for fresh pork, poultry, goat, and sheep meat, nutritional information for processed foods, and consumer information to distinguish between products and like-products produced from different ingredients (*e.g.*, ‘cheese-like’ products).

Food products intended for retail, hotel, restaurant, and institutional (HRI) sales must comply with labeling requirements. Food labeling, presentation, and advertising cannot mislead consumers about health claims, including characteristics, effects, and attributes related to disease prevention, treatment, or cure.

### **Flavorings**

Annex VII, Part C to FIC Regulation 1169/2011 sets out rules for the indication of flavorings, smoke flavorings and the use of the term “natural.” [Regulation 1334/2008](#) lays down additional rules on the use of the term “natural”. For more information see Section IV “Food Additive Regulations.”

### **Organic Food Labeling**

The regulation on organic production and labelling of organic products was adopted in 2018 and entered into force on January 1, 2022 ([Regulation \(EU\) 2018/848](#)).

Organic labeling is overseen in Lithuania by the Ekoagros Company, a parastatal company founded by the Ministry of Agriculture. Ekoagros is internationally accredited by the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements. Lithuania has a patented certification label for Lithuanian organic products. Lithuania follows all EU organic standards and regulations.

### **Alcoholic Beverages**

Allergen labeling is compulsory on all alcoholic beverages. On beverages containing more than 1.2 percent of alcohol by volume (excluding wines), the actual alcoholic strength by volume must be indicated in accordance with Annex XII to FIC regulation 1169/2011. The alcoholic strength must be indicated by a figure with maximum one decimal place followed by the symbol “% vol.” The alcoholic strength must be given in the same field of vision as the product name and the net quantity. For wines, rules for the indication of the alcoholic strength are set out in specific legislation.

Alcoholic beverages containing more than 1.2 percent of alcohol by volume are still exempted from the obligation to bear a nutrition declaration and a list of ingredients. In March 2018, the industry presented, based on EU Commissions request, a [joint self-regulatory proposal](#) outlining general principles of a labeling scheme. These general principles were accompanied by four sector-specific implementation plans for [wine](#), [spirit drinks](#), [beer](#) and [cider & fruit wine](#). More information is available in GAIN report [‘EU Alcohol Industry Labeling Proposal - Labeling Apart Together’](#).

### **Prepackaged Food Labeling and the Use of Stickers**

Specific rules about using stickers to provide mandatory labeling information are not included in FIC Regulation No. 1169/2011. On this issue, the EC refers to point 2.1.1 of their Questions and Answers on

the Application of Regulation (EU) No. 1169/2011 document, which notes that “labels should not be easily removable so as to jeopardize the availability or the accessibility of the mandatory food information to the consumer.”

### **Nutritional and Health Claims**

The Annex to Nutrition & Health Claims Regulation (EC) No.1924/2006 lists the EU authorized nutrition claims and their U.S. Exporters should be aware that different pieces of legislation may apply to single product conditions of use. The use of nutrition claims not included in the annex is not allowed.

### **Health Claims**

Rules on the use of health claims are regulated under the Nutrition and Health Claims Regulation (EC) No. 1924/2006. The Regulation can be found [here](#). Regulation (EU) No. 432/2012 establishes the EU’s list of functional health claims and the conditions of use. Health claims which refer to certain botanical substances are currently on hold while the EC and Member States discuss potential conflicts of the Health Claims Regulation with the Traditional Herbal Medicinal Products Directive. Since December 14, 2012, all claims not authorized, and not on hold, and/or under consideration are not allowed. Food labels with any claims must comply with the provisions of FIC Regulation 1169/2011. EC Implementing Decision 2013/63 of January 24, 2013, establishes guidelines for national authorities to regulate specific conditions for permitted health claims.

The list of permitted functional health claims is different from individual applications for health claims related to disease risk reduction and claims referring to the health and development of children, which require case-by-case authorizations and a scientific dossier to the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA). A simplified authorization procedure has been established for health claims based on new scientific data.

Regulation (EC) 353/2008 of 18 April 2008 sets out implementing rules for applications for the authorization of health claims as provided for in Article 15 of Regulation 1924/2006. Guidance on stakeholder applications for health claim approvals can be downloaded from EFSA’s [website](#).

Regulation (EU) 907/2013 of September 20, 2013, establishes rules for the use of “generic descriptors” which could be interpreted by consumers as health claims. Generic descriptors such as “digestive biscuits” and “cough drops” might normally be banned under Regulation 1924/2006 if they suggest a health benefit not evaluated scientifically by EFSA. Trademarks and brand names that suggest health and/or nutritional benefits, but do not comply with the new rules are not allowed in the EU market.

### **Country of Origin Labeling (COOL)**

Country of origin labeling is mandatory for honey, fruit and vegetables, olive oil, fishery and aquaculture products, beef, pork, sheep and goat meat, and poultry. For more information on COOL requirements, please refer to the [FAS EU website](#). On May 29, 2018, the EC published [Implementing Regulation 2018/775](#) mandating dual-origin labeling when a country of origin is given or visually implied on a product label, but the primary ingredient originates from a different country. This Regulation entered into force on April 1, 2020. Lithuania launched a national COOL scheme on milk and dairy products in September 2016.

### **Plant-based Meat and Dairy Alternatives**

To date, there is no EU-harmonized definition of the terms “vegetarian” and “vegan” and no specific requirements for the labeling of plant-based meat and dairy alternatives.

In July 2017, the European Court of Justice (ECJ) ruled that plant-based products cannot be labeled with dairy names such as “cheese,” “butter” or “milk”. The ECJ based its ruling on [Regulation 1308/2013](#), which defines definitions and designations that may only be used for the marketing of dairy products. A list of exceptions for non-dairy products that may be labeled with reserved dairy names was established by [Commission Decision 2010/791](#). For more information, please see FAS EU GAIN Report “[European Court Prohibits Use of Dairy Names for Non-Dairy Products.](#)”

### **Section III. Packaging and Container Regulations:**

#### **Reducing packaging-related waste**

In May 2018, the European Commission proposed new rules to target the 10 single use plastic products most often found on Europe’s beaches and seas, as well as lost fishing gear. The ban of certain products could also affect food packaging. Some provisions of [Directive \(EU\) 2019/904](#) to reduce the impact of certain plastic products on the environment, such as the ban on single-use plastics, went into effect on July 3, 2021. This was the deadline for Member States to transpose the directive into national laws, regulations, and administrative provisions. Other provisions in the Directive, such as the extended producer responsibility, will take effect by the end of 2024.

To implement the Directive 2019/904 (Single-Use Plastic (SUP) Directive) prohibiting the placing on the market of certain single-use plastic products and all aerobically degradable plastic products, the Lithuanian Ministry of Environment amended four legal acts. These were amendments to the Waste Management, Packaging and Packaging Waste Management, Environmental Protection Laws, and the Code of Administrative Offenses. The amendments were approved by the Lithuanian Parliament in September 2021.

The amendments to the Waste Management Act and the Packaging and Packaging Waste Management Act introduce a ban on the placing on the market of certain single-use plastic products. The amendments define the rights and obligations of manufacturers and importers of single-use plastic products, as well as of manufacturers and importers of fishing gear containing plastic.

Council Directive 94/62/EC outlines measures aimed at limiting packaging waste and promoting recycling, re-use, and other forms of waste recovery. On November 30, 2022, the European Commission proposed a revision to the 1994 Directive on Packaging and Packaging Waste to harmonize the increasingly fragmented packaging rules across the European Union. The proposal is currently going through the legislative process and is expected to be finalized by mid-2024.

#### **Materials in contact with foodstuffs**

Packaging and product container requirements in Lithuania adhere to EU standards and regulations, chiefly [Regulation \(EC\) 1935/2004 of October 27, 2004](#). Regulation (EC) No. 450/2009 of 29 May 2009 also addresses materials and products which touch food. Additional information on plastic materials which touch food is described in Regulation (EU) No. 10/2011 of 14 January 2011 (OJ L12, 15.1.2011, page 1). This Regulation cites 21 permitted substances (plastic materials and articles) that may touch

food. For more information on package and containers requirements please refer to the 2023 EU FAIRS Report [here](#).

#### **Section IV. Food Additives Regulations:**

The EU's "Package on Food Improvement Agents" includes Regulations: (1) [Regulation 1331/2008](#), amended by [Regulation \(EU\) 2019/1381](#) on the transparency and sustainability of the EU risk assessment in the food chain, (2) Regulation (EC) 1332/2008 on food enzymes, (3) Regulation (EC) 1333/2008 on food additives, and (4) Regulation 1334/2008 on flavoring agents.

[Regulation \(EU\) 2019/1381](#) on the transparency and sustainability of the EU risk assessment in the food chain establishes an approval process for food additives, food enzymes, and food flavorings. Implementing regulations are established under Regulation 234/2011, which clarifies administrative and technical data required by the EC. Only additives included in the EU's positive list may be used in food products marketed in the EU. Inclusion in the EU positive list is based on a risk assessment by the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA).

Approved additives are listed in Annex II to the Food Additives Regulation 1333/2008. The approved uses of additives are listed according to the food category to which they may be added. Annex I to Regulation 1333/2008 lists 26 different categories of food additives. The EU does not allow the use of chlorine, bromates, and peroxides as flour bleaching agents. Additional information on regulations pertaining to EU food additives requirements can be obtained [here](#).

#### **Section V. Pesticides and Contaminants:**

[Regulation \(EC\) No.1107/2009](#) established approval requirements for plant protection product (PPPs). It entered into force in 2009 and supersedes Directive 91/414/EEC. This Regulation also established the list of approved active substances. Only PPPs containing EU-approved active substances are authorized. According to the Regulation, the EU is divided into three different zones. Lithuania is listed in Zone A "North", together with Denmark, Estonia, Latvia, Finland, and Sweden. Once a Member State approves the PPP, it can be mutually recognized and authorized within the same EU zone as set out in Annex I of the Regulation. Exporters can search for specific details on PPPs approved for use in a certain Member State in the [EU pesticide database](#).

[Directive 2009/128](#) on the sustainable use of pesticides is also part of the so-called Pesticides Package. For more information see the European Commission website [here](#).

In November 2017, Regulation (EU) 2017/2158 established benchmark levels to reduce the presence of acrylamide in food. The regulation requires that food business operators apply mandatory measures to reduce the presence of acrylamide, proportionate to the size and nature of their establishment. In November 2019, the Commission adopted [Recommendation 2019/1888](#) recommending that competent authorities in the Member States regularly monitor the presence of acrylamide and its levels in food, in particular in the food listed in the Annex of this Recommendation. For more information see the European Commission [website](#).

#### **Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs)**

Since 2008, Member States have followed Regulation (EC) No.396/2005 on MRLs in food or feed of plant and animal origin. Pesticide MRLs for processed or composite products are based on levels in raw

agricultural ingredients. See the EC's [website](#) for the latest updates. For a list of authorized active substances or pesticide-MRL combinations, see the European Commission's [online database](#).

### **Import Tolerances**

MRL and import tolerance is available in the "[Pesticide Use and Food Safety](#)" guide published by [Croplife Europe](#).

### **Section VI. Other Regulations and Requirements:**

U.S.-EU Wine Agreement: In March 2006, the United States and the EU signed the Agreement, which covers wines with an alcohol content of not less than 7 percent and not more than 22 percent. All U.S. wine exports must be accompanied by certification and analysis documentation using the format specified in Annex III (a) to the Agreement. More information on the simplified EU import certificate form can be obtained from the [Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau](#). The Agreement's "Protocol on Wine Labeling" sets optional conditions for wine labels. [Commission Regulation 1416/2006](#) concerns the protection of U.S. names of origin in the EU. Information on U.S.-EU wine trade can also be obtained from the U.S. Treasury Department's [Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau](#).

### **Section VII. Other Specific Standards:**

Specific standards are required when importing wine and spirits from non-EU countries. An import license, issued by [Lithuanian National Paying Agency](#), must be provided for wine shipments exceeding 3,000 liters. Lithuanian customs also require non-EU countries to provide a single administrative document (SAD) along with imported food products. Specific taxation information can be found on the EC's [website](#). Wines exported from the United States must also include a simplified export certificate or VII document.

### **Novel Foods Labeling**

On January 1, 2018, the EU's [framework Regulation 2015/2283 on Novel Foods](#) became applicable. Regulation 2015/2283 repeals Regulations 258/97 and 1852/2001. A novel food is defined as food that has not been consumed to a significant degree in the EU before May 15, 1997, and falls within at least one of the 10 categories listed in Article 3 of the new regulation. The underlying principles underpinning novel food in the European Union are that novel foods must be:

- Safe for consumers
- Properly labeled, so as not to mislead consumers.
- If novel food is intended to replace another food, it must not differ in a way that the consumption of the novel food would be nutritionally disadvantageous for the consumer.

Novel food is subject to the general labeling requirements laid out in [Regulation \(EC\) No 1169/2011](#). Specific additional requirements for the labeling of a novel food may also apply, if necessary, to properly inform the consumer. The label must mention the name of the food, and, where appropriate, specify the conditions of use. Any nutrition and health claim should only be made in accordance with the requirements of the [Health and Nutrition Claims Regulation \(EC\) No 1924/2006](#).

The list of the novel foods authorized in the EU is available at the European Commission's [website](#).

Use of GE food and ingredients are required to be labeled in concordance with Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003.

### **Section VIII. Trademarks, Brand Names, and Intellectual Property Rights:**

Lithuanian copyright and trademark laws are harmonized with EU requirements. Rules on the protection of trademarks in the EU are set in EU [Directive 2015/2436](#). [Commission Implementing Regulation 2018/626](#) sets out detailed rules on application procedures. [Commission Delegated Regulation 2018/625](#) sets out procedural rules on opposition and revocation of EU trademarks.

### **Section IX. Import Procedures:**

The “Union Customs Code” (UCC) established in [European Parliament and Council Regulation 952/2013](#) is the framework regulation on rules and procedures for customs throughout the EU. Implementing provisions were published on December 29, 2015. [Commission Delegated Regulation 2015/2446](#) and [Commission Implementing Regulation 2015/2447](#) regulated certain provision of the UCC including binding tariff information and origin of goods. The Lithuanian Customs Department provides electronic information on current EU issues, trade laws, and regulations, access to administrative forms, custom consultation committees, restrictions, prohibitions, and access to tariff regulations regarding foreign trade.

The Integrated Tariff of the Republic of Lithuania ([LITAR](#)) database provides electronic access to information resources on EU tariff and Lithuanian taxes, import, and export procedures and regulations. Information found on LITAR must be cross-referenced with EC legal regulations and Lithuanian excise and VAT laws. The EU tariff and non-tariff requirements can be found online on the [TARIC database](#). Supplemental information on free movement of goods in Lithuania can be found on the [europa.eu](#) website.

### **Section X. Trade Facilitation:**

Lithuania ratified the World Trade Organization’s (WTO) Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) in October 2015. Lithuania has been a WTO member since 2001.

In the EU, the Binding Tariff Information (BTI) system was introduced to ensure legal certainty for business operators when calculating import duties. All currently valid BTI decisions are accessible in the [public BTI database](#). The Official Controls Regulation (OCR - [Regulation \(EU\) 2017/625](#)) provides the legal basis for the recognition of official controls in the country of origin of the goods and provides the legal basis for electronic certificates, using the EU’s Integrated Management System for Official Controls (IMSOC). For plant products, all EU Member States can receive U.S. e-Phytos sent via the Hub created by the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). For other commodities, there is no connection between IMSOC and the U.S. systems. Government agencies usually issue electronic certificates, however in absence of such a connection, paper certificates are required.

In Lithuania border inspections should be completed within 24 hours. The duration of inspection may be extended if there is a need to take and analyze samples of products from the shipment. The Ministry of Agriculture establishes the fees for border inspections of food and agricultural products.

The Lithuanian Customs Department, together with the MinAg’s National Paying Agency, SFVS, the Ministry of Culture’s Department of Cultural Heritage, and State Enterprise Centre of Registers implemented the [Electronic Customs Single Window principle](#) to provide international trade stakeholders a ‘one-stop’ point to handle all related documents and information. As a result,

documentation flow for customs clearance in Lithuania has greatly improved. Most Lithuanian importers work with private customs clearance agents.

Lithuanian importers generally do not report to FAS/Warsaw when they encounter administrative delays at border points and ports of entry. Most problems usually concern paperwork mistakes or missing documents. One of the most common issues occurring in the customs clearance procedure is the lack of appropriate [HS](#) codes in presented documentation.

#### **Appendix I. Government Regulatory Agency Contacts:**

##### **The Ministry of Agriculture**

Gedimino av. 19 (J. Lelevelio 6)

LT-01103 Vilnius, Lithuania

Ph: +370 5 239 1111

E-Mail: [zum@zum.lt](mailto:zum@zum.lt)

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<https://zum.lrv.lt/en/>

##### **State Food and Veterinary Service**

Siesikų str. 19

LT-07170 Vilnius, Lithuania

Ph: +370 5 242 0108

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Fax: +370 5 240 4362

<https://vmvt.lt/?language=en>

##### **Ministry of Health**

Vilnius str. 33,

LT-01506 Vilnius, Lithuania

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Fax: +370 5 266 1402

<https://sam.lrv.lt/en/>

##### **Ministry of Economy and Innovation**

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##### **Lithuanian Customs Department**

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<https://lrmuitine.lt/web/guest/apiemus/lm#en>

#### **Attachments:**

No Attachments