

THE MINERAL INDUSTRY OF

LITHUANIA

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The mining industry of Lithuania extracted peat and industrial minerals, including clays and sand and gravel. Lithuania had been among the leading countries of the former Soviet Union (FSU) in the production of bricks, cement, and lime. During the 1980's, more than 290 enterprises were engaged in the production of industrial minerals, including nitrogenous fertilizer, and more than 240 sand and gravel deposits were being exploited. The majority of the country's peat production was used in agriculture (Gornaya Entsiklopediya, 1987, p. 207-208). Since then, no reports of the development of new mines or enterprises producing industrial minerals have been found, and there is a greater likelihood that some facilities have reduced or stopped production.

In 1998, three companies were extracting oil in the western part of the country, but production was still small and in the developmental stage (U.S. Energy Information Administration, January 2000, Country analysis briefs—Lithuania, accessed January 28, 2000, at URL <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/cabs/lithuania.html>). Lithuania had the Baltic States' only oil refinery at Mazeikiai with a capacity to produce about 13 million metric tons per year of petroleum products (U.S. Energy Information Administration, January 2000, Country analysis briefs—Lithuania, accessed January 28, 2000, at URL <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/cabs/lithuania.html>). The Ignalina nuclear powerplant, a graphite-moderated pressure-tube reactor, provided a large percentage of the country's electric generation

capacity (U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, 1985, p. 67; U.S. Energy Information Administration, January 2000, Country analysis briefs—Lithuania, accessed January 28, 2000, at URL <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/cabs/lithuania.html>).

In 1998, the country was a major transshipper of mineral products, mainly through its Baltic Seaport of Klaipeda. Also, construction was nearing completion of the Butinge offshore petroleum and petroleum products loading terminal in the open sea 7.2 kilometers from the Lithuanian coast near the border with Latvia (CNN.com, December 7, 1999, Crude oil spill at Lithuanian terminal, drifts towards Latvia, accessed January 28, 2000, at URL <http://www.cnn.com/19...c.lithuania.oilspill.ap/index.html>).

Lithuania envisions its future in the mineral industry, as do other Baltic States, mainly as a transshipper of minerals, primarily oil, from Russia (U.S. Energy Information Administration, January 2000, Country analysis briefs—Lithuania, accessed January 28, 2000, at URL <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/cabs/lithuania.html>).

References Cited

- Gornaya Entsiklopediya [Mining Encyclopedia], 1987, Litovskayka Sovetskaya Sotsialistichskaya Respublika: Moscow, Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya, v. 3, 592 p.
U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, 1985, USSR energy atlas, January, 79 p.

TABLE 1
LITHUANIA: PRODUCTION OF MINERAL COMMODITIES 1/

(Metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
Ammonia, nitrogen content e/	277,200 2/	442,200 2/	460,000	380,000	406,000	
Cement	736,000	649,000	700,000	714,000	788,200	
Limestone	411,000	218,000	233,000	250,000 e/	250,000	
Peat	411,000	214,000	250,000 e/	295,200	195,300	
Petroleum:						
Crude	42-gallon barrels	1,095,000	1,095,000 e/	1,095,000 e/	1,460,000	1,825,000
Refinery products		1,034,800	2,900,000	3,740,000	5,029,400	6,433,900

e/ Estimated.

1/ Table includes data and estimates based on information available through January 28, 2000. The country produces other industrial minerals, including clays and sand and gravel, but consistent data are unavailable for deriving a multiyear production series.

2/ Reported figure.

TABLE 2
LITHUANIA: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 1998 1/

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity	Major operating companies	Location of main facilities	Annual capacity e/
Ammonia, nitrogen content	Jonava nitrogenous fertilizer plant	Jonava	500.
Cement	Akmyantsementas enterprise	Akmyane	2,500.
Clays, for brick production	Production at 19 deposits with the largest		1,500,000 (total
cubic meters	production facilities:		for 19 deposits).
	Daugelskoye plant exploiting the Daugelai deposit,	Daugelai	
	Ignalinskoye plant exploiting the Dinsa deposit	Ignalina region	
	Tauragskoye enterprise exploiting the Taurage deposit	Taurage region	
Clays, for concrete aggregates	Krunay deposit	Krunay region in central Lithuania	500.
Clays, for cement	Saltiniskiai deposit	Saltiniskiai region	2,000.
Limestone	Karpenai deposit for cement production	Karpenai region	8,000.
Peat	Production at 11 enterprises exploiting 55 deposits.		
	Largest enterprises are:		
	Siauliai exploiting Didisis-Tiryalis and Sulinkiu deposits	Siauliai region	350.
Do.	Ezherelskoye exploiting Ezherelis and Pales deposits	Ezherelis region	400.
Do.	Ionovskoye exploiting Paraistis and Disisis-Raystas deposits	Paraistis region	300.
Do.	Baltoyi-Bokeskoye exploiting Baltoyi and Vokeskoye deposits	Baltoyi-Boke region	300.
Petroleum, crude	Geonafra	NA	NA.
	Geniciai Oil	NA	NA.
	Minja Oil	NA	NA.
Petroleum, refined	Mazeikiai petroleum refinery	Mazeikiai	13,000.
Sand and gravel	246 deposits under exploitation. Largest enterprises are:		20 (total for 246
million cubic meters	Trakaijskoye association exploiting Serapinshkes deposits	Trakai region	(deposits).
	Rizgonskiy and Yurbarksiy plants exploiting Rizgonys and Kalnenay deposits	Rizgonys region	
Sand (for glass)	Anyksciai deposit	Anyksciai	150.

e/ Estimated NA Not available.

1/ Production may have been curtailed or ceased at a number of enterprises listed as mining industrial minerals as current information has not been available to update e