



LITHUANIA



INTRODUCTION

Lithuanian lands were united in 1236. Over the next century, through alliances and conquest, Lithuania extended its territory to include most of present-day Belarus and Ukraine. By the end of the 14th century Lithuania was the largest state in Europe. Lithuania was annexed by the USSR in 1940. On 11 March 1990, Lithuania became the first of the Soviet republics to declare its independence.

GOVERNMENT

Chief of State

President Gitanas NAUSEDA

Head of Government

Prime Minister Ingrida SIMONYTE

Government Type

semi-presidential republic

Capital

Vilnius

Legislature

unicameral Parliament or Seimas (141 seats)

Ambassador to US

Ambassador Audra PLEPYTE

US Ambassador

Ambassador Robert S. GILCHRIST

GEOGRAPHY

Area

Total: 65,300 sq km

Land: 62,680 sq km

Water: 2,620 sq km

Climate

transitional, between maritime and continental; wet, moderate winters and summers

Natural Resources

peat, arable land, amber

ECONOMY

Economic Overview

high-income, EU-member, largest Baltic economy; privatized most state-owned enterprises; continued youth emigration issues; systemic corruption; issued Europe's first bank-backed digital coin (LBCOIN); highly educated workforce; lowest EU household debt

GDP (Purchasing Power Parity) \$110.1 billion (2021 est.)

GDP per capita (Purchasing Power Parity) \$39,300 (2021 est.)

Industries - metal-cutting machine tools, electric motors, televisions, refrigerators/freezers, petroleum refining, shipbuilding, furniture, textiles, food processing, fertilizer, agricultural machinery, optical equipment, lasers, electronic components

Agricultural products - wheat, milk, sugar beets, rapeseed, barley, triticale, potatoes, oats, peas, beans

Exports \$53.4 billion (2021 est.)

refined petroleum, wooden furniture, wheat, laboratory reagents, cigarettes (2021)

partners: Russia 10%, Latvia 9%, Germany 8%, Poland 7%, United States 6% (2021)

Imports \$50.38 billion (2021 est.)

crude petroleum, cars, electricity, packaged medicines, broadcasting equipment, natural gas (2021)

partners: Poland 12%, Germany 12%, Russia 11%, Latvia 8%, Netherlands 5% (2021)

PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Population

2.7 million (2023 est.)

Population Growth

-1.04% (2023 est.)

Ethnicity

Lithuanian 84.6%, Polish 6.5%, Russian 5%, Belarusian 1%, other 1.1%, unspecified 1.8% (2021 est.)

Language

Lithuanian (official) 85.3%, Russian 6.8%, Polish 5.1%, other 1.1%, two mother tongues 1.7% (2021 est.)

Religion

Roman Catholic 74.2%, Russian Orthodox 3.7%, Old Believer 0.6%, Evangelical Lutheran 0.6%, Evangelical Reformist 0.2%, other (including Sunni Muslim, Jewish, Greek Catholic, and Karaite) 0.9%, none 6.1%, unspecified 13.7% (2021 est.)