

European Commission

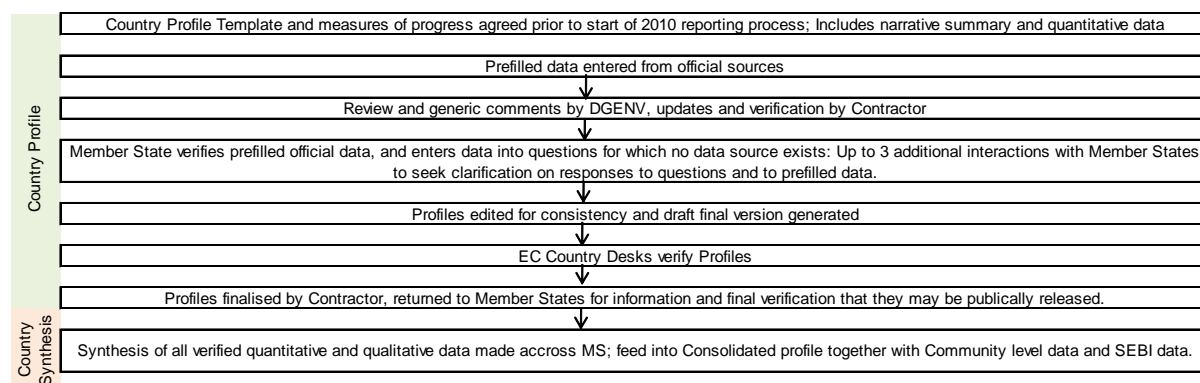
Biodiversity Knowledge Base

Country Profile –Lithuania

The 2010 EU Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) report evaluates the extent to which the EU has met its 2010 commitments. This involves qualitative monitoring of implementation of BAP actions and achievement of targets. The evaluation is also informed by quantitative data relating to a set of biodiversity indicators provided by the European Environment Agency.

Comprehensive assessment of progress at the national level was achieved thanks to the information provided by Member States through this Country Profile. Data was collected for the full term 2010 evaluation and a synthesis of the data in all 27 Member State Country Profiles has been undertaken for the evaluation.

In order to streamline reporting, much of the data contained in this Profile was pre-filled from official data sources (green shaded boxes). The Member State provided certain additional data (orange shaded boxes)¹. A rigorous process of data entry and verification by different stakeholders (Member States, EU and the Contractor appointed by the EU to facilitate the process) was undertaken for each measure of progress and for the document as a whole, and is summarised in the following diagram:



Verification was undertaken for every measure of progress but for ease of presentation this is not explicitly shown here.

¹ Lithuania participated fully in this process.

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OBJECTIVE 1

Objective: 1: To safeguard the EU's most important habitats and species

Headline Target: Biodiversity loss of most important habitats and species halted by 2010, these habitats and species showing substantial recovery by 2013

Target: A1.1: Natura 2000 network established, safeguarded, designated and under effective conservation management by 2010, 2012 in marine

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?

NO

Additional detail & Narrative summary of the information (text provided should be able to stand alone):
See under Additional clarifications below for the detailed data.

All coastal habitats in the Marine Baltic biogeographical region are reported to be in favourable condition.

In the Boreal biogeographical region, 100% (2 of 2) of coastal habitats are in favourable condition. Half or more of bog, mire and fen habitats (4 of the 8 or 50%), rocky habitats (2 of the 3 or 67%), dune habitats (6 of the 9 or 67%), freshwater habitats (5 of the 7 or 71%) and sclerophyllous scrub habitats (1 of 1 or 100%) are reported to be in an unfavourable- inadequate condition. 56% of grassland habitats are in an unfavourable- bad condition. The condition of the single Boreal heath and scrub habitat is unknown.

Additional clarifications:

An analysis for the biogeographical regions follows below:

Biogeographical regions	Habitat	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	TOTAL
		FV= Favourable		U1= Unfavourable-inadequate		U2= Unfavourable-bad		XX= Unknown		NA= Not reported		
Marine Baltic	Coastal habitats	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1
Boreal	Coastal habitats	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2
	Dunes habitats	0	0%	6	67%	3	33%	0	0%	0	0%	9
	Freshwater habitats	2	29%	5	71%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	7
	Heath & scrub	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	1
	Sclerophyllous scrub	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1
	Grasslands	0	0%	4	44%	5	56%	0	0%	0	0%	9
	Bogs, mires & fens	2	25%	4	50%	1	13%	1	13%	0	0%	8
	Rocky habitats	1	33%	2	67%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3
	Forests	3	23%	6	46%	4	31%	0	0%	0	0%	13

Data source

Reference or title: Article 17 reporting

Weblink:

http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/env/monnat/library?l=/habitats_reporting/reporting_q_2001-2007&vm=detailed&sb=Title and <http://biodiversity.eionet.europa.eu/article17/>

Action: A1.1.1: Accelerate efforts to finalise the Natura 2000 network including: complete terrestrial network of Special Protection Areas (SPA) [by 2006, 2008 for marine]; adopt lists of Sites of Community Importance (SCI) [by 2006, 2008 for marine]; designate Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and establish management priorities and necessary conservation measures for SACs [by 2010, 2012 for marine]; establish similar management and conservation measures for SPAs [by 2010, 2012 for marine]. **MS Action:** Propose sufficient SCIs; designate SACs; prepare, adopt and implement site management priorities and measures.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?				NO
How complete is the Natura 2000 network?	Sites of Community Importance (Habitats Directive):		Special Protection Areas (Birds Directive):	
	Number of sites	267	Number of sites	77
	Total area sites (km ²)	6664	Total area sites (km ²)	5435
	Terrestrial area (%)	9.9	Terrestrial area (%)	8.1
	Number of marine sites	2	Number of marine sites	1
	Marine area (%)		Marine area (%)	
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): As of July 2009, Lithuania has designated 267 Sites of Community Importance, with a total area of 6664 km ² , totalling 9.9% of the country's terrestrial area. There are 2 sites with a marine part; the marine SCI area totals 171 km ² . The number of Special Protection Areas is 77, with a total area of 5435 km ² , totalling 8.1% of the country's terrestrial area. The number of marine SPAs is 1, with a marine area of 171 km ² .				
Additional clarifications: The percentage for marine areas is not available.3.6.3 although both are from official data sources.				
Data source	Reference or title: NATURA 2000 barometer (July 2009 update) Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/barometer/index_en.htm			

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?			YES
What is the percentage of Natura 2000 sites with a management plan completed or in preparation?	% of Natura 2000 sites with a management plan completed	16	

	% of Natura 2000 sites with a management plan in preparation	20
	% of Natura 2000 sites with no management plan completed or in preparation	36
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Lithuania has 16% of Natura 2000 sites with a management plan completed, 20% of sites with a management plan in preparation and 36% of sites with no management plan completed or in preparation.		
Additional clarifications:		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:	

Action: A1.1.2: Ensure adequate financing provided to Natura 2000 implementation from Community sources (notably Rural Development funds, Cohesion and Structural Funds, Pre-Accession Instrument, Life-III, Life+) and MS sources, accessible to those who manage Natura 2000 sites, with focus on optimising long-term conservation benefits as well as priority awareness raising and networking initiatives [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Commit adequate national co-financing; identify national priorities for co-financing; develop national programmes for allocation of financing; disburse funds (national and Community) to beneficiaries; monitor cost effectiveness of actions financed (in terms of biodiversity outcomes); audit expenditure.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?	NO
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):	
This action is covered under Supporting Measure 1. Please see B1.1.1 for the expenditure for management or restoration of Natura 2000 sites.	

Action: A1.1.3: Transpose fully [by 2006] Articles 6(2), 6(3) and 6(4) of the Habitats Directive into national legislation and planning policies and ensure subsequent timely implementation; where appropriate (i.e. where development proposals cannot avoid damage to Natura 2000 sites, but proceed for reasons of overriding public interest) ensure special effort for adequate design and implementation of compensatory measures [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Fully transpose and implement Art 6 including: avoid where possible deterioration or disturbance of sites by developmental activities; assess potential impacts of proposed plans or projects likely to have a significant impact on sites, involving general public where appropriate; if deterioration or disturbance likely, assess whether overriding public interest justifies proceeding; if proceeding, take necessary compensatory measures to maintain coherence of network.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
Indicate the number of complaints/infringements (legal cases) related to Article 6 of the Habitats Directive	2004 and earlier	
	2005	
	2006	
	2007	

	2008	
	2009	
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): As of 15 Dec 2009, no cases of complaints/infringements are open.		
Additional clarifications: This only refers to cases of infringements/complaints open as of 15 Dec 2009		
Data source	Reference or title: DG ENV information on legal cases related to Article 6 Weblink: http://circa.europa.eu/Members/irc/env/biodiversity_action_plan/library?l=2010_bap_report/database_prefilling/data_from_dg_env&vm=detailed&sb=Title	

Target: A1.2: Sufficiency, coherence, connectivity and resilience of the protected areas network in the EU substantially enhanced by 2010 and further enhanced by 2013 (cf objective 9, target 9.4).

Action: A1.2.3: Assess [by 2008] and substantially strengthen [by 2010] coherence, connectivity and resilience of the protected areas network (Natura 2000 and non-Natura protected areas) by applying, as appropriate, tools which may include flyways, buffer zones, corridors and stepping stones (including as appropriate to neighbouring and other third countries), as well as actions in support of biodiversity in the wider environment (see also actions under objectives 2, 3 and 9). **MS Action:** Participate in assessment; apply measures to strengthen coherence and connectivity.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Are tools in place or developed to support ecological connectivity?	Tools in place (Indicate Y or N)	Y
	Tools developed but not in place yet (Indicate Y or N)	
Additional detail (If yes or in development, please describe the tools) & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):: Lithuania has tools in place to support ecological connectivity. Nature frame network is used to strengthen the connectivity between Natura 2000 sites or other protected areas.		
Additional clarifications:		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink: http://www.vstt.lt/VI/rubric.php?rubric_id=50	

Target: A1.3: No priority species in worsening conservation status by 2010; majority of priority species in, or moving towards, favourable conservation status by 2013.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?			NO	
What is the conservation status of birds (% of species – least concern, near-threatened and red-listed)?	Detail	Least concern	Near-threatened	Red-listed
	% of birds	95.5	2.9	1.7
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the information (text provided should be able to stand alone):				
Of the 242 regularly occurring bird species in Lithuania, 7 are globally Near-threatened and 4 are Red-listed. Note this refers to all bird species of Lithuania. while the conservation status for the other taxa refers only to				

those of Community Interest and are listed in the annexes to the Habitats Directive (see under clarification)! See under Additional clarifications below for the detailed biogeographic data for non-bird taxa.

Of the species in the Boreal biogeographical region, 7 of the 14 (50%) amphibians and reptiles, 10 of the 15 (67%) of fish, 9 of the 28 (32%) invertebrates and 15 of the 23 (65%) mammals are in a favourable condition. 6 of the 28 (21%) and 19 of the 23 (83%) invertebrates and plants are in an unfavourable-inadequate condition, respectively. The conservation status of 5 of the 14 (36%) amphibians and reptiles and 6 of the 28 (21%) invertebrates was reported to be unfavourable-bad. The status of 2 of the 15 (13%) fish and mammals and 7 of the 28 (25%) invertebrates is unknown.

Additional clarifications:

The conservation status of birds is presented as percentage of Least Concern, Near-threatened and Red-listed at global level of the total of regularly occurring species. Note that the information for birds, from data from BirdLife International, cannot be compared with the information for other taxa: The methodology for the other taxa is different: it is based on the conservation status report (Habitats Directive Article 17); the total only includes those taxa of Community Interest and listed in the annexes to the Habitats Directive.

An analysis for the biogeographical regions follows below:

Biogeographical region	Species group	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences [TOTAL]
		FV= Favourable		U1= Unfavourable-inadequate		U2= Unfavourable-bad		XX= unknown		NA=not reported		
Boreal	Amphibians and reptiles	7	50%	2	14%	5	36%	0	0%	0	0%	14
	Fish	10	67%	2	13%	1	7%	2	13%	0	0%	15
	Invertebrates	9	32%	6	21%	6	21%	7	25%	0	0%	28
	Mammals	15	65%	4	17%	1	4%	3	13%	0	0%	23
	Plants	1	4%	19	83%	1	4%	2	9%	0	0%	23

Data source	Reference or title: Article 17 reporting; BirdLife International data Weblink: http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/env/monnat/library?l=/habitats_reporting/reporting_2001-2007&vm=detailed&sb=Title ; http://biodiversity.eionet.europa.eu/article17/ ; http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/species/index.html
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Action: A1.3.1: Implement [2006 onwards], at EC or MS level as appropriate, existing species action or management plans for species under threat and review and update as necessary; elaborate [2006 onwards] and implement [2007 onwards] additional species action or management plans for a wider range of species under threat - including birds, mammals, reptiles, amphibians, freshwater fish, invertebrates and plants; ensure monitoring of implementation and effectiveness of plans. **MS Action:** Implement EC plans at national level, develop and implement national level plans.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?

YES

Indicate the number of action plans per species group	Completed		In preparation
	Birds		9
	Mammals		5
	Amphibians and reptiles		0
	Fish		1

		Invertebrates		3
		Plants		4
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink: http://www.am.lt/VI/index.php#a/9101			
Has your country developed indicators derived from common bird monitoring schemes? Please indicate Y or N.				
If yes, please describe the indicators derived from common bird monitoring schemes:				
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:			
Do Red Data lists exist? Please indicate Y or N	Birds	Y		
	Mammals	Y		
	Amphibians and reptiles	Y		
	Fish	Y		
	Invertebrates	Y		
	Plants	Y		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink: http://www.am.lt/files/Raudonoji_knyga.pdf			
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Lithuania has the following number of action plans per species group in preparation: 9 for birds, 5 for mammals, 1 for fish, 3 for invertebrates and 4 for plants. Red data lists exist for birds, mammals, amphibians and reptiles, fish, invertebrates and plants.				
Additional clarifications:				
Measures of Progress:				
To be completed by the Member State?				NO
Does your country have active common bird monitoring schemes? Please indicate Y or N		Y		
Additional detail (Provide details on the common bird monitoring schemes) & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): The Lithuanian Breeding Bird Monitoring Scheme, organised by the Lithuanian Ornithological Society, began in 1991 and involves 30 field workers. No indicators derived from the scheme are in official use in Lithuania.				
Additional clarifications: -				
Data source	Reference or title: Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Weblink: http://www.ebcc.info/pecbm.html			

OBJECTIVE 2

Objective: 2: To conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the wider EU countryside.

Headline Target: In wider countryside (terrestrial, freshwater, brackish water outside Natura 2000 network), biodiversity loss halted by 2010 and showing substantial recovery by 2013.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?

NO

Additional detail & Narrative summary of the information (text provided should be able to stand alone):

According to the Article 17 Habitats Directive report 2001-2006, terrestrial habitats of Community interest in Lithuania generally have an unfavourable conservation status. All 9 occurrences of boreal grassland habitats have an unfavourable conservation status. 77 per cent of the boreal forest habitats have an unfavourable status, while the remaining 23 per cent have a favourable status. The conservation status of the boreal heath and scrub habitats is unknown. Peat land habitats in Lithuania have a predominantly unfavourable conservation status (63 per cent). 25 per cent of peat land habitat has a favourable status and the status of the remaining 13 per cent is unknown. See under 'Additional clarifications' below for the detailed data.

Additional clarifications:

Boreal is the only bio geographical region in Lithuania.

Status of grassland habitats

Boreal Number Occurrences	<u>U1+U2</u> <u>Number</u> <u>s</u>	<u>FV</u> <u>Number</u> <u>s</u>	<u>XX</u> <u>Number</u> <u>s</u>	<u>NA</u> <u>Number</u> <u>s</u>	<u>U1+U2</u> <u>Percentage</u> <u>ge</u>	<u>FV</u> <u>Percentage</u> <u>ge</u>	<u>XX</u> <u>Percentage</u> <u>e</u>	<u>NA</u> <u>Percentage</u> <u>e</u>
9	9	0	0	0	100%	0%	0%	0%
U1	4							
U2	5							

Status of forest habitats

Boreal Number Occurrences	<u>U1+U2</u> <u>Number</u> <u>s</u>	<u>FV</u> <u>Number</u> <u>s</u>	<u>XX</u> <u>Number</u> <u>s</u>	<u>NA</u> <u>Number</u> <u>s</u>	<u>U1+U2</u> <u>Percentage</u> <u>ge</u>	<u>FV</u> <u>Percentage</u> <u>ge</u>	<u>XX</u> <u>Percentage</u> <u>e</u>	<u>NA</u> <u>Percentage</u> <u>e</u>
13	10	3	0	0	77%	23%	0%	0%
U1	6							
U2	4							

Status of heath and scrub habitats

Boreal Number Occurrences	<u>U1+U2</u> <u>Number</u> <u>s</u>	<u>FV</u> <u>Number</u> <u>s</u>	<u>XX</u> <u>Number</u> <u>s</u>	<u>NA</u> <u>Number</u> <u>s</u>	<u>U1+U2</u> <u>Percentage</u> <u>ge</u>	<u>FV</u> <u>Percentage</u> <u>ge</u>	<u>XX</u> <u>Percentage</u> <u>e</u>	<u>NA</u> <u>Percentage</u> <u>e</u>
1	0	0	1	0	0%	0%	100%	0%
U1	0							
U2	0							

Status of peat land habitats

Boreal Number Occurrences	<u>U1+U2</u> <u>Number</u> <u>s</u>	<u>FV</u> <u>Number</u> <u>s</u>	<u>XX</u> <u>Number</u> <u>s</u>	<u>NA</u> <u>Number</u> <u>s</u>	<u>U1+U2</u> <u>Percentage</u> <u>ge</u>	<u>FV</u> <u>Percentage</u> <u>ge</u>	<u>XX</u> <u>Percentage</u> <u>e</u>	<u>NA</u> <u>Percentage</u> <u>e</u>
8	5	2	1	0	63%	25%	13%	0%

U1	4	
U2	1	
<p>Overall condition assessment of grassland, heath and scrub, forest and peat land habitats (favourable conservation status)</p> <p>FV=Favourable U= Unfavourable XX= unknown NA= not reported</p> <p>The above Measure of Progress refers to habitats which are considered representative for the wider countryside and are covered by the Habitats Directive. Information on other habitats covered by the Directive can be found under different objectives (e.g., 1 and 3) or actions (e.g., A2.3). 'Unfavourable' habitats are also presented combined (U1 and U2=U) due to discrepancy in the way 'unfavourable' and 'unfavourable bad' habitats were described. Number of occurrences and information on the conservation status of sites are based on data provided by the European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity. Percentages have been calculated based on this information.</p>		
Explanation of information contained in the measure of progress above		
Data source	Reference or title: HD Article 17 report Weblink: http://biodiversity.eionet.europa.eu/article17/ and http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/env/monnat/library?l=/habitats_reporting/reporting_2001-2007&vm=detailed&sb=Title	

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
Index on trends in common farmland bird species to be included (graphic):		
No data provided on index on trends in common farmland bird species for Lithuania.		
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):		
Additional clarifications		
Data source	Reference or title: Status of common bird monitoring, European Bird Census Council Weblink: http://www.ebcc.info/country.html	

Target: A.2.1 Member States have optimised use of opportunities under agricultural, rural development and forest policy to benefit biodiversity 2007-2013

Action: A.2.1.1 Allocate, at MS initiative, within each national/regional Rural Development (RD) Programme, adequate Community and MS co financing to measures available under all three axes of the RD Regulation which are directly or indirectly supportive of nature and biodiversity [2006/07 and any subsequent revisions]. **MS Action:** Ensure adequate MS funds to make up any shortfall in funds provided by EC co-financing

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?			NO
EAFRD	Total Amount in million €	Amount of Axis 2 in million €	Percentage of Axis 2
	1,765.794093	659.672324	37.35%

Total public expenditure	Total Amount in million €	Amount Axis 2 in million €		Percentage of Axis 2	
	2,285.301176	824.590405		36.08%	
Axis 2 payments for supporting:		EAFRD expenditure in million €	Percentage of EAFRD	Public expenditure in million €	Percentage of public expenditure
	Agri-environment schemes	291.933043	16.53%	364.916303	15.97%
	Natura 2000 payments – agriculture	6	0.34%	7.5	0.33%
	Natura 2000 payments – forest	20.4	1.16%	25.5	1.12%
	Forest-environment	8	0.45%	10	0.44%
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): In 2010, in Lithuania total planned payments from the European Agriculture Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) amounted to 1765.79 million EUR for the period 2007 to 2013 and to 2285.3 million EUR if national public expenditures were included. The amount of EAFRD hereby directed to Axis 2 was 659.67 million EUR, and 824.59 million EUR including co-financing. This equated to 37.35 and 36.08 per cent of total planned expenditure respectively. With regards to Axis 2 payments for supporting agri-environment schemes (measure 214), the EAFRD expenditure in Lithuania was 291.93 million EUR (364.92 with co-financing) and amounted to 16.53 per cent of the EAFRD (15.97 per cent with co-financing). Natura 2000 payments related to agriculture (measure 213) account for 6 million EUR of EAFRD expenditure (0.34 per cent of EAFRD) and 7.5 million EUR of public expenditure (0.33 per cent of public expenditure). Natura 2000 payments related to forests (measure 224) account for 20.4 million EUR of EAFRD expenditure (1.16 per cent of EAFRD) and 25.5 million EUR of public expenditure (1.12 per cent of public expenditure). Finally, forest-environment payments (measure 225) account for 8 million EUR of EAFRD expenditure (0.45 per cent of EAFRD) and 10 million EUR of public expenditure (0.44 per cent of public expenditure).					
Additional clarifications:					
2007+2008 monitoring intermediate data (new commitments only)					
				Public Expenditure - Cumulative payments from 2007 to year N (million EUR)	
Axis 2 Measure				EAFRD	Total
Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (213)				0.145	0.182
Agri-environment payments (214)				8.59	10.737
Forest environment payments (225)				0.001	0.001
Explanation of information contained in the measure of progress above		<p>Use of opportunities for targeted funding of N2000/biodiversity from rural development policy budget</p> <p>The following figures on allocated Axis 2 payments refer to EAFRD expenditure as well as total public expenditures (including national co-financing and state aid) for the period 2007-2013. Additional private contributions are excluded. At the level of planned expenditure for individual measures (e.g., agri-environment payments), the figures for national co-financing and hence total public expenditure are estimates only. Percentages were calculated based on the information on total amounts provided by official sources.</p> <p>Data on actual commitments refer to cumulative payments from 2007 to the most recent year N. Numbers in brackets refer to the code used for reporting by Member States in the framework of the Rural Development Policy.</p>			
Data source	Reference or title: European Commission unpublished data extracted from official national reports Weblink: http://circa.europa.eu/Members/irc/env/biodiversity_action_plan/library?l=/2010_bap_repor				

Action: A.2.1.3 Define criteria and identify [2006-07] high-nature-value farmland and forest areas (including the Natura 2000 network) threatened with loss of biodiversity (with particular attention to extensive farming and forest/woodland systems at risk of intensification or abandonment, or already abandoned), and design and implement measures to maintain and/or restore conservation status [2007 onwards]. **MS Action:** Define criteria in order to capture all farm and forest land of high value for biodiversity, identify HNV areas, and develop measures to address threats.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
Share of high nature value (HNV) farmland areas.	Area in ha	627,202
	Share of HNV farmland	15.1%
<p>Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):</p> <p>According to the high nature value (HNV) farmland report published by the European Environmental Agency and Joint Research Center in 2008, HNV farmland in Lithuania amounted to 0.63 million ha, representing a share of 15.1 per cent of HNV farmland in farmed area.</p>		
<p>Additional clarifications:</p> <p>High nature value farmland describes the general characteristics of low-input farming systems in terms of biodiversity and management practices, according to Baldock et al. (1993) and Beaufoy et al. (1994). The EEA and JRC report calculated the extent of HNV farmland for each NUTS 2 area in the EU-27.</p> <p>The area of farmed land was calculated as the total land area belonging to the CLC agricultural classes (the 11 'agricultural' classes of Corine level 3 and parts of class 3.2.1 'natural grasslands') plus identified HNV farmland outside these classes. It should be stressed that the results were neither intended nor suitable for evaluating the impact of rural development measures at national or regional level.</p>		
Data source	Reference or title: EEA/JRC High nature value farmland Weblink: http://agrienv.jrc.ec.europa.eu/publications/pdfs/HNV_Final_Report.pdf	

To be completed by the Member State?			NO
Forest under certification			Area in ha
	FSC		1020602
	PEFC		0
	Other	please specify below	
<p>Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):</p> <p>According to official sources, in 2009 Lithuania had a total certified forest area of 1.02 million hectares out of a total forest area of 2.1 million hectares. All of the certified forest area in Lithuania was certified by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), accounting for 48.62 per cent of the total forest area.</p>			
<p>Additional clarifications:</p> <p>Figures refer to information about forest area certified to two major certification systems, the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes (PEFC). Additional certification systems are included if relevant information was available.</p>			
Data source	<p>Reference or title: European Commission unpublished data; FSC website, PEFC website</p> <p>Weblink: http://www.fsc.org/facts-figures.html?&L=t%A8arget%3D_self http://register.pefc.cz/statistics.asp</p>		

Action: A.2.1.4 Ensure effective implementation of cross-compliance (which provides a baseline for most of the measures of Axis 2 of the Rural Development Regulation) in ways that benefit biodiversity [2007-2013]. **MS Action:** Ensure CAP National Strategy Plans and

National and Regional RDPs reflect this need.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
What Good Agricultural and Environmental Conditions (GAEC) measures have been implemented in your country? Please enter Y or N for each of the items below:		
Minimum livestock stocking rates and/or appropriate regimes		Y
Protection of permanent pasture		Y
Retention of landscape features including, where appropriate, hedges, ponds, ditches, trees in line, in group or isolated and field margins		Y
Establishment and/or retention of habitats		Y
OTHER GAEC measures		
If OTHER GAEC measures have been implemented please specify:		
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): According to reporting by the Member State, the following Good Agricultural and Environmental Conditions (GAEC) measures have been implemented:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum livestock stocking rates and/or appropriate regimes. • Protection of permanent pasture. • Retention of landscape features including, where appropriate, hedges, ponds, ditches, trees in line, in group or isolated and field margins. • Establishment and/or retention of habitats. 		
Additional clarifications:		
All beneficiaries receiving aid in the name of improving the environment and the countryside are required to comply with the regulatory obligations on management (in the areas of health, the environment and animal welfare) and the good agricultural and environmental conditions (GAEC) laid down in the Regulation on the single payment Regulation (EC) No 73/2009). The above Measure of Progress includes information to which extent GAEC measures, as referred to in Article 5 of the Regulation, have been implemented in a country.		
Data source	Reference or title: EC report on cross compliance, MS questionnaire Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/eval/reports/cross_compliance/full_text_en.pdf	

Action: A.2.1.6 Broaden extension services, farm advisory systems and training actions to farmers, landowners and farm workers to strengthen biodiversity-related implementation in the next rural development programming [2007 onwards], including support from the LEADER axis. **MS Action:** Ensure CAP National Strategy Plans and National and Regional RD Programmes reflect this need.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Have training or advisory services been specifically designed to support the uptake of Axis 2 measures of benefit to biodiversity? Please enter Y or N here:		Y
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):		
According to the Member State's questionnaire response, training or advisory services have been specifically designed to support the uptake of Axis 2 measures of benefit to biodiversity, but no further details are provided.		
Additional clarifications:		
The above Measure of Progress refers to broadening extension services, farm advisory systems and training actions to farmers, landowners and farm workers to strengthen biodiversity-related implementation in the framework of Common Agriculture Policy (CAP) National Strategy Plans and National and Regional Rural Development Programmes.		
Data source	Reference or title: MS questionnaire Weblink:	

Action: A.2.1.8 Implement the common monitoring and evaluation framework and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive requirements where applicable for rural development programmes, including the definition of indicators in a way that impact of

measures on biodiversity is assessed [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Use mandatory indicators, and draw up additional programme-specific indicators as needed.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?			YES	
Have monitoring schemes for <u>mandatory</u> biodiversity related baseline and impact indicators been put in place? Please enter Y or N or P [yyyy] (=in progress +date of expected implementation)		Regional level	National level	
	Population of farmland birds	N	N	
	HNV farming			
	HNV forestry	N	N	
	Tree species composition	N	N	
Have <u>programme-specific</u> biodiversity indicators additionally been drawn up? Please enter Y or N or P [yyyy] (=in progress +date of expected implementation)			N	
If YES for programme-specific indicators, please specify: N/A				
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): According to the Member State's questionnaire response, national / regional monitoring schemes have not been put in place for the following mandatory biodiversity related baseline and impact indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population trends of farmland birds. • HNV farming. • HNV forestry. • Tree species composition. 				
Additional clarifications:				
This Measure of Progress indicates progress regarding the mandatory baseline and impact indicators as well as additional programme-specific indicators related to biodiversity, to establish a Common Monitoring and Evaluation Framework under Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005.				
Data source	Reference or title: MS questionnaire Weblink:			

Action: A.2.1.9 Encourage that implementation of the Common Agricultural Policy first pillar benefits biodiversity, notably through mandatory cross compliance, decoupling (single farm payments) and by encouraging take-up of modulation by the Member States

MS Action: Use the instruments of the CAP first pillar (decoupling, cross-compliance) to promote biodiversity actions and increase modulation possibilities and redirection of first pillar resources to biodiversity actions through Rural Development.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?			NO	
What was the amount of resources generated by additional rates of modulation that has been allocated to the new challenge 'biodiversity'?	Amount in million €	As percentage of total additional rates generated		
	0	0		
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):				
Following the Common Agriculture Policy (CAP) Health check in 2008, a total of 22 million € has been added to Lithuania's national Rural Development Programme. The amount of resources thereby generated should be allocated to "new challenges", including biodiversity. According to the approval of amendments to Member States' Rural Development Programmes (RDPs) in January 2010, Lithuania attributed no additional funding to 'biodiversity'.				
Additional clarifications				
Following the Common Agriculture Policy (CAP) Health Check in 2008, the levels of compulsory modulation have risen for all Member States. Figures above present the overall distribution of the funds from the Health-Check of the Common Agriculture Policy - CAP (including voluntary modulation and the additional funds for Germany and Sweden) and the European Economic Recovery Plan (EERP) taken together. Funds coming from the Health-Check of the CAP may only be spent on the new challenges including biodiversity. The numbers have been rounded to the first figure after the decimal by official sources.				

Data source (if any)	Reference or title: European Commission DG Agriculture Weblink: http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/10/102&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en
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Action: A.2.1.10 Consider, if appropriate, a possible review of cross compliance requirements related to the preservation of biodiversity in the 2007 review of the cross-compliance system.
MS Action: Develop appropriate standards and modalities for cross compliance, decoupling, modulation

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?	NO
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):	
This action is covered under action A2.1.4, referring to the Implementation of Good Agricultural and Environmental Conditions (GAEC) measures.	

Action: A.2.1.11 Strengthen measures to ensure conservation, and availability for use, of genetic diversity of crop varieties, livestock breeds and races, and of commercial tree species in the EU, and promote in particular their in situ conservation [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Identify and implement measures.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?					YES	
Has a national strategy and/or action plan been developed which specifically addresses the conservation of genetic resources? Please mark accordingly:			No	In Development	Adopted/implemented	Do not know
	National Strategy		N			
	Action Plan		N			
	Other	Please specify	N			
If NO, does the national biodiversity strategy and/or action plan specifically promote the <u>in-situ conservation</u> of crop varieties, livestock breeds or commercial tree species? Please enter Y or N here:			Crop varieties	Livestock breeds and races	Commercial tree species	
	National Biodiversity Strategy		Y	Y	N	
	Biodiversity Action Plan		Y	Y		
	Other	Please specify				
		N				
What are the number and the value of projects undertaken by your country with regard to the <u>in-situ conservation</u> of crop varieties, livestock breeds and races as well as commercial tree species?			Crop varieties	Livestock breeds and races	Commercial tree species	
	Number					
	Value in €					
Please provide information about the key aims and actions of projects undertaken:						
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):						
According to the Member State's questionnaire response, a national strategy and action plan has not been						

developed to address the conservation of genetic resources. However, in situ conservation of crop varieties and livestock breeds is promoted in the national biodiversity strategy and action plan. But no further details of the actions taken are provided by the Member State.

Additional clarifications:

The above Measure of Progress specifies whether a dedicated strategy promoting the conservation of genetic diversity has been developed and/or measures have been identified in an appropriate action plan. If no separate action plan and/or strategy are in place information should be provided to what extent these issues are covered in the biodiversity strategy and/or biodiversity action plan.

Data source (if any)	Reference or title: MS questionnaire Weblink:
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To be completed by the Member State?				NO
Axis 2 payments for genetic conservation measures	EAFRD expenditure in million €	Percentage of EAFRD	Public expenditure in million €	Percentage of public expenditure
	0	0	0	0
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Article 39 (1-4) of the Rural Development Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005, and Article 27 of implementing Regulation (EC) No 1974/2006 offer the possibility to promote agri-environment measures which may support the rearing of "farm animals of local breeds indigenous to the area and in danger of being lost to farming", and the preservation of "plant genetic resources naturally adapted to the local and regional conditions and under threat of genetic erosion". According to reporting to the Commission under these Regulations, in 2008 no applications were approved in Lithuania in this regard, and thus no payments were made.				
Additional clarifications:				
Percentages have been calculated based on figures on actual agri-environment payments taken from 2007 and 2008 monitoring data provided under A2.1.1.				
Data source	Reference or title: European Commission unpublished data Weblink: No link			

Action: A.2.1.15 Assess potential impact on biodiversity of plans, programmes and projects for afforestation (or, should the case arise, deforestation); adjust accordingly in order to ensure no overall long term negative impact on biodiversity [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Make assessments; adjust afforestation/ deforestation plans accordingly.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?				YES
Have national guidelines been developed, which <u>specifically</u> take biodiversity concerns with regard to afforestation and deforestation into account? Please enter Y or N here:	Afforestation			N
	Deforestation			N
If YES for <u>afforestation</u> please specify in particular what provisions have been taken with regard to non-native tree species: N/A				
If YES for <u>deforestation</u> , please specify what provisions have been taken regarding its impacts on biodiversity: N/A				
To what extent are the following planning tools used for plans, programmes and projects related to afforestation and deforestation operations? Please enter Y or N here:	Afforestation	Limits for application in ha	Deforestation	Limits for application in ha
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	Y	1 ha in city areas 10 ha in	Y	1 ha in city areas 10 ha in rural

		rural areas		areas
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)	Y	> 10 ha	Y	> 10 ha
Biodiversity Surveys	Y	If needed	Y	If needed
Other				
<p>Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): According to reporting by the Member State, no national guidelines have been developed, which specifically take biodiversity concerns with regard to afforestation and deforestation into account.</p> <p>Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and biodiversity surveys are used for plans, programmes and projects related to afforestation and deforestation operations. EIA is applied when afforestation/deforestation area is larger than 1 ha in urban areas and 10 ha in rural areas, SEA if the area is larger than 10 ha. If these procedures are applied biodiversity data are usually carried out as well.</p>				
Additional clarifications:				
The above Measure of Progress indicates the stage of development and/or or implementation of national guidelines addressing biodiversity concerns related to afforestation and deforestation, e.g. planting of non-native species, land use change etc., as well as the stage of development or implementation of planning tools used for plans, programmes and projects related to afforestation and deforestation operations.				
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: MS questionnaire Weblink:			
Target: A.2.2 Risks to soil biodiversity in EU substantially reduced by 2013.				
Action: A.2.2.1 Identify geographical risk areas for factors affecting soil biodiversity (soil sealing, loss of organic matter, soil erosion, etc.) [by 2009].MS Action: Identify risk areas				
Measures of Progress:				
To be completed by the Member State?				YES
Have national monitoring programmes been implemented with regard to <u>soil biodiversity</u> ? Please enter Y or N or P [yyyy] (=in progress +date of expected implementation)				N
If YES, please specify scope of the programme and type of indicators used: N/A				
If YES, please specify whether parameters related to soil faunistic or microbiological activity are mandatory. Please enter Y or N here:				N/A
If NO, have projects been undertaken to identify potential indicators for <u>soil biodiversity</u> ? Please enter Y or N or P [yyyy] (=in progress +date of expected implementation)				N
<p>Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): According to reporting by the Member State, no national monitoring programmes on soil biodiversity have been implemented and no projects have been undertaken to identify potential indicators for soil biodiversity. However, the section on ecosystems monitoring of the National Environmental Monitoring Programme includes monitoring of density of pedobionts and soil microbiological activity according to the International Cooperative Programme (ICP) integrated monitoring requirements.</p>				
Additional clarifications:				
Soil biodiversity refers to all organisms living in the soil, directly or indirectly effecting soil formation. Monitoring programmes can be based on the interpretation and combined evaluation of various parameters. This can include indicators of soil type, physical and chemical parameters as well as one or more indicators of soil fauna and related to microbial and enzymatic activities. The Measure of Progress should indicate the stage of development or implementation of related monitoring programmes or the development of related indicators.				
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: MS questionnaire Weblink: http://gamta.lt/files/LR_vyriausybes_nutarimas_del_valstybines_aplinkos_monitoringo_2005-2010_metu_programos_patvirtinimo.pdf			

Target: A.2.3 Substantial progress made towards 'good ecological status' of freshwaters by 2010 and further substantial progress made by 2013.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?					NO
Oxygen Demand (BOD5) and ammonium concentrations		2002	2003	2004	2005
	BOD 5 [mg O ₃ /l]	2.51	2.55	2.44	2.56
	Total Ammonium [mg N/l]	0.34	0.43	0.27	0.45
Concentrations of nitrate (NO ₃)		2002	2003	2004	2005
	Rivers [mg N/l]	1.53	1.45	1.95	1.69
	Groundwater [mg NO ₃ /l]	1.6	2.8	1.4	2.2
Concentrations of phosphorus (OP= orthophosphate or TP=total phosphorus)		2002	2003	2004	2005
	Rivers OP [mg P/l]	0.168	0.166	0.118	0.111
	Lakes TP [mg P/l]	0.03	0.038	0.028	0.038

Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):

According to European Environment Agency data, in Lithuania oxygen demand (BOD5) figures did not show a clear downward trend from 2002 to 2005, slightly increasing from 2.51 mg O₃/l in 2002 to 2.56 mg O₃/l in 2005. Figures were higher than the European weighted average of 2.47 mg O₃/l in 2005. Ammonium data demonstrated an increase from 0.34 mg N/l in 2002 to 0.45 mg N/l in 2005. 2005 values were slightly higher than the European weighted average of 0.41 mg N/l in 2005.

Data on concentrations of nitrate in rivers showed an upward trend from 2002 to 2005, increasing from 1.53 mg N/l in 2002 to 1.69 mg N/l in 2005, with a peak of 1.95 mg N/l in 2004. 2005 figures were below the weighted average of 1.91 mg N/l for Eastern Europe in 2005.

Concentrations of nitrate in groundwater generally increased from 2002 to 2005, amounting to 1.6 mg NO₃/l in 2002 and 2.2 mg NO₃/l in 2005, with a peak of 2.8 NO₃/l in 2003.

Data on concentrations of phosphorus in rivers showed a downward trend from 2002 to 2005, values amounting to 0.168 mg P/l in 2002 and 0.111 mg P/l in 2005. The latter value was lower than the weighted average of 0.116 mg P/l for Eastern Europe in 2005. Phosphorus concentrations figures in lakes present a weak upward trend, increasing from 0.03 mg P/l in 2002 to 0.038 mg P/l in 2005, but with 2005 values below the weighted average of 0.051 mg P/l for Eastern Europe.

Additional clarifications:

Large quantities of organic matter (microbes and decaying organic waste) can result in reduced chemical and biological quality of river water, impaired biodiversity of aquatic communities, and microbiological contamination that can affect the quality of drinking and bathing water. Sources of organic matter are discharges from wastewater treatment plants, industrial effluents and agricultural run-off. Organic pollution leads to higher rates of metabolic processes that demand oxygen. This could result in the development of water zones without oxygen (anaerobic conditions). The transformation of nitrogen to reduced forms under anaerobic conditions in turn leads to increased concentrations of ammonium, which is toxic to aquatic life above certain concentrations, depending on water temperature, salinity and pH (EEA).

Large inputs of nitrogen and phosphorus to water bodies from urban areas, industry and agricultural areas can lead to eutrophication. This causes ecological changes that can result in a loss of plant and animal species (reduction in ecological status) and have negative impacts on the use of water for human consumption and other purposes.

The environmental quality of surface waters with respect to eutrophication and nutrient concentrations is an objective of several directives: the Water Framework Directive, the Nitrate Directive, the Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive, the Surface Water Directive and the Freshwater Fish Directive. In future years, phosphorus concentrations in lakes will be highly relevant to work under the Water Framework Directive (EEA).

Note: Data above represent averages across a number of stations across a country and sometimes draw on a very different number of samples between countries. In addition, the average national nitrate concentration in one country may be strongly influenced by another country or countries upstream. Published EEA data only include Member States series with observations from minimum 7 years.

Data source	Reference or title: European Environment Agency data and maps on water Weblink: http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/figures/biochemical-oxygen-demand-bod5-and-total-ammonium-concentrations-in-rivers-between-1992-and-2006
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	http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/figures/nitrate-concentrations-in-rivers-between-1990-and-2005-in-different-regions-of-europe http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/figures/phosphorus-concentrations-in-rivers-left-orthophosphate-and-lakes-right-total-phosphorus-between-1990-and-2005-in-different-regions-of-europe
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To be completed by the Member State?					NO				
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the information (text provided should be able to stand alone): According to the Article 17 Habitats Directive report 2001-2006, the majority of the boreal freshwater habitats in Lithuania have an unfavourable conservation status (71 per cent). The remaining 29 per cent have a favourable status. See under 'Additional clarifications' below for the detailed data.									
Additional clarifications: Boreal is the only biogeographical region in Lithuania.									
Freshwater habitats									
Boreal									
Number		<u>U1+U2</u>		<u>FV</u>		<u>U1+U2</u>		<u>FV</u>	
Occurrence		<u>Number</u>		<u>Number</u>		<u>Percenta</u>		<u>Percenta</u>	
es		<u>s</u>		<u>Numbers</u>		<u>ge</u>		<u>ge</u>	
7		5		2		71%		29%	
U1		5						0%	
U2		0						0%	

Explanation of information contained in the measure of progress above	Overall condition assessment of freshwater habitats (favourable conservation status)
	<p>The above Measure of Progress refers to freshwater habitats which are covered by the Habitats Directive. For freshwater habitats this includes standing water (e.g., natural dystrophic lakes and ponds) and running water with sections of water courses with natural or semi-natural dynamics (e.g., Fennoscandian natural rivers).</p> <p>'Unfavourable' habitats are also presented combined (U1 and U2=U) due to discrepancy in the way 'unfavourable' and 'unfavourable bad' habitats were described.</p> <p>Number of occurrences and information on the conservation status of sites are based on data provided by the European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity. Percentages have been calculated based on this information.</p>

Data source	Reference or title: HD Article 17 report Weblink: http://biodiversity.eionet.europa.eu/article17/ and http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/env/monnat/library?l=/habitats_reporting/reporting_2001-2007&vm=detailed&sb=Title
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To be completed by the Member State?					No
EU inland bathing waters meeting the non-mandatory guide levels of the Bathing Water Directive	Details	2005	2006	2007	2008
	Total number of bathing waters	56	59	70	84
	Number complying with guide values	22	27	33	52
	As percentage of total number of bathing waters	39.3	45.8	47.1	61.9
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):					
According to reporting in the framework of the Bathing Water Quality Directive, in 2008 Lithuania had a total number of 52 bathing waters which complied with more stringent guide values regarding physical, chemical and microbiological parameters of testing. This corresponded to 61.9 per cent of all inland bathing waters. Compared to previous years, the percentage of bathing waters complying with guide values decreased.					

Action: A.2.3.1 Ensure implementation of operational monitoring programmes [by 2006] and publication of River Basin Management Plans and establishment of River Basin District Programmes of Measures [by 2009] and that these Plans and Programmes of Measures are fully operational [by 2012], in line with provisions of the Water Framework Directive. **MS**

Action: Develop, adopt and implement monitoring programmes, plans and programmes of measures.

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
Number of monitoring stations in protected areas defined under the Habitats and Birds Directive		-
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): According to the second implementation report of the Water Framework Directive in 2009, no information on the number of monitoring stations in protected areas defined under the Habitats and Birds Directive was reported by Lithuania under the Water Framework Directive.		
Additional clarifications: The Water Framework Directive requires additional monitoring in drinking water protected areas and in habitats and species protection areas. It should be noted that according to the format agreed by the Commission and the Member States, the monitoring of protected areas needs to be reported under the Water Framework Directive only if it has not been done under other Directives.		
Data source	Reference or title: WFD Implementation Report Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/implrep2007/index_en.htm#second	

To be completed by the Member State?													NO			
Development of biological assessment methods in the MS for all water categories	Colour Code	Rivers				Lakes				Transitional waters				Coastal waters		
		PP	MP	BI	FI	PP	MP	BI	FI	PP	MA	BI	FI	PP	MA	BI
	Green			X												
	Yellow	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Red															
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): According to the second implementation report of the Water Framework Directive in 2009, Lithuania developed a benthic invertebrate assessment for rivers. All other biological assessment methods for rivers, but also lakes, transitional and coastal waters are only partially available or partially under development (or the information was incomplete).																
Additional clarifications: The monitoring programmes for surface waters should cover the ecological and chemical status of natural water bodies, and the ecological potential and chemical status for heavily modified or artificial water bodies, according to the Water Framework Directive (WFD). The assessment of the ecological status is based on biological quality elements as well as supporting hydromorphological, chemical and physico-chemical quality elements. Good ecological status is generally based on the composition and abundance of species and is																

defined for each water category and each biological quality element individually (WFD).

Explanation of information contained in the measure of progress above

Overview of development of biological assessment methods in the MS for all water categories

The table has been filled in according to the following code used in reporting to the WFD:

Green: Method available

Yellow: Method under development or information incomplete

Red: Method not developed or no information available

Green/Yellow: Differences in river basin district: methods partially available, partially under development or incomplete

Yellow/Red: Differences in river basin district: methods partially under development, partially not developed or no information

Green/Red: Differences in river basin district: development of methods shows complete range from developed to undeveloped

NR: no report

- :not relevant

PP= phytoplankton;

MP=macrophytes and phytobenthos;

BI= benthic invertebrate;

FI= fish fauna;

MA= macro algae and angiosperms.

Data source

Reference or title: WFD Implementation Report

Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/implrep2007/index_en.htm#second

Target: A.2.4 Principal pollutant pressures on terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity substantially reduced by 2010, and again by 2013.

Action: A2.4.1 Significantly reduce point source pollutant pressures on terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems through strengthening implementation of relevant Directives, notably on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control, Large Combustion Plants, Waste Incineration, Urban Waste Water Treatment (cf action 3.2.1) [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Implement directives at Member State level.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO (items in green)	YES (item in light orange)
Number of existing installations where IPPC permits have been reconsidered and updated to ensure that local environmental conditions are taken into account			2008
	Total number of installations		151
	Total number of permits issued		148
	Total number of outstanding permits		0
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): According to a monitoring report on the permitting progress, in 2008 Lithuania had a total number of 151 IPPC installations and issued 148 permits.			
Additional clarifications: "Installation" is defined as a stationary technical unit where one or more activities listed in Annex I of the IPPC Directive are carried out; and any other directly associated activities which have a technical connection with the activities carried out on that site and which could have an effect on emissions and pollution. "Permit" means part or whole of a written decision (or several such decisions) granting authorisation to operate all or part of an installation, subject to certain conditions which guarantee that the installation complies with the requirements of the IPPC Directive. It is important to note that while some Member States issue one permit for each installation, some issue more than one permit per installation and others issue single permits covering more than one installation. The IPPC Directive allows a competent authority to bring existing installations into compliance "by reconsidering and, where necessary, updating" the conditions to which the installations were already subject.			
The initial Measure of Progress included information on permits reconsidered and updated to take			

environmental conditions into account. However, these data have not been included due to inconsistencies of information and the risk of misinterpretation. To guarantee an appropriate assessment of progress in the future, a related question on the number of permits that had to specifically address the objectives of the Habitats and Birds Directive might be included.

Data source Reference or title: Monitoring of Permitting Progress for existing IPPC installations
Weblink: http://eea.eionet.europa.eu/Public/irc/eionet-circle/reporting/library?l=/ippc/ippc_permitting/monitoring_09076i3pdf/ EN 1.0 &a=d

Action: A.2.4.2 Significantly reduce airborne eutrophication and acidifying pollution of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems in line with Thematic Strategy on Air Quality [2006 onwards]; revise National Emissions Ceiling Directive [by 2007]. (cf action 3.2.2) **MS Action:** Implement Thematic Strategy and NEC Directive at Member State level.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?						NO
Comparison of Member States Emission ceilings with Member States current emissions and WM projections 2010		2006	2007	2008	NECD ceiling	Projected 2010 emissions
	Nitrogen oxides (Gg NO _x as NO ₂)	61.37	66.72	67.74	110	43.7
	Sulphur oxides (Gg SO _x as SO ₂)	42.86	35.6	31.53	145	36.45
	Ammonia (Gg NH ₃)	34.97	38.09	29.15	84	55.26
	Non-methane volatile organic compounds (Gg NMVOC)	77.93	76.5	71.74	92	56.22

Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): According to NECD reporting, Lithuania's emissions for sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, ammonia and volatile organic compounds are currently well below the EU Emissions Ceilings Directive targets. It is predicted that the implementation of all current legislation for these pollutants and other measures taken within the framework of climate change policy will allow Lithuania to achieve these levels in 2010. However, this also means that a further increase of all emissions is expected. 2007 data compared to the previous year show an upward trend for ammonia and nitrogen oxides.

Additional clarifications:

The National Emission Ceilings Directive (NECD, 2001/81/EC) sets ceilings for each Member State for emissions within their boundaries of ammonia, nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide, and volatile organic compounds. These four pollutants are primarily responsible for acidification, eutrophication, and ground-level ozone. The ceilings must be met by 2010.

According to NECD reporting requirements, for the main pollutants NO_x, SO₂, VOCs (c), NH₃ sources such as domestic aviation (cruise), international aviation (cruise) and international maritime were not included in the national total of emissions. Emissions from road transport are calculated on the basis of fuel sold or consumed. Emission projections for 2010 are based on the "with measures" scenario which takes into account all currently implemented and adopted policies and measures.

Note: Data submitted by the Member State in 2009, including revised figures of 2007 emissions, have not yet been officially validated. Figures above are based on "fuel sold".

Data source Reference or title: NECD Directive Reporting
Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/air/pollutants/implem_nec_directive.htm

To be completed by the Member State?								NO
Percentage of natural ecosystem area at risk of acidification and of eutrophication	Acidification				Eutrophication			
	2000 (% at risk)	CLE 2010 (% at risk)	CLE 2020 (% at risk)	MFR 2020 (% at risk)	2000 (% at risk)	CLE 2010 (% at risk)	CLE 2020 (% at risk)	MFR 2020 (% at risk)

	52	32	0	0	100	100	100	92
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):								
<p>According to European Environment Agency data, in 2000 in Lithuania the percentage of natural ecosystem area at risk of acidification and eutrophication amounted to 52 and 100 per cent respectively, considering an area of 26 km². Predictions on acidification for 2010 and 2020 indicate a decrease to 32 and 0 per cent, assuming that current (2008) policies and measures will be fully implemented (CLE scenario). According to the maximum feasible reduction scenario (MFR), in 2020 the risk of acidification will be reduced to 0 per cent. On eutrophication, the CLE scenario envisages no reduction by 2010 and 2020. The MFR scenario foresees a decrease to 92 per cent of natural ecosystem area at risk in 2020.</p>								
Additional clarifications:								
<p>This information is based on an analysis carried out by Hettelingh J-P, Posch M, Slootweg J (eds.) (2008) within "Critical load, dynamic modelling and impact assessment in Europa: CCE Status Report 2008", Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency.</p>								
Data source	<p>Reference or title: EEA core set indicators Weblink: http://ims.eionet.europa.eu/IMS/ISpecs/ISpecification20091007131526/IAssessment1245763350536/view_content</p>							

Action: A.2.4.3 Significantly reduce pollution of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems from agricultural sources (notably pesticides, nitrates) through measures in line with Thematic Strategy on the Sustainable Use of Pesticides, pesticides and biocides legislation, Nitrates Directive [2006 onwards]. (cf action 3.2.3). **MS Action:** Implement Thematic Strategy provisions and legislation at Member State level.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?				NO
Nitrogen balance expressed as kg nitrogen per hectare of total agricultural land	Details	Average 1990-1992	Average 2002-2004	Change 1990-92 to 2002-04
	Kg N/ha			
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):				
Additional clarifications:				
<p>The gross nitrogen balance calculates the difference between the nitrogen inputs entering a farming system (i.e. mainly livestock manure and fertilisers) and the nitrogen outputs leaving the system (i.e. the uptake of nutrients for crop and pasture production).</p> <p>Data on nitrogen balance are mainly retrieved from OECD data sets. Not all EU Member States are therefore covered. If no information has been included in the boxes above, countries were able to add relevant data or information available.</p>				
Data source	<p>Reference or title: Environmental Performance of Agriculture in OECD Countries since 1990 Weblink: http://www.oecd.org/document/56/0,3343,en_2649_33793_40374392_1_1_1_1,00.html</p>			

OBJECTIVE 3

Objective: 3: To Conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the wider EU marine environment

Headline Target: In wider marine environment (outside Natura 2000 network), biodiversity loss halted by 2010 and showing substantial recovery by 2013

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
Mean marine trophic level for EEZ waters in 2004	3.16	
Change in mean marine trophic level for EEZ waters from 1999–2004 (indicate if + or – change)	-0.12	
Change in mean marine trophic level for EEZ waters from 1984–2004 (indicate if + or – change)	-0.57	
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): The mean marine trophic level for Lithuanian EEZ waters in 2004 was 3.16. This represents a decrease of 0.12 since 1999 and a decrease of 0.57 since 2004. In the background paper on interpreting the Marine Trophic Index (Pauly and Watson, 2005), it indicates that a multispecies fishery can safely be assumed to be unsustainable if the mean Trophic Level of the species it exploits keep going down.		
Additional clarifications:		
<p>From Pauly (2005): Trophic levels (TL) express the position of an animal in a food web, relative to the primary producers (which have a definitional TL of 1).</p> <p>TL can be calculated from: $TL_i = \sum_j TL_j \times DC_{ij}$ where TL_j represents the fractional trophic levels of prey j, and DC_{ij} represents the fraction of j in the diet of i. Using catch data, and TL estimates for species (or groups thereof), mean TL and, hence, Marine Trophic index values, can be computed, for each year k from:</p> $\text{Mean TL}_k = \sum_i (Y_{ik} \times TL_i) / \sum_i Y_{ik}$ <p>where Y_i refers to the landings of species (group) i, as included in fisheries statistics. [Note that, ideally, mean TL should be based on catches - i.e., all animals killed by fishing (landings + discards) – rather than only on the landings included in most fisheries statistics. This is ignored here, where we deal only with landings]. Mean maximum length (ML) is calculated similarly to mean TL, by weighting by the catches.</p> <p>The fishing-in-balance (FiB) index is defined as:</p> $FiB_k = \log[Y_k \times (1/TE)TL_k] - \log[Y_0 \times (1/TE)TL_0]$ <p>where all parameters and subscripts are defined previously, except TE, the mean transfer efficiency (specific to an ecosystem, often set at 0.1), and 0, which refers to any year used as a baseline to normalize the index. This definition implies that the FiB index:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Does not change (remains = 0) if TL changes are matched by 'ecologically correct' changes in catch; - Increases (>0) if: either 'bottom up' effect occurs, e.g., increase in primary production, or if geographic expansion of the fishery occurs (and the 'system' definition has in fact changed); - Decreases (<0) if the fisheries withdraws so much biomass from the ecosystem that its functioning is impaired. <p>Experience indicates that the MTI is very sensitive to fisheries catches being accurate, and particularly not being taxonomically and spatially overaggregated. Thus, the Sea Around Us project team are working on disaggregating the catch statistics for many countries. Until this is completed for all countries for which this is necessary, it cannot be guaranteed that the catch database of the Sea Around Us, mapped by countries' EEZ, LME and High Sea areas, will allow accurate MTI trends to be computed. Trends of MTI and related indices are thus offered mainly for indicative purpose, and must always be interpreted with caution, especially when the underlying catch statistics are unreliable.</p>		
Data source	<p>Reference or title: Mean marine trophic level, from Sea Around Us Project and Convention on Biological Diversity. Weblink: http://www.seaaroundus.org/sponsor/cbd.aspx Pauly (2005): The Marine Trophic Index: a new output of the Sea Around Us website. Sea Around Us project newsletter, Issue 29: http://www.seaaroundus.org/newsletter/Issue29.pdf Pauly, D, and Watson, R. (2005) Background and interpretation of the 'Marine Trophic Index' as a measure of biodiversity, Trans R Soc London B Biol Sci 360: 415-423: http://ukpmc.ac.uk/article/reader.cgi?artid=966015</p>	

Target: 3.1 - Substantial progress achieved by 2010 and again by 2013 towards 'good environmental status' of the marine environment

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?

NO

Narrative summary of the information below (text provided should be able to stand alone) and any further details were available (e.g. types of marine and coastal habitat present, trends in status):

Detailed reporting by biogeographic regions is provided under 'Additional clarifications', below. Article 17 Reports require Member States to report every six years assessing the conservation status of species and habitats listed under the EU Habitats Directive. For the Second Article 17 Report for Lithuania, only one marine habitat was assessed in the Marine Baltic region, and it was assessed as 'Favourable'. There were two coastal habitats assessed in the Boreal biogeographic region, both of which had a 'Favourable' status. There were no marine species assessed.

Additional clarifications:

'An analysis for the biogeographic regions follows below:

Habitats:

Biogeographic region	Habitat	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences [TOTAL]
		FV= Favourable		U1= Inadequate		U2= Bad		XX= Unknown		NA= Not reported		
Marine Baltic	Marine habitats	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1
Boreal	Coastal habitats	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2

Species:

Biogeographic region	Species group	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences [TOTAL]
		FV= Favourable		U1= Inadequate		U2= Bad		XX= Unknown		NA= Not reported		
Marine Baltic	Amphibians & reptiles	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Marine Baltic	Fish	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Marine Baltic	Invertebrates	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Marine Baltic	Mammals	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Marine Baltic	Plants	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Marine Baltic	TOTAL	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0

The following were considered 'marine' habitats and species, based on the European Topic Centre on Biodiversity's guidance.

Marine Habitats:

- 1110: Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time
- 1120: Posidonia beds (*Posidonia oceanica*)
- 1160: Large shallow inlets and bays
- 1170: Reef
- 1180: Submarine structures made by leaking gases
- 8330: Submerged or partially submerged sea caves

Marine Species:

Gorgonacea - *Coralliidae*
Corallium rubrum
Docoglossa - *Patellidae*
Patella ferruginea
Mytiloida - *Mitylidae*
Lithophaga lithophaga

<i>Pinna nobilis</i> Decapoda - Scyllaridae <i>Scyllarides latus</i> Echinothuroidea - Diadematidae <i>Centrostephanus longispinus</i> Nemalionales - Corallinaceae <i>Lithothamnium coralloides</i> <i>Phymatholiton calcareum</i> Carnivora - Phocidae <i>Halechoerus grypus</i> <i>Monachus monachus</i> <i>Phoca hispida botnica</i> <i>Phoca vitulina</i> All other seals (<i>Phocidae</i>) excluding <i>P. h. Saimensis</i> which only occurs in the Saimaa Lake system of Eastern Finland Carnivora - Cetacea <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> <i>Phocoena phocoena</i> All other dolphins and whales Chelonia – Cheloniidae <i>Caretta caretta</i> <i>Chelonia mydas</i> <i>Lepidochelys kempii</i> <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> Chelonia - Dermochelyidae <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> Species that may also be attributed to one or several marine regions in addition to the terrestrial biogeographical region(s): Petromyzoniformes - Petromyzonidae <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> Acipenseriformes - Acipenseridae <i>Acipenser sturio</i> <i>Acipenser naccarii</i> All other sturgeons (<i>Acipenseridae</i>) Clupeiformes - Clupeidae <i>Alosa alosa</i> <i>Alosa fallax</i> All other <i>Alosa spp</i> Salmoniformes - Coregonidae <i>Coregonus oxyrhynchus</i>										
Data source	Reference or title: Source: Article 17 Reporting: Weblink: http://biodiversity.eionet.europa.eu/article17/ and http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/env/monnat/library?l=/habitats_reporting/reporting_2001-2007&vm=detailed&sb=Title Checklist of habitats/species reported and their overall conservation status-explanatory note: http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/env/monnat/library?l=/habitats_reporting/reporting_2001-2007/ms-reports_checklists/explanatory_timepdf/ EN_1.0_&a=d									
Action: A.3.1.4 Ensure timely implementation of the Water Framework Directive as it applies to coastal areas [2006 onwards] MS action: Develop, adopt and implement monitoring programmes, plans and programmes of measures – as applicable for coastal areas										
Measures of Progress: <table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="2">To be completed by the Member State?</td> <td>PARTLY</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Has the Member State established a programme of measures for coastal areas under the WFD? (Mark one only)</td> <td>No</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>In development</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>			To be completed by the Member State?		PARTLY	Has the Member State established a programme of measures for coastal areas under the WFD? (Mark one only)	No		In development	
To be completed by the Member State?		PARTLY								
Has the Member State established a programme of measures for coastal areas under the WFD? (Mark one only)	No									
	In development									

	Adopted/ implemented	
	Don't know	
Has the Member State established a monitoring programme for coastal areas under the WFD? (Mark one only)	No	Y
	In development	
	Adopted/ implemented	
	Don't know	
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) including details of the programme of measures (e.g. geographical area, types of measures foreseen) and monitoring programme (e.g. indicators to be monitored): No monitoring programmes have been established for coastal areas. No information was available concerning the status of the programme of measures for coastal areas under the WFD.		
Additional clarifications:		
Data source	Reference or title: 'Monitoring programmes for coastal areas under Water Framework Directive' Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/implrep2007/pdf/sec_2009_415_en.pdf annex: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/implrep2007/pdf/sec_2009_415_2_en.pdf	

Action: A.3.1.5 Ensure timely implementation and review of the EU Integrated Coastal Zone Management Recommendation [2006 onwards] **MS action:** Implement, participate in review

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?	YES	
What is the status of your national plan/strategy for integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) (Mark one only)	No plan or strategy	N
	Plan or strategy in development	
	Plan or strategy adopted / implemented	
	Don't know	
Please provide a link to the ICZM plan or strategy if available:		
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) and further details on the ICZM plan/strategy (e.g. approach, responsible department(s), actions planned or undertaken) or if there is no ICZM plan/strategy, whether and how ICZM issues are integrated into other planning tools: No information was available on the status the national plan/strategy for integrated coastal zone management (ICZM).		
Additional clarifications:		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:	

Target: A.3.2 - Principle pollution pressures on marine biodiversity substantially reduced by 2010, and again by 2013

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?	NO		
% of coastal bathing waters meeting minimum (mandatory) and guideline standards		% meeting guideline standards	% meeting mandatory standards

		2006	66.7	100.0	
		2007	60.0	93.3	
		2008	100.0	100.0	
Data source	Reference or title: Bathing Water Quality 2006 data can be obtained from mid-term review country profiles. Weblink: 2007 season: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-bathing/report_2008.html (national reports can be useful for text and trends) or http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-bathing/report2008/en_summary.pdf (Summary data, by country - Table 2, p26) 2008 season: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-bathing/report_2009.html (for national reports) or http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-bathing/report2009/report.pdf (Summary data, by country - Table 2, p28)				
Change in winter oxidised nitrogen concentrations in coastal and open waters 1985-2005	Region	Decrease	No trend	Increase	Total
	Baltic sea	0	8	0	8
Data source	Reference or title: Trends in mean winter time oxidised nitrogen concentrations in the Atlantic, the Baltic Sea, the Greater North Sea, the Skagerrak and part of the Mediterranean in 1985-2005 (2004 if no data in 2005). Copyright EEA, Copenhagen, 2007 Weblink: http://www.eea.europa.eu ; http://dataservice.eea.europa.eu/atlas/viewdata/viewpub.asp?id=3386				
Change in winter orthophosphate concentrations in coastal and open waters 1985-2005	Region	Decrease	No trend	Increase	Total
	Baltic Sea	3	5	0	8
Data source	Reference or title: Trends in mean winter orthophosphate concentrations in the Atlantic, the Baltic Sea, the Greater North Sea, the Skagerrak and part of the Mediterranean in 1985-2005 (2004 if no data in 2005). Copyright EEA, Copenhagen, 2007 Weblink: http://www.eea.europa.eu ; http://dataservice.eea.europa.eu/atlas/viewdata/viewpub.asp?id=3387				
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) and any further details where available (e.g. comparison with previous years, causes of good/bad results): Lithuania has 15 coastal bathing areas and in 2008 100% of these achieved both mandatory standards and the stricter guidelines standards for water quality. This is an improvement particularly in relation to the guideline standards from 66.7% in 2006 and 60.0% in 2007. In terms of nutrient concentrations, there has been no change in recorded nitrogen concentrations in the Baltic Sea off the Lithuanian coast, but there has been some decrease in recorded phosphate concentrations between 1985 and 2005.					
Additional clarifications: -					
Action: 3.2.1 - Significantly reduce point source pollutant pressures on marine ecosystems through strengthening implementation of relevant Directives, notably on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control, Large Combustion Plants, Waste Incineration, Urban Waste Water Treatment [2006 onwards] (cf action 2.3.1) MS Action: Implement directives at Member State level					
Measures of Progress:					
To be completed by the Member State?					NO
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone). If there are any					

specific clarifications or implications of the implementation of these Directives for the marine environment, please add them here:

This action is covered under Objective 2. Please see Action 2.4.1 for an indication of the implementation of Directives for this Member State.

Action: 3.2.2 - Significantly reduce airborne eutrophication and acidifying pollution of marine ecosystems in line with Thematic Strategy on Air Quality [2006 onwards]; revise National Emissions Ceiling Directive [by 2007] (cf action 2.3.2) **MS Action:** Implement Thematic Strategy and NEC Directive at Member State level

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?

NO

Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone). If there are any specific clarifications or implications of the implementation of the Strategy and Directive for the marine environment, please add them here:

This action is covered under Objective 2 and elsewhere in Objective 3.

Please see Action 2.4.2 for information on this Member States' emission ceilings, current emissions and WM projections.

Please see Target A3.2 for information on outcomes regarding eutrophication pollution levels in coastal and open waters (change in winter oxidised nitrogen concentrations and change in winter orthophosphate concentrations) for this Member State.

Target: 3.4 - Substantially enhanced funding provided to environmentally-friendly fisheries management from 2007 onwards

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?

NO

Amount of funding	Axis	Year	Amount from MS funds (€)	Amount from EFF EC funds (€)	Total (€)
	Axis 1	2007 - 2013	2,861,245	13,667,647	16,528,892
	Axis 2	2007 - 2013	7,477,002	22,431,005	29,908,007
	Axis 3	2007 - 2013	3,083,081	9,249,241	12,332,322
	Axis 4	2007 - 2013	2,231,257	6,693,770	8,925,027
	Total (Axis 1 - 4)	2007 - 2013			
			15,652,585	52,041,663	67,694,248

Types of environmentally

Axis:

Description of types of measures:

friendly measures	Axis 1	Reduce fishing capacity through decommissioning schemes particularly for cod. Improve engine energy efficiency and fishing gear selectivity to reduce by-catch.
	Axis 2	Promote sustainable aquaculture through aqua-environmental measures. Reduce capacity in inland waters.
	Axis 3	Protect and develop aquatic flora and fauna.
	Axis 4	Diversify activities and promote eco-tourism.
<p>Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Lithuanian's operational programme (2007-2013) for fisheries includes a number of environmentally friendly measures. Funding includes both measures targeted specifically towards improving environmental performance and other measures but it is not currently possible to distinguish the two (i.e. not all funding is for environmentally friendly measures).</p> <p>Total funding for Axis 1 is €16,528,892 and includes measures such as reducing over-capacity and improving gear selectivity to reduce by-catch. Axis 2 (€29,908,007) promotes aqua-environmental measures in aquaculture and reduction of fishing capacity in the inland sector. Axis 3 (€12,332,322) supports the protection of aquatic flora and fauna, and Axis 4 (€8,925,027) aims to diversify activities and promote eco-tourism.</p>		
<p>Additional clarifications:</p> <p>-</p>		
Data source	<p>Reference or title: Weblink:http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/press_corner/press_releases/com07_98_en.htm http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/structural_measures/operational_programmes_en.htm</p>	

Target: 3.5 - Stock levels maintained or restored to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield, where possible no later than 2015

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
Percentage of stocks within safe biological limits	54% (of 158 stocks)	
Percentage of stocks outside safe biological limits	46% (of 158 stocks)	
<p>Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):</p> <p>11% of catches in EU waters still originate from unassessed stocks. Overall, 46% of assessed stocks are outside safe biological limits (SBL).</p> <p>Of the assessed commercial stocks in the NE Atlantic, about one third is outside SBL. This ranges from 8% (Baltic Sea) to 80 % (Irish Sea). This is a mixed picture compared to the last assessments carried out in 2005 (2003–2004 data) in which 22–53% of stocks were outside safe biological limits. Pelagic stocks like herring and mackerel are doing better in general than demersal stocks like cod, plaice and sole.</p> <p>In the Mediterranean, about half of the assessed stocks are fished outside SBL. The range is from 44% to 73% (up from 10–20% in the 2005 assessment), with the Aegean and the Cretan Sea being in the worst condition.</p>		
Additional clarifications:		
-		
Explanation of details in this measure of progress		<i>This cannot be completed for individual Member States – data completed for all EU stocks.</i>
Data source	Reference or title: Status of the fish stocks in ICES and GFCM fishing regions of Europe in 2006, EEA. [User agrees to display a link to the EEA web site http://www.eea.europa.eu and to acknowledge the source as follows: Copyright EEA, Copenhagen, 2007] Weblink: http://themes.eea.europa.eu/IMS/ISpecs/ISpecification20041007132227/IAssessment1199788344728/view_content	

Action: 3.5.1 - Prepare plan of action to attain maximum sustainable yield, prepare and implement stock recovery plans as soon as needed for any stocks outside safe biological limits, and management plans to maintain other stocks at safe biological levels [2006

onwards] **MS Action:** Enforce CFP measures

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?							NO
Number of serious infringement procedures by year		Number of vessels	Number of serious infringements (Table I)	Infringements as a % of number of vessels	Total number of penalties imposed (Table III)	Average fine imposed (Table IV)	Max fine imposed (Table IV)
	2006	266	4	1.5	4	1,231	1,593
	2007						
<p>Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) and any further details (e.g. types of serious infringements, comparison with previous years or other MS, details from section 3, types of actions that have been taken in order to improve the enforcement of CFP measures):</p> <p>The number of infringements of the Common Fisheries Policies illustrates the degree to which the EU is achieving plans to attain sustainable fisheries management. In 2006 Lithuania had 266 vessels and 1.5% were involved in a serious infringement (4 vessels). A total of 4 penalties were imposed with an average fine of €1,231 and maximum fine of €1,593.</p>							
<p>Additional clarifications:</p> <p>2007 data is not currently available.</p>							
Explanation of information contained in the measure of progress above.	<p>Information was obtained from report below specifically on the total number of serious infringements, number of vessels in each MS, total number of penalties, and average and maximum fines imposed. It was necessary to calculate number of infringements as a % of number of vessels.</p>						
Data source	<p>Reference or title: COM(2008) 670: Reports from MS on behaviours which serious infringed the rules of the CFP 2006</p> <p>Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/publications/factsheets/legal_texts/com_08_670_en.pdf </p>						

Action: 3.5.2 - Develop, adopt and implement restoration programmes for diadromous species (e.g. trout, salmon, sturgeon) [2006 onwards] **MS Action:** Enforce CFP measures and take initiatives outside the CFP: restoration of habitats, removal of migratory barriers, stock enhancement

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?				YES
Please indicate for which species a management plan exists (enter Y/N) and provide a link if possible			Management plan exists?	Link to management plan
	Salmon		Y	http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=67238
	Trout		Y	http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=201953
	Sturgeon		N	
	Eel		Y	No link available
	Other	(please specify)		
Please indicate if any of the following actions are being undertaken to promote diadromous species (enter Y/N) and provide details			Undertaking?	Details/comments
	Restoration of habitats		Y	Habitat restoration (especially for spawning and juvenile grounds) is part of the trout management plan.
	Removal of migratory barriers		Y	Removal of migratory barriers is part of the trout management plan (2003-2011)

	Stock enhancement		Y	Stock enhancement will take place as part of the Eel management plan.																		
	Other	(please specify)																				
<p>Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) and additional details (e.g. content of management plans, areas where measures to promote diadromous species are being undertaken and any outcomes):</p> <p>Lithuania has specific management plans for Salmon, Trout and Eel.</p> <p>The trout recovery and protection program (2003 – 2011) includes the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore sea trout migration to potential breeding places, which are currently segregated by mechanical barriers. Also restore migration routes within the Baltic Sea and the lower Nemunas, Neris, Minija, Dubysa and Venta rivers basins; • Prevent the build (or rebuild) of dams or other hydraulic equipment which impede fish migration within rivers important for migration of sea trout; • Install artificial sea trout and sea trout spawning grounds for juveniles within suitable locations; • Monitor the status of sea trout stocks, and perform genetic research; and • Strengthen the protection of sea trout during periods of migration and spawning. <p>Lithuania has submitted an Eel management plan (under Council Regulation (EC) 1100/) to the European Commission which was adopted by the EC on 22th December 2009. The plan sets out measures for the recovery of the stocks of European eel. Lithuania had declared its national territory as one unit for European eel stock management, as the Nemunas river basin includes almost all Lithuania territory and the most important eel habitats within the country.</p> <p>Practical measures to stop eel stock decline are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Limit fishing in the northern part of the Curonian Lagoon to allow silver eel escapement to the sea; (2) Decrease fishing effort by about one third by 2012; (3) Reduce fishing licenses by 43% within inland water bodies and further reduce effort by shortening the fishing season to spring time only; (4) Shorten the fishing season for yellow eels to 3 months; (5) Limit the use of bait in long lining; (6) Reduce the day catch limit from five to three eels within recreational fishing; (7) Assess the impact of the plan in the most essential sites and, according to obtained data, discuss and implement measures to further decrease mortality. <p>Stocking will be also used as one of the measures for eel stock recovery.</p> <p>Since March 13, 2009 Lithuania has been ready to implement CITES requirements by regulating trade on the national market through import and export controls.</p> <p>Additional clarifications:</p>																						
Explanation of information contained in the measure of progress above.		<p><i>Member states were asked to indicate which diadromous species (species with a lifecycle that includes both marine and freshwater phases) they currently have a management plan for, and any other actions that are being undertaken that would promote diadromous species, but are not necessarily included in a management plan.</i></p>																				
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:																					
<p>Action: 3.5.3 - Adjust fishing capacity to improve balance between fishing capacity and available fish stocks MS Action: Enforce CFP measures and use fisheries funds to favorise capacity adjustment</p>																						
<p>Measures of Progress:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="4">To be completed by the Member State?</td> <td colspan="2">NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Fleet capacity (number of vessels, tonnage, power)</td> <td></td> <td>1999</td> <td>2004</td> <td>2006</td> <td>2007</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of vessels</td> <td></td> <td>293</td> <td>266</td> <td>251</td> </tr> </table>						To be completed by the Member State?				NO		Fleet capacity (number of vessels, tonnage, power)		1999	2004	2006	2007	Number of vessels		293	266	251
To be completed by the Member State?				NO																		
Fleet capacity (number of vessels, tonnage, power)		1999	2004	2006	2007																	
	Number of vessels		293	266	251																	

	Tonnage (tons)	75,588	62,170	60,965
	Power (kW)	77,721	68,628	68,968
<p>Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) and additional details where available (e.g. types of measures used to reduce fleet capacity, reasons why fleet capacity hasn't been reduced):</p> <p>Lithuanian fishing capacity has decreased from 2004 to 2008. Vessel numbers have reduced from 293 to 221 (25% reduction); tonnage from 75,588 to 50,478 tons (37% reduction); and power from 77,721 to 59,764 (23% reduction). Reductions were made between 2000 and 2006 using FIG funds as an overall reduction in the Baltic high sea fleets by 45%. However, there is still excess capacity in the Baltic. In 2007, eleven vessels with a total capacity of 1 173 GT and 1 893 kW were decommissioned.</p>				
<p>Additional clarifications:</p> <p>2008 data: 221 vessels; 50,478 tons; 59,764 kW.</p>				
Data source	<p>Reference or title: Fleet capacity by MS (number of vessels, power, tonnage) Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/fleetstatistics/index.cfm?lng=en http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/publications/factsheets/legal_texts/com_2008_902_2_en.pdf</p>			

Target: 3.6 - Impact of fisheries on non-target species and habitats progressively and substantially reduced from 2006 onwards

Action: 3.6.1 - Implement technical measures to help ensure favourable conservation status of marine species and habitats which are not commercially exploited, aimed at the reduction of unwanted bycatch and of damage to the benthos [2006 onwards] **MS Action:** Enforce CFP measures

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO (boxes coloured green)	YES (the box coloured in light orange)		
Please indicate the number of active vessels, total number of infringements, number of type D infringements, total number of penalties, and average and maximum fines imposed for 2006 and 2007 if available.	Year	Number of active vessels	Number of breaches in type D (Table I, sum D1-D7)	Number of penalties imposed for Type D (Table III, sum D1-D7)	Average fine imposed for Type D breach (Table IV) (€)
	2006	266	2	2	869
	2007				
<p>Actions taken in order to improve the enforcement of CFP measures relating to unwanted bycatch and damage to the benthos:</p> <p>No information on actions taken to reduce unwanted by-catch and damage to the benthos provided by Lithuania.</p> <p>Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) and any further details (e.g. types of serious breaches, comparison with previous years or other MS, details from section 3): Type D infringements of the Common Fisheries Policy concern the use or presence of prohibited fishing gear or methods that are likely to have significant impacts on by-catch affecting the conservation status of marine species and habitats.</p> <p>In 2006 Lithuania had 266 active vessels. There were 2 type D breaches in this year and 2 penalties imposed with an average fine of €869. No information on actions taken to reduce unwanted by-catch and damage to the benthos was provided by Lithuania.</p>					
<p>Additional clarifications:</p> <p>2007 data is currently not available</p>					
Explanation of information contained in measure of progress above.	<p><i>From the document below it was possible to record the number of active vessels, number of type D infringements and number of penalties imposed for Type D infringements (sum D1-D7). In order to calculate the average fine for Type D infringements, it was necessary to multiply the average fine by the number of Type D infringements for which a fine was imposed for each category D1–D7 (number in brackets in Table IV), sum the total and</i></p>				

	<i>divide by the number of Type D infringements for which fines were imposed.</i>
Data source	Reference or title: COM(2008) 670: Reports from MS on behaviours which seriously infringed the rules of the CFP 2006 Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/publications/factsheets/legal_texts/com_08_670_en.pdf

Action: 3.6.2 - Adopt Community Plans of Action for the conservation of sharks and seabirds and implement progressively thereafter **MS Action:** Enforce CFP measures

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES		
Do you have a monitoring programme for sharks or seabirds? Enter Y/N. If Yes, please indicate the first year of implementation (or expected implementation) and the number of years the programme is expected to run for.		Monitoring programme exists? (Y/N)	First year of implementation (enter year)	Total number of years
	Sharks	N		
	Seabirds			
Please provide any relevant Internet links to monitoring programmes:				
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) and further details (e.g. measures for conservation of sharks and seabirds, department(s) responsible for monitoring, monitoring indicators, any initial results of monitoring): There are no shark monitoring programmes in Lithuania. No information on seabird monitoring was provided by Lithuania.				
Additional clarifications:				
Explanation of information contained in the measure of progress above.		Member states were asked for specific information on shark and seabird conservation plans.		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:			

Action: 3.6.3 - Identify, define, adopt and enforce fisheries measures required for Natura 2000 sites in the marine environment [by date of designation] **MS Action:** Identify and define fishery measures, as appropriate, needed within the management plans of N2000 sites

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		PARTLY
How many marine N2000 sites has the MS established?		Number of marine N2000 sites
	Total sites	7
Have you made a formal request to the Commission regarding fisheries management measures for any marine Natura 2000 sites >12nm from the coast (i.e. outside the territorial waters)? (Enter Y/N).		
If yes, for how many N2000 sites >12nm from the coast have you made a request?		
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) and any further details if available (e.g. whether modifications were necessary, why they were necessary or not necessary, in which N2000 sites modifications were made, types of modifications to fisheries management measures, status of implementation): Lithuania has 7 marine Natura 2000 sites based on the presence of certain habitats and species (see clarification below). However, according to Lithuanian sources, there are two established marine Natura2000 sites within territorial waters which have selected on criteria which are different from those detailed below. Lithuania has defined specific fisheries management measures for one of the marine Natura2000 sites within		

its territorial waters. No further information on the type of fisheries measures was provided.

Additional clarifications:

At present there is no single agreed definition for Marine Sites. Due to different definitions of 'Marine Sites' adopted by different EC Services, the figures presented here for marine Natura 2000 sites might differ from the figures provided in (1.1.1) although both are from official data sources.

The method used here was the presence/absence of the habitats/species below:

Habitats:

- 1110: Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time
- 1120: Posidonia beds (*Posidonia oceanica*)
- 1160: Large shallow inlets and bays
- 1170: Reef
- 1180: Submarine structures made by leaking gases
- 8330: Submerged or partially submerged sea caves

Mammals:

- 1364: *Halichoerus grypus*
- 1366: *Monachus monachus*
- 1938: *Phoca hispida botnica*
- 1365: *Phoca vitulina*
- 1349: *Tursiops truncatus*
- 1351: *Phocoena phocoena*

Amphibians and Reptiles:

- 1224: *Caretta caretta*
- 1227: *Chelonia mydas*

Fishes:

- 1100: *Acipenser naccarii*
- 1101: *Acipenser sturio*
- 1102: *Alosa alosa*
- 4127: *Alosa tanaica*
- 4120: *Alosa caspia normani*
- 1989: *Alosa caspia vistonica*
- 1103: *Alosa fallax*
- 1099: *Lampetra fluviatilis*
- 1095: *Petromyzon marinus*

It is also possible to define the marine sites by their geographic location and define whether they are within or outside of territorial waters depending on where their centre point lies. This gives the following data:

Marine sites within territorial waters: 6

Marine sites outside of territorial waters: 0

Another way of defining marine sites provides the data presented in Target 1.1.1.

DG ENV and DG MARE have completed a guidance document for Member States on how to request for fisheries management measures for marine N2000 sites under the CFP

(http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/marine/docs/fish_measures.pdf). The Commission is responding to Member States requests regarding fisheries management measures for Natura 2000 sites.

Data source	DG ENV provided number of N2000 sites with a marine component and a link to the guidance document for MS wanting to integrate fisheries measures into N2000 sites. MS have been asked for further detail on fisheries measures within marine N2000 sites.
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To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Have you defined or modified fisheries management measures for the management plans of N2000 sites for sites within 12nm of the coast (i.e. within territorial waters)? (Enter Y/N)		Y
If yes, for how many N2000 sites within 12nm of the coast have fisheries management measures been modified or defined?		1
Additional clarifications:		
Data source (if	Reference or title:	

any)	Weblink:
Target: 3.7 - Substantially improved information and reporting on environmental integration of the Common Fisheries Policy from 2008 onwards	
Action: 3.7.1 - Make periodic assessments [2006 onwards] of the progress of the Common Fisheries Policy in incorporating environmental protection requirements (with particular reference to biodiversity) MS Action: Collect the data necessary to give scientific support to the indicators used in the reports	
Measures of Progress:	
To be completed by the Member State?	YES
Has the Member State established a multi-annual plan Data Collection Framework (DCF) that includes sampling/monitoring design for collecting ecosystem data to assist with assessing the impact of the fisheries sector on the marine ecosystem? (Enter Y/N)	Y
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) and any further details where available: Lithuania has proposed a National Programme for Collection of Fisheries Data for 2009-2009. Under Module V: Module of evaluation of the effects of the fishing sector on the marine ecosystem, the Lithuanian Fisheries Research Laboratory will collect data for ecosystem indicators 1—4 and 8 in Appendix XIII. The data for Indicator 9 on fuel efficiency of fish capture is collected annually with economic data collection questionnaires, but it can be difficult to produce the data per metier, as the data is collected as total by vessel rather than per metier, as vessels can change between different metiers during the year. However, it is possible to calculate this indicator in accordance with the KW Days, collected with transversal data. The time lag for fuel consumption is 1 year as with economic data collection (the data for 2008 will be collected in 2009). The parameter fuel efficiency of fish capture will be calculated in accordance with DCR and STECF recommendations. The required data for indicators 5-7 cannot be provided by defined level at this time.	
Additional clarifications: Appendix XIII of Commission Decision of 6 November 2008 Adopting a multiannual community programme pursuant to council regulation (EC) no 199/2008 Establishing a community framework for the collection, management and use of data in the fisheries sector and support for scientific advice regarding the Common Fisheries Policy defines environmental indicators to measure the effects of fisheries on the marine ecosystem. These indicators are: 1) Conservation status of fish species; 2) Proportion of large fish; 3) Mean maximum length of fishes; 4) Size at maturation of exploited fish species; 5) Distribution of fishing activities; 6) Aggregation of fishing activities; 7) Areas not impacted by mobile bottom gears; 8) Discarding rates of commercially exploited species; and 9) Fuel efficiency of fish capture	
Data source	

OBJECTIVE 4

Objective: 4: To reinforce compatibility of regional and territorial development with biodiversity in the EU

Headline Target: Regional and territorial development benefiting biodiversity and negative impacts on biodiversity prevented and minimised or, where unavoidable, adequately compensated for, from 2006 onwards.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
Has there been an increase in Biodiversity spending under Cohesion and Structural funds since 2006? Please indicate Y or N.		Y
<p>Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): and If yes please indicate for which activities</p> <p>In the reporting period 2007-2008, and with the hypothesis detailed hereunder, Lithuanian direct spending under the Cohesion and Structural Funds for biodiversity significantly increased. Its global allocation for biodiversity is EUR 198.3 millions (categories 51, 55 and 56, as defined in annex II in Commission Regulation 1828/2006).</p>		
<p>Additional clarifications:</p> <p>No data available for 2006 (previous programming period). Detailed annual breakdown spending for biodiversity could not be identified for 2007-2008. Therefore the amount (in EUR) shown refers to the total biodiversity allocation under the Cohesion and Structural Funds period 2007-2013 (categories 51, 55 and 56 as defined in annex II in Commission Regulation 1828/2006). These categories are assumed to strictly follow the total yearly allocations of the Cohesion Policy.</p>		
Data source	<p>Cohesion Policy Direct spending on biodiversity, provided by DG Environment http://circa.europa.eu/Members/irc/env/biodiversity_action_plan/library?l=/2010_bap_report/database_prefilling/data_from_regio&vm=detailed&sb=Title</p> <p>Cohesion Policy (2007-2013), division by resources per programming year, per MS. http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/policy/fonds/pdf/annexe-recto.pdf</p>	

Target: 4.3. - Ecological coherence and functioning strengthened through spatial planning from 2006 onwards.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Are you obliged by law to consider ecological networks in spatial planning? Enter Y or N here:	Y	
If yes, has this law been enacted after 2006? Enter Y or N here:	N	
Are there any mechanisms to monitor the effectiveness of this measure? Enter Y or N here:	Y	
If yes, are there regular monitoring reports prepared? Enter Y or N here:	N	
Is there a mechanism for interministerial coordination which addresses inclusion of ecological network considerations in spatial planning? Enter Y or N here:	Y	
Do you consider that the ecological network has been completed for your country? Enter Y or N here:	N	
Additional details & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):		
Nature frame network is mandatory in Lithuania and must be taken into account in spatial planning.		
Additional clarifications:		
Data source (if any)		

Action: 4.4.1 - CBD Guidelines on Sustainable Tourism promoted, adopted and implemented

as appropriate by key stakeholders [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Implement best practice
Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Has your country implemented the CBD Guidelines on Sustainable Tourism? Enter Y or N here:	Y	
Does your country consider always the CBD Guidelines when planning tourism development? Enter Y or N here:	Y	
Are there legal provisions for considering CBD Guidelines in tourism development? Enter Y or N here:	Y	
Is your country producing any report on the usage of the Guidelines? Enter Y or N here:	N	
Additional details & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Development of sustainable tourism is considered as part of the Lithuanian National Strategy for Sustainable Development. (Adopted in 2003, amended in 2009)		
Additional clarifications:		
Data source (if any)	National Strategy for Sustainable Development: http://www.am.lt/VI/en/VI/index.php#r/140	

OBJECTIVE 5

Objective: 5: To substantially reduce the impact on EU biodiversity of invasive alien species (IAS) & alien genotypes

Headline Target: Negative impacts on EU biodiversity of IAS and alien genotypes prevented or minimised from 2010 onwards.

Target: A.5.1 Impact of IAS on biodiversity in the EU substantially reduced by 2010 and again by 2013.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
Number of worst invasive alien species registered per country	Total number	39
	Number of species per 1000 km ²	0.25 – 0.7
<p>Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):</p> <p>Of the '163' worst invasive alien species identified by the EEA/SEBI2010 Expert Group on trends in invasive alien species, 39 are present in Lithuania. This equates to between 0.25 and 0.7 species per 1000km².</p> <p>Of the '163' worst invasive alien species identified by the EEA/SEBI2010 Expert Group on trends in invasive alien species, 39 are present in Lithuania. This equates to between 0.25 and 0.7 species per 1000km².</p> <p>According to reporting by the Member State, at the national level 19 species are included in the list of invasive species, approved by the Ministerial Order in 2009.</p>		
Additional clarifications:		
<p>The EEA/SEBI2010 Expert Group on invasive alien species (IAS) identified 163 out of 10,000 alien species as 'worst invasive alien species threatening biodiversity'. These species have been proven to be highly invasive and damaging to native biodiversity in at least part of their European range. The severe impacts of these species range from competition with native species, affects on human health and causing damage to economic activities. The number of worst IAS per 1000 km² is presented as a range, as species occurrence may differ markedly depending on the regional level.</p> <p>The list of 'worst invasive alien species threatening biodiversity' is based on expert opinion expressed at the SEBI 2010 expert group on invasive alien species. Current information is only a preliminary estimate of the number of worst invasive species in European countries. These country figures are only rough indications of the actual impact, which may differ markedly between species and regions.</p>		
Data source	<p>Reference or title: SEBI 10 EEA, MS questionnaire</p> <p>Weblink: http://www.eea.europa.eu/highlights/assessing-biodiversity</p>	

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
Is there general and/or specific legislation in place in relation to Invasive Alien		Y/N
	General	N
		Details/comments

Species? Please enter Y or N here:	Specific	Y	Law on Wild Flora (1999) Regulation of the Ministry of Environment on import of new plant and fungi species (2000) Law on Protected Plant, Animal, and Fungi Species and Communities (1997, amended 2001) and related regulations: introduction Law on Plant Protection (1995, amended 2003): import/export Order on Introduction, Reintroduction and Relocation; Order on Control and Eradication of Invasive Species; Composition of Committee on Invasive Species Control (Order no. 352): introduction, control and eradication, import, trade
Does general legislation or specific legislation address issues such as import/export, possession/trade, introduction to the wild and control/eradication of IAS? Please enter Y or N here:	Import and export		Y
	Possession/Trade		Y
	Introduction to the wild		Y
	Control/eradication		Y
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):			
Lithuania has no general legislation in place in relation to invasive alien species (IAS) however, there is specific legislation addressing the issues of import and export, possession and trade, introduction and control and eradication of IAS. Several pieces of legislation in Lithuania provide for the control of pathways for introducing species including the Law on Wild Flora (1999), the Regulation of the Ministry of Environment on import of new plant and fungi species (2000) and the Law on Protected Plant, Animal, and Fungi Species and Communities (1997, amended 2001). The import and export of plant species is regulated by the Law on Plant Protection (1995, amended 2003). It is also prohibited to use alien species for afforestation under national legislation. The Ministry of Environment approved an Order on Introduction, Reintroduction and Relocation, an Order on Control and Eradication of Invasive Species and Composition of Committee on Invasive Species Control (Order no. 352) issued in 2002 (and amended in 2008). A list of IAS was approved by Ministerial Order No. D1-433 in 2004 and amended in 2009.			
Additional clarifications:			
The above Measure of Progress indicates current national/sub national legislation addressing Invasive Alien Species (IAS), in particular regarding their coverage of issues such as import/export, possession/trade, introduction to the wild and control/eradication of IAS. General legislation refers to legislation addressing all aspects of IAS. Specific legislation refers to regulations addressing only certain aspects, e.g. plant pests in Plant Health legislation.			
Data source:	Reference or title: Technical Support to EU IAS Strategy, MS questionnaire Weblink: no link		

Action: A.5.1.2 Encourage Member States to develop national strategies on invasive alien species [by 2007] and to implement them fully [by 2010]. **MS Action:** Develop national strategy.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?				NO	
Have a strategy and/or action plan on IAS been develop?		No	In development	Adopted/implemented	Do not know
	National Strategy	N			
	Action Plan	N			

Please mark accordingly:	Other	(Please specify)	N			
If NO, are IAS <u>comprehensively</u> dealt with as part of a national/sub-national biodiversity strategy/action plan? Please enter Y or N here:				Y/N	Details/comments	
			Biodiversity Strategy	Y	Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (1998)	
			Biodiversity Action Plan	Y	Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (1998)	
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):						
No national strategy and/or action plan on invasive alien species (IAS) has been developed in Lithuania. The Lithuanian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (1998) sets a goal (to protect locally characteristic species and natural populations by preventing the spread of adventitious and invasive species and by enhancing research) and actions related to IAS.						
Additional clarifications:						
The above Measure of Progress specifies whether a national strategy and/ or action plan specifically related to IAS has been developed. If this is not the case, it should specify whether the topic is comprehensively addressed in the national biodiversity strategy or action plan.						
Data source	Reference or title: Technical Support to EU IAS Strategy Weblink: no link					

Action: A.5.1.3 Encourage ratification and implementation by Member States of the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ship's Ballast Water and Sediments under the International Maritime Organisation [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Ratify and implement.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
Has the country ratified the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ship's Ballast Water and Sediments under the International Maritime Organisation? Please enter Y or N here:		N
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Lithuania has not ratified the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ship's Ballast Water and Sediments under the International Maritime Organisation.		
Additional clarifications:		
Data source	Reference : International Maritime Organisation (IMO) Conventions Weblink: http://www.imo.org/Conventions/mainframe.asp?topic_id=247	

Action: A 5.1.4 Establish early warning system for the prompt exchange of information between neighbouring countries on the emergence of IAS and cooperation on control measures across national boundaries [by 2008]. **MS Action:** Adopt system in Council, implement system at national level.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Is there an inventory/database of alien species in place other than those published by the DAISIE and/or NOBANIS projects? Please tick only one box.	No	N
	In development	
	Implemented	
	Do not know	

Is there an early warning and information system for IAS in place? Please tick only one box.	No	N
	In development	
	Implemented	
	Do not know	
If IMPLEMENTED or IN DEVELOPMENT, which of the following aspects have been covered? Please enter Y or N here:	Rapid response mechanism	
	Incident lists	
	Focal point network	
	National coordination mechanism	
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): According to reporting by the Member State, no inventory/database of alien species in place other than those published by the DAISIE and/or NOBANIS projects, and no early warning and information system for IAS is in place.		
Additional clarifications:		
The Community is committed under the Biodiversity Action Plan to establish an early warning system for the prompt exchange of information between neighbouring countries on the emergence of IAS and cooperation on control measures across national boundaries, taking into account biogeographical regions. The above Measure of Progress indicates the extent to which such a system has been developed or implemented at the national level and the areas covered. In addition, it should provide information on the existence of national/sub-national data centre or database on IAS.		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: MS questionnaire Weblink:	
Target: A.5.2 Impact of alien genotypes on biodiversity in the EU significantly reduced by 2010 and again by 2013.		
Action: A.5.2.2 Ensure protection of biodiversity as part of measures to protect human health and environment in relation to the deliberate release into the environment of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) [2006 onwards]. MS Action: Ensure at national level in line with requirements of the authorisation.		
Measures of Progress:		
To be completed by the Member State?		NO
Has legislation on co-existence of genetically modified crops with conventional and organic farming been adopted? Please tick only one box:	No	
	In development	
	Implemented	Y
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):		

Lithuania has adopted legislation on co-existence of genetically modified crops with conventional and organic farming. The co-existence legislation in force in Lithuania is: the Order of Minister of Agriculture No 3D-1 Concerning Approval of the Rules on GM Plants Intended to Be Grown in Lithuania Declaring and Information Providing. Official Journal „Valstybės žinios“ No 5-236 (2007); the Order of Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Environment No 3D-504/D1- 608 Concerning Approval of the Rules on Coexistence of GM Crops with Conventional and Organic Crops. Official Journal „Valstybės žinios“ No 121- 4978 (2007) and; Order of the Head of State Seed and Grain Service under the Ministry of Agriculture No 1A-235 Concerning the Rules on the Inspection of the GM agricultural plants seed crops, nurseries of propagating materials of horticultural and ornamental plants. Annex of the Official Journal „Valstybės žinios“ No 3-48 (2005).

According to unofficial sources such as the “GMO free Europe” initiative, there are no formal or informal GMO-free regions in Lithuania.

Additional clarifications:

According to Article 26a of Directive 2001/18/EC, Member States may take appropriate national measures on coexistence in order to avoid the unintended presence of GMOs in other products. Commission Recommendation 2003/556/EC on guidelines for the development of national strategies and best practices to ensure the coexistence of genetically modified crops with conventional and organic farming is intended to help Member States develop national legislative or other strategies for coexistence.

In April 2009, the Commission adopted a second report on the implementation of national measures on the coexistence of GM crops with conventional and organic farming.

“GMO free Europe” is an initiative of the Foundation on Future Farming, and is linked to GENET, a European network of non-governmental non-profit organisations engaged in the critical debate of genetic engineering, founded in 1995.

Data source	Reference or title: EC Report on the coexistence of genetically modified crops with conventional and organic farming,
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Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/coexistence/index_en.htm
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GMO free Europe initiative http://www.gmo-free-regions.org/

OBJECTIVE 6

Objective: 6: To substantially strengthen effectiveness of international governance for biodiversity and ecosystem services

Target: A.6.1: International governance for biodiversity substantially more effective in delivering positive biodiversity outcomes by 2010

Action: A.6.1.1: Press for effective worldwide implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity, decisions of the Conference of the Parties including thematic and cross-cutting programmes of work, and other related international and regional biodiversity agreements (e.g. Bonn, Berne, AEWA, Ramsar, UN Fish Stocks Agreement) and promote greater synergies between these [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Work at EU, global and regional levels for enhanced effectiveness in CBD implementation by streamlining operations of CBD, coordinating action between related multilateral environmental agreements, working towards integrated outcome-based reporting, establishing global partnership with key stakeholders.

Measures of Progress:

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO	
Has your country submitted the 4 th national report to the Convention on Biological Diversity (submitted= Y, not submitted=N)?		Y	
Is a National Biodiversity Strategy or Action Plan (NBSAP) in place or under development (in place=Y, under development=UD, non-existing=N)?		Y	
Data source	Reference or title: List of Parties that have submitted their 4 th national reports and CBD list of NBSAPs Weblink: http://www.cbd.int/reports/search		
Contributions to Secretariats/Trust Funds (in EUR) (latest figure available)	Convention	Year (latest contribution)	Amount (EUR)
	CBD	2009	2747
	CMS	2008	1321
	AEWA	2008	731
	Ramsar Convention	2009	878
	World Heritage Convention	2008	686
Data source	Reference or title: Information on Parties' contributions at convention websites Weblink:		

	https://www.cbd.int/convention/parties/contributions.shtml?tab=2 http://www.cms.int/bodies/COP/cop9/COP9_documents_overview.htm http://www.unep-aewa.org/meetings/en/mop/mop4_docs/meeting_docs_pdf/mop4_21_income_expenditures_2006_2008.pdf http://www.ramsar.org/pdf/res/key_res_x_02_e.pdf http://whc.unesco.org/en/sessions/
<p>Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):</p> <p>The 4th National Report to the CBD was submitted in October 2009. The “Republic of Lithuania Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan” was published in 1996. Lithuania had paid her annual contributions to CBD, CMS, AEWA, Ramsar Convention and World Heritage Convention (for the latter, the data source shows an outstanding payment of EUR8 as of 31 Dec 2008)..</p>	
<p>Additional clarifications:</p> <p>For the contributions to the CBD General Trust Fund and to the Ramsar Convention, the exchange rate of 30 Sep 2009 is used. For the contribution to the World Heritage Convention, the exchange rate of 1 July 2008 is used. The figures for CBD, CMS, AEWA and World Heritage Convention refer to contributions that have taken place, while the figure for Ramsar refers to the allocated contribution for 2009.</p>	

OBJECTIVE 7

Objective: 7: To substantially strengthen support for biodiversity and ecosystem services in EU external assistance

Target: A .7.1 Financial Resources flowing annually to projects directly benefiting biodiversity has substantially increased in real terms

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?				NO	
Annual spending on biodiversity-related <u>multilateral</u> aid		2006	2007	2008	
	Total in million €	0	0		
	Percentage of total <u>multilateral</u> annual aid budget	0	0		
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): The OECD marker does not show any spending on biodiversity-related aid by Lithuania for 2006 and 2007.					
Additional clarifications: Data for 2008 are not available yet. See also the clarification under the next Measure of Progress on bilateral aid.					
Data source	Reference or title: OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System Weblink: http://www.oecd.org/document/16/0,3343,en_2649_34447_42396496_1_1_1_1,00.html and http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DatasetCode=CRSNEW				

Action: A .7.1.3 Enhance MS funds earmarked for biodiversity in MS bilateral development cooperation programmes in support of implementation of the CBD, Millennium Development Goals and other programmes relevant for biodiversity in developing countries. **MS Action:** Check and ensure that resources are available to implement the recommendations in the R/CEP through biodiversity projects or mainstreaming biodiversity concerns in other relevant projects.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?			NO	
Annual spending on biodiversity-related <u>bilateral</u> aid		2006	2007	2008
	Total in million €	0	0	
	Percentage of total annual <u>bilateral</u> aid budget	0	0	
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): The OECD marker does not show any spending on biodiversity-related aid by Lithuania for 2006 and 2007.				
Additional clarifications: Data for 2008 are not available yet. Biodiversity-related aid is defined as activities that promote at least one of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity: the conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use of its components (ecosystems, species or genetic resources), or fair and equitable sharing of the benefits of the utilisation of genetic resources. Figures shown relate to bilateral aid, and do not include multilateral contributions to GEF, UNEP and other organisations active in the field of biodiversity. Also, it should be noted that figures are based on indications of the policy objectives of bilateral aid activities, though the biodiversity objective will often be less than the total value of such activities. Policy objectives are reported by donors through “markers” which do not allow exact quantification of aid activities’ contribution to the objectives.				
Data source	Reference or title: OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System Weblink: http://www.oecd.org/document/16/0,3343,en_2649_34447_42396496_1_1_1_1,00.html and http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DatasetCode=CRSNEW			

Action: A.7.1.4 Enhance the overall contribution of EU MS for biodiversity through a substantial 4th replenishment of the GEF based on the agreed policy priorities. **MS Action:** Continue to press in GEF replenishment negotiations and through bilateral contracts for a substantial replenishment based on the agreed policy priorities.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?				NO
Contribution to the GEF replenishment		3 rd replenishment	4 th replenishment	5 th replenishment
	Total in million €	0	0	
	Percentage of total budget	0	0	
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Lithuania has not contributed to the 3 rd or 4 th GEF replenishment.				
Additional clarifications: Data for the 5 th replenishment are not available yet.				
Data source	Reference or title: GEF website Weblink: http://www.gefweb.org/default.aspx			

Target: A.7.2 EU mainstream external development assistance delivering enhanced biodiversity and related livelihoods benefits, and negative impacts on biodiversity prevented or minimised, from 2006 onwards.

Action: A 7.2.2 Systematically carry out ex-ante strategic environmental assessment (SEA) of relevant strategies and programmes and environmental impact assessment (EIA) of relevant projects funded by EU in partner countries and ensure actions are identified and implemented to prevent and mitigate negative impacts on biodiversity in a timely manner **MS Action:** Check and ensure that SEAs and EIAs are systematically carried out on relevant development strategies, programmes and projects.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Are ex-ante strategic environmental assessment (SEA) of relevant strategies and programmes and environmental impact assessment (EIA) of relevant projects mandatory? Please enter Y or N:		Y
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Ex-ante strategic environmental assessment (SEA) of relevant strategies and programmes and environmental impact assessment (EIA) of relevant projects are mandatory.		
Additional clarifications:		
Description/explanation of information contained in the measure of progress above	<i>Ex-ante strategic environmental assessment (SEA) of relevant strategies and programmes and environmental impact assessment (EIA) of relevant projects</i> <i>Relevant projects are hereby defined as equivalent to projects that require SEA and EIA according to the Environmental Impact Assessment Directive (85/337/EEC as amended by Directive 97/11/EC and Directive 2003/35/EC) and Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (2001/42/EC).</i>	
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:	

OBJECTIVE 8

Objective: 8: To substantially reduce the impact of international trade on global biodiversity and ecosystem services

Target: A8.1: Impact on biodiversity of EU trade significantly reduced by 2010 and again by 2013.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?				NO
The MS actions under this target fully implemented by 2010, showing impact on biodiversity of EU trade significantly reduced by 2010 (Y/N)	MS action	Implemented	Partially implemented	Not implemented
	A.8.1.3		Y	
	A.8.1.4	Y		
	A.8.1.8	Y		
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): While no national legislation implementing the Bonn Guidelines on Access & Benefit-sharing or the Material Transfer Agreement (MTA) of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources exist, law No IX-533 on National Plant Genetic Resources was adopted in 2001. No public awareness regarding the Guidelines or the MTA has been raised. The proportion of national consumption of wood products derived from sustainable sources is nearly 100%. Lithuania has issued a low number of import, export and re-export applications for trade in CITES specimens in 2007 and 2008, with several applications denied, and several items seized. National capacity for implementing CITES has been developed. The contributions to the CITES Trust Fund were paid.				
Additional clarifications: This is a summary of the Measures of Progress under objective 8.				
Data source	All the other Measures of Progress under objective 8.			

Action:

A.8.1.3: Promote full implementation of the CBD Bonn Guidelines on Access to Genetic Resources and Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits (ABS) arising out of their Utilisation, and other agreements relating to ABS such as the FAO International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources – and continue to contribute to negotiation of an international regime on ABS according to the mandate adopted at the 7th Conference of the Parties of the CBD [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Ensure effective implementation of the Bonn Guidelines at national level, in particular by enhancing awareness of stakeholders. Effectively participate in and contribute to EU preparations for international ABS negotiations. Effectively contribute to ongoing negotiations of the Standard Material Transfer Agreement under the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
Indicate the provision of funds for the CBD Access & Benefit-sharing Working Group	Year	Amount (EUR)
	2006	0
	2007	0
	2008	0
	2009	0
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Lithuania did not provide funds for the ABS Working Group.		
Additional clarifications: -		
Data source	Reference or title: Reports of CBD ABS Working Group Weblink: http://www.cbd.int/meetings/	

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Does national legislation implementing the CBD Bonn Guidelines on Access and Benefit-sharing exist (legislation existing=Y, under development=UD, non-existing=N)?	N	
Have any national activities that raise awareness of the CBD Bonn Guidelines on Access and Benefit-sharing been implemented? Please indicate Y or N.	N	
Additional detail (If 'yes', please describe national activities that raise awareness of the CBD Bonn Guidelines on Access and Benefit-sharing) & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):		
In 2001, law No IX-533 on National Plant Genetic resources was adopted. No activities raising awareness of the CBD Bonn Guidelines have been undertaken. Law No IX-533 on National Plant Genetic resources adopted in 2001		
Additional clarifications		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:	

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?	YES (Parties to The International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources: AT, BE, BG, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, EL, ES, FI, FR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LU, LV, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, UK)	
Does national legislation implementing the Material Transfer Agreement of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources exist (legislation existing=Y, under development=UD, non-existing=N)?	N	
Have national activities raising awareness of the Material Transfer Agreement of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources been implemented? Please indicate Y or N.	N	
Additional detail (If 'yes', please describe national activities that raise awareness of the Material Transfer Agreement of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources) & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):		
Lithuania does not have national legislation implementing the Material Transfer Agreement of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources nor have national activities raising awareness on this treaty been undertaken.		
Additional clarifications:		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:	

Action: A.8.1.4: Maximise the proportion of EU consumption of wood products deriving from sustainable sources [by 2010]. **MS Action:** Ensure implementation of CITES provisions for listed timber species and support capacity building in range states. Review of other timber species with criteria for listing. Participate in Community-level analysis of options for further legislation to control imports of illegally harvested timber into the EU (as foreseen in FLEGT action plan). Encourage private and public sector procurement policies favouring wood products from sustainable sources.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
What is the proportion of national consumption	2006	nearly 100 %

of wood products derived from sustainable sources (%)?	2007	nearly 100 %
	2008	nearly 100 %
	2009	nearly 100 %
Additional detail (Please describe the kind of sources (e.g. certified products; products through bilateral agreements with producer countries, etc)) & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): The proportion of national consumption of wood products derived from sustainable sources from 2006 - 2009 is nearly 100%.		
Additional clarifications:		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:	

Action: A8.1.8: Support capacity-building and implementation of CITES provisions to ensure that trade in CITES species is effectively regulated and controlled and not detrimental to the conservation of the species in range states [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Ensure that EC CITES Regulations are adequately implemented and enforced including the imposition of adequate sanctions for infringements of the Regulations. Support of CITES programmes and programmes in range states to ensure effective implementation of CITES to trade in species on sustainable levels.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO	
Number of import applications denied during the last reporting cycle compared to the number of import documents issued	Number of import documents issued	175	
	Number of import applications denied	15	
	Import applications denied as percentage of the number of import documents issued	8.6	
Number of export and re-export certificates/permits denied during the last reporting cycle compared to permits issued	Number of export documents issued	15	
	Number of export applications denied	0	
	Export applications denied as percentage of the number of export documents issued	0	
	Number of re-export documents issued	0	
	Number of re-export applications denied	0	
	Re-export applications denied as percentage of the number of re-export documents issued	0	
Change in the number of seizures as a percentage of total trade for the last two reporting periods (net change)		Year	Number
	Number of seizures in reporting period 1	2007	62
	Number of seizures in reporting period 2	2008	
	Net change between reporting periods	n/a	
Development of national capacity (summarise information from MS biennial reports)	The national CITES authorities have provided oral and written advice/guidance as well as training have been provided to Staff of Management Authority, Staff of Scientific Authority, Staff of enforcement authorities, traders and the public.		
Financial contributions to developing countries for CITES implementation (summarise	Lithuania has not provided technical or financial assistance to another country in relation to CITES.		

information from MS biennial reports)		
Data source	Reference or title: CITES biennial reports	
	Weblink: http://www.cites.org/eng/resources/reports/biennial.shtml and http://circa.europa.eu/Members/irc/env/biodiversity_action_plan/library?l=/2010_bap_report/database_prefilling/data_from_dg_env/cites&vm=detailed&sb=Title	
Financial contributions of MS to the CITES Trust Fund (latest figure available)	Year	Amount (EUR)
	2008	831
Data source	Reference or title: CITES COP documents	
	Weblink: http://www.cites.org/eng/cop/index.shtml	
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): The number of import, export and re-export documents issued in 2007 and 2008 was 175, 15 and 0, respectively. The number of import applications denied in 2007 and 2008 were 15. No export and re-export applications were denied in 2007 and 2008. The aggregate number of significant seizures and confiscations of CITES specimens was 62 for 2007-2008. As to capacity-building at the national level, the national CITES authorities have provided oral and written advice/guidance as well as training have been provided to Staff of Management Authority, Staff of Scientific Authority, Staff of enforcement authorities, traders and the public. Lithuania has not provided technical or financial assistance to another country in relation to CITES. Lithuania paid her contributions to the CITES Trust Fund in 2008, with no contributions in arrears.		
Additional clarifications: All information here refers to the biennial period of 2007 and 2008 combined. For the financial contribution, the exchange rate of 31 December 2008 was used.		

OBJECTIVE 9

Objective: 9: To support biodiversity adaptation to climate change

Headline Target: Potential for damaging impacts, related to climate change, on EU biodiversity substantially reduced by 2013

Target: A.9.1 8% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions achieved by 2010.

Action: A.9.1.1 Commitments made under the Kyoto Protocol respected [2006 onwards]. **MS**

Action: Comply with Kyoto burden-sharing target as laid down in Kyoto Protocol ratifying decision (2002/358/EC).

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?				NO
Annual anthropogenic Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG) in million tonnes of CO ₂ equivalents (excl. LULUCF).		2006	2007	2008
	GHG emissions in million tonnes CO ₂ equivalent	23.7	25.5	24.3
	Changes in emissions compared to base year (%)	-51.6	-48.1	-51.1
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Lithuanian GHG emissions (excluding LULUCF) slightly increased, in relative terms, during the period 2006-2008. However, its GHG emissions were still kept below its 1990 baseline, to -51.1% in 2008 compared to its Kyoto Protocol targets of -8% by the period 2008-2012.				
Additional clarifications: GHG data from Members States National GHG reports to the EEA Central Data Repository, under the EC Monitoring Mechanism (obligation n°280/2004/EC). Classification of MS performances with regards to GHG emissions follows the developed system : [0-1% change] = 'imperceptibly' , [1-3% change] = 'slightly' , [3-6% change] = 'noticeably' , [from 6% change] = 'significantly'				
Data source	National GHG Inventory Report on the EEA Central Data Repository (EIONET -2010 submission). http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/			

Target: A.9.3 Climate change adaptation or mitigation measure from 2006 onwards delivering biodiversity benefits, and any negative impacts on biodiversity prevented or minimised, from 2006 onwards.

Action: A.9.3.2 Ensure that implementation of EU Biomass Action Plan takes due account in assessments, where relevant, of impacts on biodiversity, in particularly on high-nature-value farmland and forests, in order to achieve ecological sustainability of biomass production [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Carry out sustainability impact assessments, ensure decision-making takes account of findings in relation to biodiversity impacts in order to prevent and minimise negative impacts

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?				YES	
Have a separate action plan on biomass and/or a National Renewable Action Plan (NREAP) already been developed? Please tick only one box for each row:		No	In development	Adopted/implemented	Do not know
	Action Plan				
	NREAP				

Have key mechanisms in implementing sustainability criteria for biofuels and bioliquids already been put in place at the national level? Please enter Y or N or P [yyyy] (=in progress +date of expected implementation)	Roundtables	National certification bodies	Other national approaches (please specify)
Have requirements been adopted, which address the impact of biomass production for cooling, heating and electricity on biodiversity?	Y/N	Details/comments	
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): No Information Available/Provided			
Additional clarifications:			
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:		

Target: A.9.4 Resilience of EU biodiversity to climate change substantially strengthened by 2010.

Action: A.9.4.1 Develop a comprehensive programme of priority actions to support biodiversity adaptation to climate change in the EU [by 2008]. **MS Action:** Participate in development of programme.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?					YES	
Have a national biodiversity adaptation strategy and/or action plan been developed? Please mark accordingly:		No	In development	Adopted/implemented	Do not know	
	National Strategy	N				
	Action Plan	N				
	Other (Please specify)	N				
If NO, is biodiversity adaptation to climate change dealt with comprehensively as part of a national/sub-national adaptation strategy/action plan? Please enter Y or N and provide comments here:		Y/N	Details/comments			
	Adaptation Strategy	N				
	Adaptation Action Plan	N				
If NO to LINE 2, is biodiversity adaptation to climate change dealt with comprehensively as part of a national/sub-national biodiversity strategy and/or action plan? Please enter Y or N and provide comments here:		Y/N	Details/comments			
	Biodiversity Strategy	N				
	Biodiversity Action Plan	N				
If NO to LINE 3, have biodiversity adaptation projects been initiated? Please enter Y or N and provide comments here:		Y/N	Details/comments			
		N				
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):						
Additional clarifications:						

Data source	Reference or title: CBD national reports. Third national report available for EC, some MS already with Fourth national report. Weblink: http://www.cbd.int/countries/																	
<p>Action: A.9.4.3 Make a preliminary assessment of habitats and species in the EU most at risk from climate change [by 2007], detailed assessment and appropriate adaptation measures prepared [by 2009], commence implementation [by 2010].MS Action: Contribute to assessment through regional and site specific climate impact assessment.</p> <p>Measures of Progress:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>To be completed by the Member State?</td><td>YES</td></tr> <tr> <td>Have scientific studies been undertaken to support assessments of species and habitats at risk? Please enter Y or N and provide comments</td><td>Y/N</td><td>Details/Comments</td></tr> <tr> <td>Have <u>habitats at most risk</u> been identified? Please enter Y or N and provide comments</td><td>Y/N</td><td>Details/Comments</td></tr> <tr> <td>Have <u>species at most risk</u> been identified? Please enter Y or N and provide comments</td><td>Y/N</td><td>Details/Comments</td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): No Information Available/Provided</td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Additional clarifications:</td></tr> </table>		To be completed by the Member State?	YES	Have scientific studies been undertaken to support assessments of species and habitats at risk? Please enter Y or N and provide comments	Y/N	Details/Comments	Have <u>habitats at most risk</u> been identified? Please enter Y or N and provide comments	Y/N	Details/Comments	Have <u>species at most risk</u> been identified? Please enter Y or N and provide comments	Y/N	Details/Comments	Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): No Information Available/Provided			Additional clarifications:		
To be completed by the Member State?	YES																	
Have scientific studies been undertaken to support assessments of species and habitats at risk? Please enter Y or N and provide comments	Y/N	Details/Comments																
Have <u>habitats at most risk</u> been identified? Please enter Y or N and provide comments	Y/N	Details/Comments																
Have <u>species at most risk</u> been identified? Please enter Y or N and provide comments	Y/N	Details/Comments																
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): No Information Available/Provided																		
Additional clarifications:																		
Data source	Reference or title: National reports in the framework of UNFCCC Weblink: http://unfccc.int/national_reports/items/1408.php																	

OBJECTIVE 10

Objective: 10: To substantially strengthen the knowledge base for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, in the EU and globally

Target: A10.1: Research findings on biodiversity and ecosystem services has substantially advanced our ability to ensure conservation and sustainable use by 2010 and again by 2013

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Is there a national research programme dedicated exclusively to supporting biodiversity research? Enter Y or N here:		
If 'Yes', please provide a brief description of the research programme here, and provide any relevant internet links.		
If 'No', is biodiversity research incorporated into other national programmes? Enter Y or N here:		
If biodiversity research is incorporated into other national programmes, please list and briefly describe those programmes here, and provide any relevant Internet links.		
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): No information was provided on national research programmes supporting biodiversity research in Lithuania.		
Additional clarifications		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:	

Action: A10.1.2 Identify ways and means to strengthen independent scientific advice to global policy making, inter alia by actively contributing to CBD Assessment, and the ongoing consultations on the need for improved International Mechanisms on Scientific Expertise on Biodiversity **MS Action:** As for Community: Engage in CBD consideration of 2007 MA Evaluation, and ongoing IMOSEb consultations

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Is there a plan for follow-up to MA as part of a national initiative? Y or N here:		N
Is there a plan for follow-up to MA as part of a wider programme, such as the European Ecosystem Assessment (EURECA) of the European Environment Agency? Y or N here:		N
If yes, please list and provide a short description here:		
If you responded 'yes' to either question above, please indicate:		
1. What is the geographical scope of the assessment? (Tick all that apply)	Local/Community	
	Sub-national	
	National	
2. Do the plans include the following (Tick all that apply)	Stakeholder engagement	
	Valuation of ecosystem services	
	The contribution of documented case-studies from indigenous and local communities	
	The facilitation of open access to research on biodiversity	
	Support for standardization for collection of biodiversity data and reporting	
Are the framework, experiences and findings of the original Millennium Assessment (2001-2005) utilized in reviewing, revising and implementing national plans and strategies on biodiversity, development and cooperation? Enter Y or N here:		
Are valuation/accounting methods used for the assessment of ecosystem services?		

Enter Y or N here:		
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Lithuania currently does not have plans to follow up the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA) either as part of a national initiative or a wider programme, such as the European Ecosystem Assessment (EURECA) of the European Environment Agency.		
Additional clarifications		
Description/Explanation of information contained in the measure of progress above:	<i>The CBD considered the 2007 Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA) evaluation at the 9th Conference of Parties (COP) meeting. This led to decision COP IX/15: Follow up to the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. The responses above regard Member State engagement in the follow up activities.</i>	
Provide relevant Data Sources and internet links here:	Reference or title: Weblink:	

Action: A10.1.6 Allocate adequate financial resources to European and national biodiversity research and to dissemination of its results, including under the 7th Framework Programme

MS Action: Accommodate in national research programmes and take forward initiatives under the ESFRI

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?	NO
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): This action is covered under Supporting Measure 1. Please see B1.1.8 for an indication of the amount of funding allocated for biodiversity research for the years 2006-2010 for this Member State.	

Action: A10.1.8 Put institutional arrangements in place to ensure policy-relevant research done (e.g. in support of implementation of the nature directives, integration of biodiversity into sectoral policies) and research outcomes are reflected where appropriate in policy development **MS Action:** Accommodate in national research programmes; strengthen national institutions/mechanisms at the science-policy interface for biodiversity, strengthen ability to assimilate research results at policy level

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?	NO
Has a national biodiversity platform been created to ensure that biodiversity research and outcomes are reflected in policy development and implementation? Enter Y or N here:	Y
If yes, has the national biodiversity platform been updated in the past year? Enter Y or N here:	N
If no, are there plans to develop such a platform? Enter Y or N here:	
If a current national biodiversity platform exists, please provide the link below: http://www.ekoi.lt/info/bioplatform/LBTF.htm	
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): The Lithuanian Biodiversity Research Forum (LBRF) is a network of institutions and societies of Lithuania that work on or are interested in biodiversity research, protection, sustainable use or dissemination of information. It was launched at 15 October 2004. Scientists, practitioners and policy-makers as well as all institutions working in the field of biodiversity are invited to take part in active exchange of knowledge and opinions within the Forum. The front page indicates that the latest additions were made in 28 October 2005.	
Additional clarifications -	
Data source	Reference or title: EPBRS site with links to national bio platforms

Action: A10.1.9 Establish and promote (2006 onwards) common data standards and quality assurance procedures to enable interoperability of key European and national biodiversity databases and inventories (by 2008) **MS Action:** Accommodate in national research programmes and take forward initiatives under the European Strategy for Research Infrastructures (ESFRI)

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Please indicate level of participation in the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). Please select only ONE of the following:	Participant (signed MoU)	N
	Associate Member	N
	non-member	
If Participant or Associate Member of GBIF, please describe ways in which Member State participates.		
Data source	Reference or title: GBIF website Weblink: http://www.gbif.org/governance/governing-board/current-participants/ (Lithuania is not listed as a Participant or Associate member of GBIF)	
To be completed by Member state?		NO
Please indicate level of participation in European Network for Biodiversity Information (ENBI).	Government agency/Research group is a member	Y
	Public University in MS is a member	Y
	Not a member	
If Government agency/Research group is an ENBI member, please describe ways in which Member State participates.		
<p>In Lithuania, the Institute of Ecology, Department of Terrestrial Ecosystems at the University Vilnius and the state scientific Institute of Botany-Flora, Geobotany lab, Mycology lab are participants of ENBI. The Institute of Ecology is a 'member' of Work Package 2: ENBI Forums, which aims to provide ENBI work packages and ENBI Community at large with a communication space, and consolidates the outcomes of this communication as an information resource open to everybody. The Institute of Botany is a 'member' of Work Package 6: Collections. The objectives of this Work Package are to organize and integrate networks of European natural history specimen databases and develop strategies to update and maintain key European specimen databases; materially broaden the network of European specimen databases; and Develop standards and best practice for the archiving and digital imaging of reference ('type') specimens.</p>		
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):		
<p>Lithuania does not currently participate in the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) as either a Participant or Associate Member.</p> <p>The European Network of Biodiversity Information (ENBI) is the European contribution to the GBIF. ENBI is organized into 13 Work Packages. Each separate work package is assigned a participant that acts as leader for the task, and will act as Contractor for that work package. All other participants ('members' in the terminology of Thematic Networks) are linked to a work package, depending on their tasks in or contributions to the work package. In Lithuania, the Institute of Ecology, Department of Terrestrial Ecosystems at the University Vilnius and the state scientific Institute of Botany-Flora, Geobotany lab, Mycology lab are participants of ENBI. The Institute of Ecology is a 'member' of Work Package 2: ENBI Forums, which aims to provide ENBI work packages and ENBI Community at large with a communication space, and consolidates the outcomes of this communication as an information resource open to everybody. The Institute of Botany is a 'member' of Work Package 6: Collections. The objectives of this Work Package are to organize and integrate networks of European natural history specimen databases and develop strategies to update and maintain key European specimen databases; materially broaden the network of European specimen databases; and Develop standards and best practice for the archiving and digital imaging of reference ('type') specimens.</p>		
Additional clarifications		

-	
Data Source	Reference or title: ENBI website Weblink: http://www.enbi.info/forums/homedir/partners.php

SUPPORTING MEASURE 1

Supporting measure: 1: Ensuring adequate financing for biodiversity

Target: B1.1: Adequate funding provided for Natura 2000, biodiversity outside Natura 2000 in EU, biodiversity in external assistance and biodiversity research, inventory and monitoring 2007-2013

Action: B1.1.1: Ensure adequate financing provided [2007-2013] to Natura 2000 implementation through community (CAP Rural Development, Structural Funds, Life+) and MS co-financing, accessible to those who manage Natura 2000 sites, with focus on optimising long-term conservation status and benefits as well as priority awareness raising and networking initiatives. **MS Action:** Commit adequate national co-financing; identify national priorities for co-financing; develop national programmes for allocation of financing; disburse funds (national and Community) to beneficiaries; monitor cost effectiveness of actions financed (in terms of biodiversity outcomes); audit expenditure.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
Does a national programme identifying long-term goals and the allocation of funding (both COM and MS co-funding) for the related biodiversity activities exist? If present indicate Y, if absent indicate N		Y
If yes, please provide details on the national programme:		
After Lithuania's accession to the European Union, compared to domestic funds, financial resources from the European Union became dominant. Relevant state programmes include the Environmental Protection Promotion Programme, with allocations for protection and management of biodiversity and landscape (including scientific studies of protected species, enforcement of control of use of nature resources, public information) and the Action Programme of Cohesion Encouraging for 2007-2013. The latter receives major funding from the European Regional Development Fund and includes the following biodiversity-relevant measures: Protection of biodiversity and landscape, Setting measures of water protection and management, Improvement of waterbodies condition, Coastal zone management, Assessment of polluted areas impact, Management of earlier polluted areas, Improvement of environment monitoring, control and prevention, Creation and development of public information system about the environment, and Implementation of actions under the public information system about the environment. Additionally, in the framework of the Rural Development Programme for 2007-2013 major funding is dedicated to forest ecosystems.		
Data source	Reference or title: National Reports to the CBD Weblink: http://www.cbd.int/reports/search/	

What is your country's expenditure for management or restoration of Natura 2000 sites?	Year	Expenditure for management (EUR)	Expenditure for restoration	Other expenditure
	2004	0	0	0
	2005	2,369,624	0	0
	2006	0	0	0
	2007	2,014,582	0	0
	2008	0	0	0

Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):

After Lithuania's accession to the European Union, compared to domestic funds, financial resources from the European Union became dominant. Relevant state programmes include the Environmental Protection Promotion Programme, with allocations for protection and management of biodiversity and landscape (including scientific studies of protected species, enforcement of control of use of nature resources, public information) and the Action Programme of Cohesion Encouraging for 2007-2013. The latter receives major funding from the European Regional Development Fund and includes several biodiversity-relevant measures.

Additionally, in the framework of the Rural Development Programme for 2007-2013 major funding is dedicated to forest ecosystems. Within LIFE projects, from 2004 – 2008, Lithuania spent up to EUR2,369,624 per year on management for Natura 2000 sites.

Additional clarifications:

The information on national programmes is taken from Lithuania's 4th national report to the CBD. The information on expenditure for Natura 2000 refers to Lithuania's contribution to LIFE and LIFE+ Nature projects that started in the year as indicated. The allocation to management, restoration and 'other' is not always straightforward. Where a project was submitted by two or more countries, the national contribution was equally divided between the Member States.

Data source

Reference or title: LIFE project database

Weblink:

<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/index.htm>

Action: B1.1.2: Allocate, at MS initiative, within each national/regional Rural Development (RD) Programme, adequate Community and MS co-financing measures available under all three axes of the RD Regulation which are directly or indirectly supportive of nature and biodiversity [2006/07 and any subsequent revisions]. **MS Action:** Ensure adequate MS funds to make up any shortfall in funds provided by EC co-financing.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?

NO

Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):

This action is covered under Objective 2. Please see A.2.1.1 for Community and MS co-financing measures under the RD Regulation which are supportive of biodiversity.

Action: B1.1.4: Allocate, at MS initiative, *cohesion and structural funds* for projects directly or indirectly providing biodiversity benefits in all MS operational programmes [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Propose and implement projects.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?

NO

Indicate cohesion and structural funds for projects directly or indirectly providing biodiversity benefits in all MS' operational programmes (in EUR)	Year	2006	2007	2008	2009
	Allocation under category 51 (promotion of biodiversity and nature protection)		71,849,743		
	Allocation under category 55 (protection of natural assets)		73,729,741		
	Allocation under category 56 (protection and development of natural heritage)		42,736,547		

Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Lithuania's allocation for category 51 (promotion of biodiversity and nature protection) for 2007-2013 is EUR71.8m, for category 55 (protection of natural assets) EUR73.7m and for category 56 (protection and development of natural heritage) EUR42.7m.

Additional clarifications:

The amount (in EUR) shown for 2007 refers to the allocation for the Cohesion and Structural Funds period 2007-2013.

Data source

Reference or title: Data on Cohesion and Structural Funds provided by the Commission

Weblink:

http://circa.europa.eu/Members/irc/env/biodiversity_action_plan/library?l=/2010_bap_repor

		t/database_prefilling/data_from_regio&vm=detailed&sb=Title	
<p>Action: B1.1.7: Increase in real terms international development assistance funds <i>flowing annually to projects directly benefiting biodiversity</i> [for period 2006-2010 compared with period 2000-2005; and again for period 2011-2013]. MS Action: Check and ensure that resources are available to implement the recommendations in the R/CEP through biodiversity projects or mainstreaming biodiversity concerns in to other relevant projects. Continue to press in GEF replenishment negotiations and through bilateral contracts for a substantial replenishment based on the agreed policy priorities.</p>			
To be completed by the Member State?		NO	
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):			
This action is covered under Objective 7. Please see the measures of progress under A.7.1 and A.7.1.3 for your country's international development assistance funds for projects directly benefiting biodiversity.			
Measures of Progress:			
<p>Action: B1.1.8: Allocate adequate financial resources to <i>European and national biodiversity research</i> and to dissemination of its results, including under the Seventh Framework Programme [2006 onwards]. MS Action: Accommodate in national research programmes and take forward initiative(s) under the European Strategy for Research Infrastructures (ESFRI).</p>			
Measures of Progress:			
To be completed by the Member State?		YES	
Please indicate amount of national funding allocated for European and national biodiversity research activities and programmes for the years indicated.	Year	Amount (EUR)	
	2006		
	2007		
	2008		
	2009		
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): This information is not available.			
Additional clarifications:			
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:		

SUPPORTING MEASURE 2

Supporting Measure: 2: Strengthening EU Decision Making for Biodiversity

Target: B2.4: Complimentarity of EC and MS biodiversity strategies and action plans substantially enhanced by 2010

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Has a new national environmental policy or strategy been created, or an existing policy or strategy updated, in light of the Communication 'Halting the loss of biodiversity by 2010 and beyond'? Please indicate Y or N in each case.	New strategy/policy created	N
	Existing strategy/policy updated	N
	Strategy/policy in development	N
	No new strategy/policy	Y
If new strategy/policy created, existing strategy/policy updated or strategy/policy in development, please provide details (name of plan, year of implementation) as well as an Internet link, if available, here:		
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Lithuania has not created a new policy or strategy or updated an existing policy or strategy in light of the Communication 'Halting the loss of biodiversity by 2010 and beyond'.		
Additional clarifications		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:	

SUPPORTING MEASURE 3

Supporting Measure: 3: Building Partnerships for Biodiversity

Target B3.1: Key stakeholder groups actively engaged in conservation of biodiversity from 2006 in each MS

Action B3.1.2: Develop farming and biodiversity, forestry and biodiversity partnerships, building on existing consultative processes under the Common Agricultural Policy and forest policy [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Facilitate such partnerships at MS, regional and local levels as appropriate

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?			YES
How many farming and biodiversity, forestry and biodiversity partnerships have been facilitated by MS at the local, regional and national levels? Please indicate number of partnerships in the following table:	Local	Regional	National
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) including, if farming and biodiversity, forestry and biodiversity partnerships have been facilitated by Member States at local, regional and national levels, please provide details on how these partnerships have been facilitated No information was available concerning any partnerships for forestry and biodiversity or for farming and biodiversity facilitated by the Member State.			
Additional clarifications			
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:		

Action B3.1.5: Develop biodiversity and planning partnership [2007 onwards] **Member State action:** Facilitate partnerships at MS, regional and local levels as appropriate

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO	
Does MS have a forum or similar platform/framework set up for biodiversity and planning partnership at local, regional, national levels? Please indicate Y/N against each box	Local	N	
	Regional	N	
	National	N	
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) including if Member State has a forum or similar platform/framework set up for biodiversity and planning partnerships at local, region, and/or national levels, please provide details			
Lithuania aims to include key actors and stakeholders in the private sector in partnerships to integrate biodiversity concerns into their relevant sectoral and cross – sectoral plans, programmes and policies. The Long-term Development Strategy of the State (LTDSS) adopted by Lithuanian Parliament on 12 November 2002 (Resolution No. IX-1187) is a strategic planning document is one of the most significant planning documents. It includes aspects of sustainable development, biodiversity and environmental protection.			
Lithuania does not appear to have an established forum, framework or similar platform for encouraging the development of biodiversity and planning partnerships.			
Additional clarifications			
No information could be found in the CBD Fourth National Report specifically related to biodiversity and			

planning partnerships at the local, regional and national levels.

Data source	Reference or title: Lithuania CBD 4 th National Report Weblink: https://www.cbd.int/reports/search/
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Action B3.1.6: Develop business and biodiversity partnership [2006 onwards]. **Member State action:** Facilitate such partnerships within MS

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?				YES
How many forums or similar platforms/frameworks have been set up by MS to encourage business biodiversity partnerships? Please indicate number of forums/partnerships in the following table:	2006	2007	2008	2009
	0	0	0	0
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) including if Member State has set up forums or similar platforms/frameworks to encourage business-biodiversity partnerships, please provide details of these initiatives				
No forums or similar platforms/frameworks have been set up by MS to encourage business biodiversity partnerships.				
Additional clarifications				
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:			

Action B3.1.7: Develop partnership between financing sector and biodiversity [2006 onwards]. **Member State action:** Facilitate such partnerships within MS

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?				YES
How many forums or similar platform/framework set up to encourage partnerships between financing sector and biodiversity? Please indicate number of forums or similar platforms/frameworks in the following table:	2006	2007	2008	2009
	0	0	0	0
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) including if Member State has set up forums or similar platforms/frameworks to encourage partnerships between financing sector and biodiversity, please provide details of these initiatives				
No forums or similar platform/framework have been set up to encourage partnerships between the financing sector and biodiversity.				
Additional clarifications				
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:			

Action B3.1.8: Apply the CBD Akwe-Kwon Guidelines for projects affecting terrestrial lands

of indigenous and local communities both within the EU MS and in Third countries [2006 onwards]. **Member State action:** Apply in respect of projects financed by MS public aid

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Have the CBD Akwe-Kwon Guidelines been applied to projects financed by public funds? Please indicate Y/N against each box:	In EU countries	N
	In non-EU and developing countries	N
<p>Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) including, if the CBD Akwe-Kwon Guidelines have been applied to projects financed by public funds in EU and/or non-EU countries, please provide a short description of those projects, including how the Akwe-Kwon Guidelines have been applied.</p> <p>The CBD Akwe-Kwon Guidelines have not been applied to projects financed by public funds.</p>		
Additional clarifications		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:	

SUPPORTING MEASURE 4

Supporting Measure: 4: Building public education, awareness and participation for biodiversity

Target B4.1: 10 million Europeans actively engaged in biodiversity conservation by 2010, 15 million by 2013.

Action B4.1.1: Develop [2006/07] and implement [2007 onwards] a communications campaign in support of full implementation of this Action Plan **MS Action:** Develop and implement campaign in partnership with Commission

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Has a communications campaign in support of the EU Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) been developed at the national level? Please tick only one of the following	Yes	Y
	No and not yet being developed	
	Under development	
What is the stage of its implementation? Please tick only one of the following:	Not yet started	
	Partially	Y
	Fully	
<p>Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) and if a communications campaign in support of the EU BAP has been developed or is under development, please provide additional details and a short description of it below.</p> <p>A communications campaign in support of the EU Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) has been developed at the national level. Lithuania reported that it has not yet been fully implemented.</p>		
Additional clarifications		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:	

Action B4.1.2: Strengthen and implement IUCN Countdown 2010 initiative [2006 onwards].
MS Action: Support the initiative, implement joint actions under the initiative

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?			NO
What is the amount of funding by the MS for the supporting the 2010 countdown initiative? Please indicate amounts (in €):	2006	2007	2008
	0	0	0
Have the national Environment Ministries made a declaration supporting the implementation of joint actions under the 2010 countdown initiative? Please indicate Y / N			N
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) and a brief description of how the Member State has supported the IUCN Countdown 2010 initiative.			

The government of Lithuania has not yet made a declaration supporting the IUCN Countdown 2010 initiative. No funding contributions appear to have been made by Lithuania between 2006 and 2008 for Countdown projects.

Additional clarifications

-

Data source

Reference or title: IUCN 2010 Countdown Initiative
Weblink: unpublished

MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REVIEW

Monitoring, Evaluation and Review:

Target: C.1.2: Indicators in place and informing policy decisions by 2010

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
Indicate the extent to which the full suite of SEBI and national indicators is developed and applied:		
Lithuania applies 10 SEBI indicators directly and has nationally adapted further two: Evaluation of critical loads to ecosystems according to EMEP/CORINAIR requirements; and Nutrient flow through selected typical agro-ecosystems.		
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Lithuania applies 10 SEBI indicators directly and has nationally adapted further two: Evaluation of critical loads to ecosystems according to EMEP/CORINAIR requirements; and Nutrient flow through selected typical agro-ecosystems.		
Additional clarifications: The information presented here is based on the results of the survey on SEBI 2010 and National Biodiversity Indicators undertaken by the European Environment Agency in 2009. Note that information on individual national indicators is requested under the next Measure of Progress.		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: EEA survey SEBI 2010 and National Biodiversity Indicators, 2009 Weblink:	

Action: C.1.2.1. Adopt and apply [by 2007], at EC and MS levels, a small set of biodiversity headline indicators which inform the public and decision-makers on the state and trends of biodiversity, pressures on biodiversity and the effectiveness of key policy measures; adopt and apply at EC level a biodiversity index as a *Sustainable Development Indicator* and as a *Structural Indicator* [by 2007]. **MS Action:** Engage with Commission in indicator development, adopt in Council, support data flow.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
Indicate national/sub-national biodiversity indicators	SEBI 2010 indicator	Corresponding national indicator(s)
	Abundance and distribution of selected species (birds; butterflies)	Same
	Red List Index for European species	None
	Species of European interest	Same
	Ecosystem coverage	Same
	Habitats of European interest	Same
	Livestock genetic diversity	None
	Nationally designated protected areas	Same
	Sites designated under the EU Habitats and Birds Directives	Same
	Critical load exceedance for nitrogen	Evaluation of critical loads to ecosystems according to EMEP/CORINAIR requirements
	Invasive alien species in Europe	Same
	Impact of climate change on bird populations	None
	Marine Trophic Index of European seas	None

	Fragmentation of natural and semi-natural areas	None
	Fragmentation of river systems	None
	Nutrients in transitional, coastal and marine waters	Same
	Freshwater quality	Same
	Forest: growing stock, increment and fellings	Same
	Forest: deadwood	None
	Agriculture: nitrogen balance	Nutrient flow through selected typical agroecosystems
	Agriculture: area under management practices potentially supporting biodiversity	None
	Fisheries: European commercial fish stocks	None
	Aquaculture: effluent water quality from finfish farms	None
	Ecological Footprint of European countries	None
	Patent applications based on genetic resources	None
	Financing biodiversity management	None
	Public awareness	None
	<i>Additional indicators</i>	
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Lithuania applies 10 SEBI indicators directly and has nationally adapted further two: Evaluation of critical loads to ecosystems according to EMEP/CORINAIR requirements; and Nutrient flow through selected typical agroecosystems.		
Additional clarifications: The information presented here is based on the results of the survey on SEBI 2010 and National Biodiversity Indicators undertaken by the European Environment Agency in 2009.		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: EEA survey SEBI 2010 and National Biodiversity Indicators, 2009 Weblink:	

Target: C.1.3: Monitoring providing adequate data flow for implementation of indicator set, for reporting on favourable conservation status, and for broader assessment of effectiveness of this Action Plan by 2010.

Action: C.1.3.1: Establish reference values for favourable conservation status for Habitats and Birds Directive habitats and species to achieve a consensus of definitions across Member States [2006/07]; monitor habitats and species status in relation to these values [2007 onwards]. **MS Action:** Participate in development of reference values, carry out related monitoring as required under nature Directives.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?				YES
Indicate national/sub-national biodiversity monitoring schemes for habitats	Habitat types	Number of monitoring schemes	Details	
	Coastal habitats	1		
	Dunes habitats	1		
	Freshwater habitats	3		
	Heath and scrub	1		
	Sclerophyllous scrub			

	Grasslands	1	
	Bogs, mires and fens	1	
	Rocky habitats		
	Forests	1	
	<i>Others</i>	1	
Indicate national/sub-national biodiversity monitoring schemes for species	Species groups	Number of monitoring schemes	Details
	Birds	5	Parts of NEMP - Monitoring of globally threatened species (except corncrake); Monitoring of corncrake; Monitoring of accumulation sites of migratory waterfowl and wetland birds; Monitoring of rare breeding bird species; Monitoring of meeting areas of the migration ways of birds; more than 100 sites in total, parameters of individual or pair abundance of species; degree of preservation of site conditions
	Mammals	1	Part of NEMP - Monitoring of rare mammals; 35 sites, parameters of individual abundance, regarding the species; degree of preservation of habitat conditions, important for the observed species, and their restoration possibilities
	Amphibians and reptiles	1	Part of NEMP - Monitoring of rare reptiles and amphibians; 11 sites, parameters of individual abundance, regarding the species; degree of preservation of habitat conditions, important for the observed species, and their restoration possibilities
	Fish	1	Part of NEMP - Monitoring of rare fish and lamprey species; 24 sites, parameters of individual abundance, regarding the species; degree of preservation of habitat conditions, important for the observed species, and their restoration possibilities
	Invertebrates	1	Part of NEMP - Monitoring of rare invertebrate species; 38 sites, parameters of individual abundance, regarding the species; degree of preservation of habitat conditions, important for the observed species, and their restoration possibilities
	Plants	1	Part of NEMP - Monitoring of rare plant species; 55 sites, individual abundance, viability, fertility, area occupied by population, habitat characteristics, degree of preservation of habitat conditions, important for the observed species, and their restoration possibilities
	<i>Others</i>	2	Part of NEMP - Monitoring of other species of EU importance (wolf and beaver)
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):			
<p>The National Environmental Monitoring Programme (NEMP) for the period of 2005-2010 includes special parts for monitoring of species and habitats of EU importance. The main objective of these parts of NEMP is the collection of data, necessary for the assessment and forecast of the changes in the state of habitats and species of EU importance, effects of natural and anthropogenic factors on them, providing the possibility to make optimal decisions for conservation and restoration of habitats and species. Monitoring of bird species started in 2005, other species (mammals, amphibians and reptiles, fish, invertebrates, plants) in 2008, detailed monitoring of habitats (coastal habitats; dunes habitats; freshwater habitats; heath and scrub; grasslands; bogs, mires and fens; forests; other habitats) is planned to start in 2012.</p>			
Additional clarifications:			
Data source (if	Reference or title:		

any)

Weblink:

http://gamta.lt/files/LR_vyriausybes_nutarimas_del_valstybines_aplinkos_monitoringo_2005-2010_metu_programos_patvirtinimo.pdf